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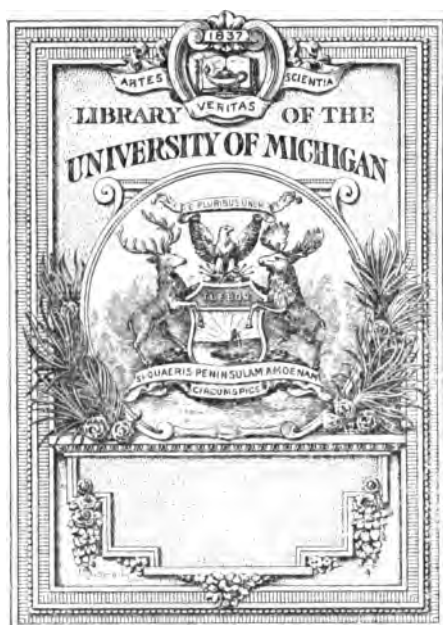
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Gentleman's Magazine :

AND

Historical Chronicle.

From JANUARY to JUNE, 1811.

VOLUME LXXXI.

(BEING THE FOURTH OF A NEW SERIES.)

PART THE FIRST.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE.



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON: Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON,
at Cicero's Head, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street ;
where LETTERS are particularly requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

And sold by J. HARRIS (Successor to Mrs. NEWBERY),
at the Corner of St. Paul's Church Yard, Ludgate Street. 1811.

TO SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

ON COMPLETING THE FIRST PART OF VOL. LXXXI.

URBAN, six months again thy toils complete,
 Again my lines those toils concluded greet.
 While War's rude din affrights the troubled deep,
 Thy peaceful toils their equal tenour keep;
 While roars Bellona's voice, like some great Sage,
 You turn the mirror of the changeful age,
 Whate'er the scene, or dreadful, grave, or gay,
 You shew reflected, and around display.
 Still favour'd by each Muse, thy far-read page
 Instructs, improves, and charms the passing age.
 Long may Minerva's sons her honours see,
 At once extended and enjoy'd by thee!
 May Mars' loud tumults long at distance roar,
 Nor check th' enjoyments of our peaceful Shore!
 May Jove propitious ever deign to bless
 This sacred spot, where tumult dares not press!
 May URBAN's Works extend to distant time,
 Please and instruct the Sons of every Clime;
 May they continue still to merit Fame
 From ev'ry titled, great, and honour'd Name!

S. C.

THE BIBLE.

WHAT taught me that a great FIRST
CAUSE
 Existed ere creation was,
 And gave the Universe its laws?

The Bible!

What guide can lead me to this Power,
 Whom Conscience calls me to adore,
 And bids me seek HIM more and more?

The Bible!

Whence came I first of all to know
 The origin of human woe,
 When all was ruin here below!

The Bible!

And in this awful drear dismay,
 When hope itself refus'd a ray,
 What tells me God was still our stay?

The Bible!

Since th' arms of Mercy then extend,
 To draw me to my God and FRIEND,
 What can my gratitude expand?

The Bible!

And while life flies in gay career,
 And pleasures hail each coming year,
 What can enhance my sprightly cheer?

The Bible!

When all my actions prosper well,
 And higher hopes my wishes swell,
 What points where truer blessings dwell?

The Bible!

When passions with temptations join,
 To conquer every power of mine,
 What leads me then to Help Divine?

The Bible!

When pining care and wasting pain
 My spirits and my life-blood drain,
 What soothes and turns e'en these to gain?

The Bible!

When crosses and vexations tease,
 And various ills my bosom seize,
 What is it that in life can please?

The Bible!

When horror chills my soul with fear,
 And nought but gloom and dread appear,
 What is it then my mind can cheer?

The Bible!

When impious doubts my thoughts perplex,
 And mysteries my reason vex,
 Where is the guide which then directs?

The Bible!

Then may my mind be made to see
 What now I am and yet may be
 By reading often seriously,

The Bible!

And when Affliction's fainting breath
 Warns me I've done with all beneath,
 What can compose my soul in death?

The Bible!

PREFACE

TO THE

FIRST PART OF THE EIGHTY-FIRST VOLUME.

July 1811.

ONCE more, and with cheerfulness, we enter upon the discharge of our periodical duty; and, with true sincerity, tender our humble tribute of respect and gratitude to our Friends and Correspondents. We may assert with honest pride, that the first are undiminished in number, and that the latter are far from being decreased either in value or importance.

Μήτ' αὖτ' ἐμὸν πρόθυμον
Φίλοισιν ἀπέστω.

We, on our part, shall continue our utmost exertions to prove how highly we estimate the place we have so long and so uniformly held in the public favour. If indeed any new stimulus were wanting, it seems to present itself in the form of certain anomalous Competitors, who, under the novel allurements of appearing only once a quarter, assert their claims to curiosity and attention. The World of Literature is large enough for us all; and we neither mean to dispute their equal right with ourselves to become Candidates for distinction and reward, nor by any means to depreciate the value of their labours. We wish modestly and perspicuously to state, for the information of such of our Readers as may be so situated as not precisely to understand the nature of the ground we differently occupy, the following, which we apprehend to be no unimportant Facts:

Our Monthly Publication exhibits a systematic History of Literature, in all its various branches: whereas our Brethren who make their appearance but four times in the year, selecting a few, for they cannot comprehend many, of such Works as they may think proper, make them the vehicle of ingenious comment and critical observation, of political

political opinion and discussion, perhaps of political prejudice and party. That such may be consulted with benefit, and perused with satisfaction, we by no means pretend to deny; nay further, we are prepared to pay them the willing tribute of praise, for much acute remark and learned disquisition. Our pretensions are of a different, and, let it be permitted us to add, of a more permanent nature: Their usefulness is more local and temporary; their materials for amusement, and information too, are necessarily more limited.

Our Volumes exhibit, and will continue to exhibit, a regularly connected series of information on the Literature of our Country, its Politicks, Domestic History, Antiquities, Biography, and Poetry; a faithful and regular detail also of the Occurrences in Foreign Parts; and every other subject which can tend to make a miscellaneous Periodical Work productive of immediate gratification, or proper hereafter to be consulted as a faithful and authentic record.

Having said thus much, and we trust without offence, it is not possible to conclude without reverting, as we always do, to the condition of our beloved Country. Would that it were permitted us to congratulate our Fellow-Citizens on the early prospect of again cultivating without molestation the Peaceful Olive! But the thirst for blood, which has so long tormented the infuriated Tyrant of the Continent, is not even yet satiated. But surely a brighter dawn may be discerned in the Political Hemisphere; it may be contemplated in the Laurel Wreaths which our gallant Countrymen have so gloriously won at Busaco, Albuera, and on the Plains of Portugal: it may be hailed in the moral operation progressively taking its effect in the patriotic bosoms of our oppressed and persecuted Allies. May our hopes be prophetic! and when we shall next again bring ourselves before our Readers, may we have the delightful occasion presented to us, of cheering the return of Liberty to the ravaged and insulted Nations of Europe; and the sweet and grateful task of welcoming the wished-for return of British Heroes from fields of glory to mansions of tranquillity and peace, no more to be disturbed by the ruthless spirit of War and lawless Ambition!



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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London:
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, Post-PAID. 1811.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JANUARY, 1811.

REFLECTIONS ON HISTORY AND HISTORIANS.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 1.

IT is the duty of an Historian to search for truth. It is his office to record it.

While it must be confessed that the first quality in an Historian is impartiality; it must at the same time be allowed that perfect impartiality is oftener to be admired than to be expected. Coolness and indifference, freedom from passion and from preconceived opinion, are the conditions which we invariably demand of Historians, without considering that a perfect compliance with these terms, if it were possible, would sometimes interfere with the pleasure which we expect from History, and which pleasure is, perhaps, as ardently expected as the highest object of instruction. Perfect impartiality may give facts, and facts will unquestionably impart instruction. But facts that are not connected by eloquence, nor illustrated by philosophy, although they may contribute to the industry of an Annalist, will never constitute the fame of those Historians whom all read and all admire. The one are restricted by the limitations of an affidavit, but the other are permitted to make excursions into the regions of argument, and even imagination. Facts may form a Strye or a Maitland, but will never give us a Robertson or a Hume.

When, therefore, we detect the failings of Historians in the article of impartiality, let us honestly confess the general imperfection of human nature, and reflect that the partialities of which we are ready to complain have perhaps been the animating motives to which we owe the very beauties that principally claim and receive our admiration. It is impossible to expect that any man can sit down to write History without some preconceived opinions. Something must

have been learned at school; something from early reading. Let him take what period he may, a period so remote that it would seem to bar all access to prejudice or affection, yet he cannot proceed a single step, or, certainly, not very far in his inquiries, without feeling that he is beginning to form certain opinions which, in his farther progress, he hopes to confirm, and has a pleasure and a triumph in confirming. The facts upon which he operates are not new; but he has, perhaps, examined their evidence with a nicer eye, and thinks he can represent them in a new light. He is, perhaps, proud in the expectation that, by combating received opinions, he may make those sources of information appear to be original, which were thought to be trite and familiar. It is this expectation which calls forth the higher exertions of his genius, and produces the eloquence, energy, and grandeur of description, which we not only agree to praise, but imperiously demand in those who presume to rival the Historians whom public opinion has placed at the top of their class.

Perhaps no writers have more opportunities of exhibiting their own affections and opinions, or are more ready to embrace those opportunities, than Historians. To this they are induced by the great variety of incident of which their narrative is composed, and by the facility, approaching to cunning, with which they can insinuate an opinion, or support a theory, while, to superficial readers, they seem only to be illustrating an event in which they are not particularly interested, or drawing the character of a personage for whom they cannot be suspected of having any close affection. And so invariably has this been the case with all the eminent writers of History, that there seems no hope of remedy less absurd than that the Historian should give up the privile-

ges of the man, and cease to think when he begins to write.

Yet while we regret that History is thus liable to be made the vehicle of opinions which are probably dangerous, or absolutely hurtful, it is some consolation that the Historian is so often tempted to bring himself forward, and that, in obtruding his peculiar principles and accommodating facts to them, he is less capable of disguise than he may suppose. He lays himself open to detection and to refutation. Upon this account, I am inclined to hope, that much mischief has not been done by the prejudices of our eminent Historians, because they have been immediately discovered, and completely answered. If the reader is thus put upon his guard, he may enjoy all that is pleasing and valuable in their writings, without suffering very materially by their misrepresentations. Let it be considered too, that few men are so unwise as to trust their information in the hands of any one Historian. In the history of most nations, and particularly of our own, we have access to various authorities, and do not implicitly give credit to one series of narratives, unless we cannot discover that other evidence is inaccessible.

After all, it must be allowed, that after the tedious process of dry investigation is gone through, we revert with pleasure to the Robertsons, Humes and Gibbons; and refresh our memory, where at the same time our taste is gratified, perhaps improved, and our imagination delighted. We had useful Historians before Hume; but where is the history of our country traced with such elegant perspicuity, such connexion of cause and effect, as to leave on the mind an impression of unity, of something whole and entire? Yet Hume could not probably have produced this work, had his mind been less imbued with opinions of one kind, as to political government. Would the case have been otherwise, if he had chosen to exert his talents on the history of another nation? If Hume had taken the Roman empire, and Gibbon the History of England, should we have seen less of Hume and Gibbon in their respective narratives?

Yours, &c.

P. P.

ADVICE TO YOUNG LADIES.

NO. I.—CURIOSITY.

THE President Moté de Champlatreux was one of the most eminent characters in the Parliament of Paris. His integrity was so incorruptible, that he merited the surname of Aristides. His perfect knowledge of the jurisprudence of his country gave him a great pre-eminence over the most enlightened lawyers; and his advice, in difficult and obscure matters, was looked upon as the most certain and safe. By these qualifications his name was rendered famous; and his merit was considered so superior, that his associates, far from being jealous, confided implicitly in his impartiality.

The private and public character of the President Moté were equally laudable; for, having lost his wife, in whom his happiness was chiefly centered, he undertook the charge of his only daughter; and succeeded so far, that Amelia's mind was cultivated with all those good qualities which render young persons amiable. Besides an accurate knowledge of her own language, she could speak German and Italian; with regard to the English language, she was so well acquainted with it, that she translated into French the master-pieces of the English authors. Her understanding was not only enlarged by an acquaintance with all the practical sciences, but, what is still more valuable, with the precious seeds of virtue. These had operated on her heart so admirably, that Amelia was modest, without affectation; mild and engaging, without timidity; submissive, without losing her dignity; generous, without prodigality; kind and condescending to the servants, without familiarity; attentive and respectful to her father, not only from a sense of gratitude, but also from that of affection, tenderness, and love.

The only fault which her father had not been able to correct in her was Curiosity. Extremely desirous of knowing every thing, she would not let the least thing pass in the house without enquiring into the particulars. If she heard a double knock at the door, she ran to the window to see who it was; if a carriage entered the yard, she was immediately hang-

ing

ing over the staircase, to hear whether it was a visitor, or somebody on business; if a visitor, she would run down stairs, and be at the carriage door before the servants of the house; if somebody on business, she continued running backwards and forwards from the staircase to her room, from thence to her father's antechamber; then down stairs to enquire of the servants who it was, and on what business they came.

The President having often shewn her the impropriety of such mean actions, Amelia dared not apply to him when she wanted to be informed of any thing; but used to bribe his Secretary, by whom she was informed of all that was transacted in her father's office. Thus her inconsiderate curiosity not only rendered her culpable, but corrupted the fidelity of her father's confidant. The President, who had several times discovered that his daughter was acquainted with secrets which he thought were improper to be entrusted to her, could not conceive how she came to the knowledge of them.

When I say secrets, do not suppose that the President improperly withheld any thing from the knowledge of his daughter, on whom he so fondly doted. On the contrary, his great pleasure was to converse with his Amelia on all the affairs of the family; and he entrusted her with the management of all those matters which he could not attend to himself, or which belonged to her department. The secrets that he kept from her were not his own; they were either those of the state, or of private people, which he could not have disclosed. But at the danger of his life, or his reputation. One maxim which the President maintained was, that he who violated a secret entrusted to him, deserved punishment ten times more than he who robbed you of your property. It was for this reason that he would never abuse the confidence reposed in him by the public, by relating to his daughter affairs which were of no concern to her. M. Moté had more than once explained this distinction to Amelia, whose good sense never failed to assent to so reasonable a discretion. But, though sensible of the truth and propriety of her father's representations, her insatiable curiosity brought

her always to the same point — that of wanting to know every thing: so difficult is it to get rid of the habit of Curiosity, when it has once been contracted.

About the tenth of August, 1792, the most considerable men in the Government held a meeting to deliberate upon the deplorable condition of France, and came to a resolution to protest against all innovation. This meeting was held at the President Moté de Champlatreux's house; and, as the resolution to be taken was of the highest importance, there was a numerous and respectable assembly; the sitting was prolonged until eight in the morning.

You cannot conceive the impatience and curiosity of Amelia during the time of the deliberation: she did not let a single servant pass, without enquiring the number of persons at the meeting, the time of their arrival, and the motive of their remaining so long. As the servants knew nothing of the matter, the less she could get from them, the more was her curiosity inflamed. During the whole of the night she could not shut her eyes; nay, she could not even lie in bed, but walked a hundred times from her apartment to the door where the company were deliberating.

About one o'clock in the morning she heard the door open, and saw her father conducting two young magistrates, very secretly, toward the garden door: the latter were carrying a leaden box, apparently very heavy. At this sight the heart of Amelia throbbed with joy: she followed them at a distance, and perceived them digging a hole about seven feet deep in the garden, into which they put the box. After this they filled the hole, which they covered with grass, that no appearance might be left. Amelia observed every circumstance; and, when she saw them returning, flew back to the top of the stairs, and retired to her chamber.

The magistrates had taken so much precaution to prevent a discovery of the place where they had concealed the box, that they could not suspect Amelia's having seen them; besides, they supposed that she was too well bred to descend to so mean an employment as that of a spy.

The next morning the artful Amelia

lia began to coax her father more than usual; who giving a loose to his tenderness, she inquisitively asked him what they had been doing during the whole preceding night. The virtuous President answered, that they had been deliberating upon matters of great importance, but of which he could say nothing, since all the members present had taken an oath of secrecy. "However," said he, with a smile of affection, "this business does not regard our family affairs, and therefore you may be quite easy about it." He then turned the conversation upon another topic; but, being called out, he left Amelia rather vexed, and still more embarrassed in her mind than before. For two or three days she was melancholy and thoughtful. At last, being unable to resist her curiosity to know what was in the box, she got up one night, went into the garden, and began to dig in the place where she had observed her father deposit the box: she worked for an hour, but had hardly dug half the way before she was tired. Her strength now failing her, but her restless curiosity preying more strongly upon her, she determined to call one of the servants to her assistance.

The President had a valet de chambre, of whom he was very fond, and who, from having lived nearly forty years in the house, was much attached to Amelia. Amelia, therefore, going to his bed-room, desired him to get up softly, and follow her into the garden. The valet de chambre obeyed, and, being desired to dig the remainder of the hole, he did it so heartily, that in less than half an hour he reached the box. Imagining that it was full of money and jewels, he advised Amelia to have it broken open: they, therefore, broke the lock, and, to their great astonishment, found nothing in it, but a paper, upon which was written the resolution before-mentioned, signed by all the Presidents of the Parliament of Paris, and by more than twenty counsellors, men of rank and dignity. It was a simple protestation against the proceedings of the National Assembly.

At the reading of this paper, which Amelia could scarcely understand, her curiosity was strangely baffled; she began to regret all the trouble that she had taken for a trifle, from which

she could derive no satisfaction. The morning began to dawn, they hastened to put the paper into the box, and buried it again in the same hole, with all possible precaution. After this they went to bed; Amelia being heartily disappointed, and the valet well pleased to discover a secret which was of far greater importance than Amelia suspected.

Some months after, the tyranny of Robespierre had obtained its highest pitch, and great rewards were offered to any persons that would inform against those who were disaffected to Robespierre's party; the valet de chambre of the President, blinded by the hopes of receiving a large sum, went to the city hall, and told the officers, that if they would search in a certain place in his master's garden, they would find a paper of great consequence. Like another Judas, this monster received the reward agreed upon, and conducted the gang to the place where the box was hidden. Thus the prying curiosity of a child was the cause of the perfidious treachery of a servant who had been faithful to his master for nearly forty years! The paper was delivered to Robespierre. The next morning all the Presidents who had subscribed to the protestation were arrested, and among them, of course, the President Moté, who was thrown into a dungeon, in which, however, he did not languish long; for, three days after, he and about forty others were tried, condemned, and perished on the scaffold. Thus the silly, mean, and culpable curiosity of a child of fourteen, was the cause of the ruin of her father, and of a number of virtuous and innocent men.

Mr. URRAN, Jan. 10.

MUCH has been said for and against Cow Pox Inoculation in your Magazine; but nothing has excited my attention more than the letter of Mr. James Taylor, in answer to P. P. in your last volume, p. 524. This has not been caused by his observations, but by those which he has been enabled to adduce, of Dr. Jenner himself. It appears that P. P. was not wrong in asserting that Dr. J. had inoculated his own child with the Small Pox, in 1798, after the discovery of Vaccination. This is a stubborn fact. Dr. J. tries to account for it

saying that the child, having exposed to the Small Pox, was d. But how happened this? ad been inoculated by Dr. J. f with the Vaccine matter. It, "the appearance excited by ertion, produced an effect that two or three days only, and ied away." But, if Dr. J. did ow how to judge of the efficacy s Inoculation, who shall decide t? And if he had not supposed ld safe from contagion, would ve suffered him to be exposed Small Pox at Cheltenham?

re is great obscurity in Dr. 's Reply to the Second Ques- If the child was infected with Pox, what signified it whether t Dr. J. had Vaccine matter im? and how did this want of e matter reduce him to the al- ee of immediate inoculation? n no party man, Mr. Urban, in ay; but I am a little astonished Taylor's mode of refuting the as- of P. P. A LOVER OF TRUTH.

ORIGINAL LETTER from
an BATHURST to Dr. BUSBY.

r. SIR, *Oxon*, Nov. 7, 1682.
AD not made a full distribution your Benevolence to the Poore, ttle before I left Wells. Being ome to Oxford, I send you an it on the back side hereof; and l, abundance of thanks and prayers for your life and health, many weake and indigent soules, ave been comforted by your

7. fourscore pound you was d to pay-in to my brother Sir min Bathurst, I returned here: 0l. 1 paid to Mr. Chaunter reighton) for the repaier of the iters lodgings: the other 70l. I to the Commoner (Mr. Dut- ho reserves 50l. of it to the k of the Church; the other 20l. osited in Mr. Healy's hand, to e for the Library, with the con- ice and advice of our Brethren the place, according to your ions: And we do all returne you erty service and thanks for oible and charitable intentions ll those publick accounts. How oney is more particularly dis- , you shall understand in time. Holt saith, he hath taken a to returne his account to you: eemes) thinks fitt to deduct r his owne paines. He is very

ready to call for your share at all Sealings, whereof he receives many a half-crown in a year, and I hope ac- counts to you for them. Dr. Sellek came not out of Stafford-shire till the audit was ended, which was my time of departure; so that I scarce ex- changed 2 words with him. I suppose our Brethren will not be wanting to aske what they may, upon your ac- count: but there is some talke, as though he threatened warre.

Sir, If in any thing I can serve you whilst I am in this place, I pray be pleased freely to com'and

Your most faithfull and affectionate,

H. A. BATHURST.

Received by the hands of Dr. L. s. d.
Creighton, 10 Guineas, i. e.
10l. 15s.

Given to Mrs. Williams to dis- tribute by her List of 60 poor people, as she doth weekly from myselfe	1 10 0
To Widow Howell, and 2 others, by the approbation of the Chapter	0 10 0
To Mrs Bamfield, to distribute to her poore	0 6 0
To the old servants of the Church, Gabriel Keek, San- ford, Gilbert, Lay	0 17 6
To Davis's poore family, by direction of the Chapter	1 10 0
To Widdow Witty, and ano- ther sick (by Mrs. Williams)	0 5 0
To 5 of the Choristers	0 5 0
To Mr. Hobs, for his wife (be- ing very poore)	0 5 0
To Alice, a poore chare-w- man	0 2 6
To Widdow Richards	0 2 6
To 4 antient poore mayd ser- vants in the Liberty	0 10 0
To a poore Widdow with seve- rall children	0 5 0
To Widdow Huddfreys	0 5 0
To Kate Russell, an old sick mayd (by Mrs. Healy)	0 2 6
To a poore family neare Mr. Paulet's	0 5 0
To 11 poore at once	0 6 6
Towards binding a prentice	0 10 0
To a poore family in the Towne, at Mr. Major's request	0 5 0
Given him, likewise, to distri- bute to other poore	0 5 0
More to some of the Choristers	0 3 0
At several times, by small parcells	1 9 0
Left with some of my Brethren and Mrs. Williams to dis- tribute the day before I went away, the remainder	0 15 6

£:10 15 0

To the Rev. Dr. Richard Busby, at the
College in Westminster.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,
ENCLOSED I send you my Meteorological Journal from Dec. 16, to Jan. 15, inclusive. I have added to it, this month, a register of the Hygrometer which I consider to be a useful instrument in Meteorology. For a particular account of the kind of Hygrometer which I make use of, I refer your Readers to *Phil. Mag.* for November, 1861.

THOMAS FORSTER.

Jan. 22.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, kept at CLAPTON, in Hackney,
 from the 16th of December, 1810, to the 15th of January, 1811.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		Hyg.	Wind.	Weather, &c.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.			
Dec. 16	38	31	30.25		1.16	N.	fair
17	48	45	30.10	29.94	2.9	W. S. W.	misty—fair
18	49	37	29.65	29.45	2.12	S. W.	showery—clear windy
19	44	36	29.84	29.50	1.21	W.—NW	sun and clouds
20	49	34	29.81	29.38	1.17	S. W.	fog—wind and showers
21	43	40	29.38	29.33	1.22	W. S. W.	wind and rain—clear
22	40		29.68		1.12	W.	showery
23						W.	showery
24						W.	showery
25						W. S. W.	wind and showers
26	49	43	29.85	29.80	1.8	W. N. W.	clear
27	48			29.54	1.9	W.	showers—fair
28	37	29	30.30	30.20	1.5	N.	fair
29	35	26	30.50	30.36	1.4	N.	clear
30	35	24	30.50	30.50	0.23	N.	clear
31	30	26	30.51	30.35	1.3	N. N. E.	clouded and clear
Jan. 1	50	24	30.28	30.15	1.3	N. N. E.	wind and snow
2	29	22	30.05	29.85	1.3	N. E.	snow, and wind
3	24	18	29.76	29.71	1.2	SE—S	windy and snowing
4	29	23	29.95	29.91	1.2	E.	windy and sleet
5	27	24	29.89	29.83	0.23	E. N. E.	clear and windy
6	25	22	29.94	29.84	0.22	N. E.	clear and windy
7	29	24	29.94	29.90	0.20	E.	windy
8	27	21	29.86	29.82	0.23	F.	windy—cloudy
9	31	17	29.94	29.86	1.3	N. E.	snowing—foggy
10		32	29.97	29.94	1.6	E.	fog—rain
11	44	36	29.82	29.74	2.18	NW—SW	rain—fair
12	48	35	29.68	29.49	3	S.	small rain and wind
13	37		29.70	29.66	1.20	S. S. W.	fog—small rain
14	50	42	29.70	29.66	2.14	S. E.	small rain, windy
15	45	32	29.60	29.62	2.8	S. E.	rain—windy and clear

OBSERVATIONS.

Dec. 16. *Cirro-stratus* disposed in beds of small round spots, this afternoon. Evaporation since 14th, 4°.

17. *Cirro-cumulus* seen in the intervals of fog A. M. *Cirro-stratus* P. M. Evaporation, 3½°.

18. Burr observed round Jupiter.

19. Evaporation, 7°.

20. Hard squalls of wind during the night.

21. Very high wind, particularly at night.

25. High wind, accompanied by flashes of lightning all night.

26. The marshes along the course of the River Lee, flooded. Evaporation, 45°.*

27. Evaporation, 5°.

28. Evaporation, 5°.

1811. Jan. 4. Very high wind.

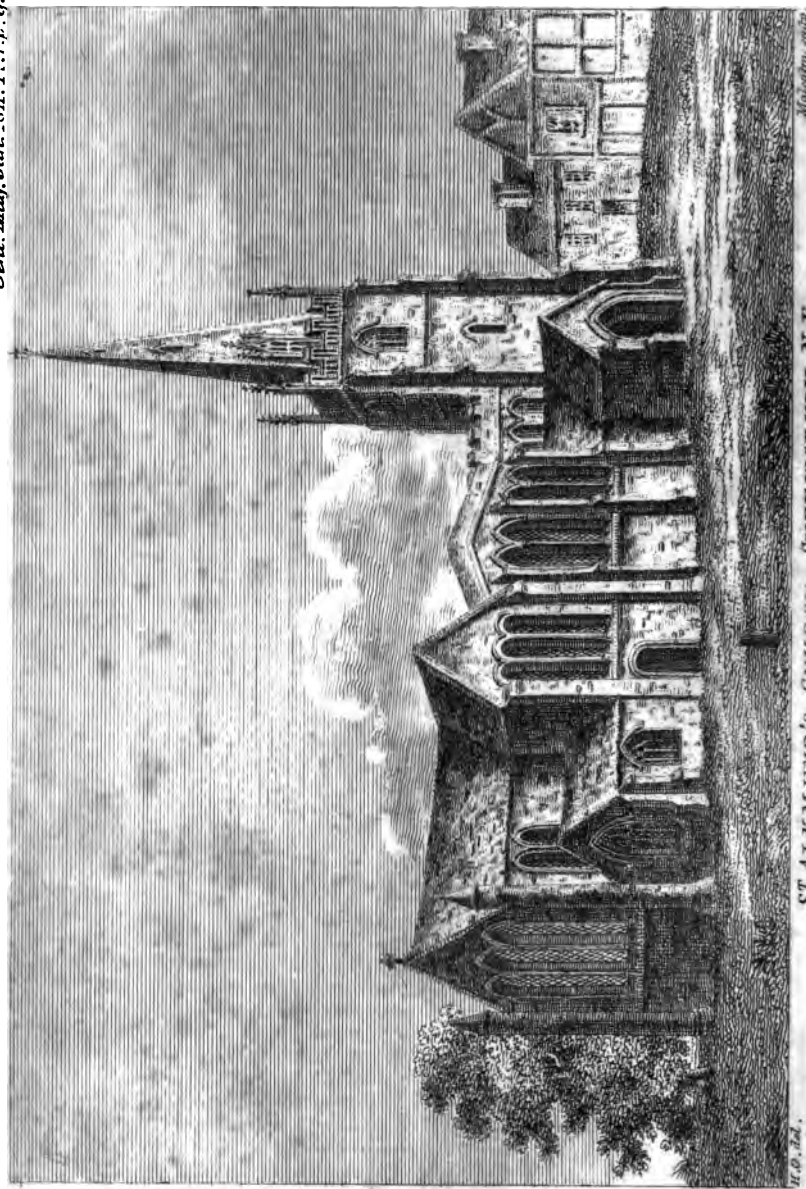
5. Black fleeces of *Cumulus* seen floating beneath *Cirri*, in a calm region above.

12. The doors of the house much swelled with damp.

14. Evaporation since 12th, 39°.

16. Evaporation, 18°. *Cirro-strati* and *Cirro-cumuli* observable.

* That is, 45° evaporated since last noticed.



ST. ALKMUND'S CHURCH, SIREWSBURY, N.E.

MR. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Aug. 3.*

I BEG to offer you a sketch of the N. E. view of the antient and very curious Church of St. Alkmund in Shrewsbury, which, excepting its most beautiful steeple, was destroyed by the Parishioners in 1793. The drawing from which the inclosed is copied, was made by me a few days previous to the unnecessary demolition of the venerable fabrick, and is, I believe, the only existing representation of its Northern elevation.—(See Plate I.)

Yours, &c.

H. O.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

BOOK I. SAT. I.

NOTWITHSTANDING the relish which the literary people of Rome still found in the satires of old Lucilius, the enterprise, however, of our bard to try his strength in the same species of composition, excited as much surprise as though he had ventured on that slippery path without precedent or example. Resentments naturally subside with time, and none had now any reason to complain of the liberties, however great, that, seventy years ago, Lucilius, the famous poet, had taken with the leading men of his age; they cropped the roses of his wit, without being wounded by its thorns, and laughed, with all their heart, at many a sarcasm, which had caused him at whom it was aimed, to make a sour face. We are at present in the same situation respecting the satires of Horace: but at the time, and in the place when and where they were written, many parts of them must indeed have produced a quite contrary effect; and through Horace (besides that he was really of that gentle and benevolent disposition which he assumes to himself in the fourth and sixth satires) from his easy and agreeable situation in life and the good company in which he passed his time, could never let his satire degenerate either into the angry snaps and bites of a snarling cynic, nor into the splenetic ravings of a disappointed man, nor like Juvenal's, into a bitter invective on the times: yet there were not wanting people, who were much alarmed for themselves, when they perceived what little ceremony he observed with a Gorgonius and Rufillus, with a Pantalabus and Nomentanus, Fannius and Tigellius, and

GENT. MAG. *January, 1811.*

it were much if even the artificial teeth of Canidia, and the false hair of her friend Sagana, had not done him signal disservice with some fair ladies, whose charms he thus taught their rivals to suspect.

Horace had already in pretty lively colours represented to himself this inevitable fate of a young satirist, at the time when his first essays were circulating singly among his friends and acquaintance, in transcripts of their own taking: but having now collected them, and a whole volume of his satires lying on the stall of the brothers Sosti for public sale, the clamour raised by those who thought themselves struck at, exceeded his expectation, and that circumstance, together with the manner of judging in general here and there, perhaps even in respectable houses, of his Socratic muse, seems naturally to have inspired him with the thought of prefixing to the second book of his satires, such a comic apology, as should procure him peace for the future, and get the men of good understanding and nice discernment, as well as the laughers, on his side.

The wit, the humour, the ingenuity, the urbanity, with which he has introduced these ideas in the present performance, still continue surprising, even after he has so long accustomed us to find him uniformly equal to himself, and comparable to himself, alone. That strain of irony, in which none (the great Athenian master himself, not excepted) ever knew how to waltz with more elegance and ease than he, is called in most opportunely and successfully to his aid: it runs through the whole piece; agreeably insinuating itself into that playful style of simplicity and good nature, which is so peculiar to him; while both combine to shed a grace upon the whole, which may be better felt than described, but certainly cannot be unobserved by any reader of taste. Nothing could well be more happily imagined, than in the ironical perplexity into which the contradictory judgments of the public on his satires have thrown him, to go and consult a lawyer, and (on which the whole matter hinges) of all possible lawyers, exactly Trebatius: an incident, whereby the poem at once acquires all the interest of a ludicrous dramatical scene, and the artlessness

lessness of a casual conversation, in the course of which, however, he himself finds an opportunity, as it were by chance, and as if between themselves alone, to disclose in confidence to Trebatius, his private opinion of one and another, which was partly designed for quite different persons.

In order to feel the beauty of this piece to its full extent, as far at least as that is possible at present, we must previously have made ourselves acquainted with the character of Trebatius through the medium of Cicero's letters to him which are still extant*. The dialogue itself will be the more perspicuous, the more distinct and lively the knowledge we have of the interlocutor. We then behold as it were the gesture, the looks, the tone with which he utters every word; and who can need to be told, how totally different in signification the very same words frequently are, when pronounced with one or another modulation of voice, accompanied with such, or a contrary motion of the eyes, lips, &c.?

Caius Trebatius Testa, sprung from a good family, though it always remained in obscurity, of the equestrian order, appears to have been the first of his name, who felt impulse and capacity to distinguish himself in the world. To a young man, destitute both of credit and fortune, only two avenues were open at Rome to either, the law, and the army. Trebatius made choice of the former, and thus becoming acquainted with Cicero, was so successful in his assiduities as in early life to secure to himself the protection of that great man, and had the art, no less by his industry and abilities than by the charms of his converse, to render himself so agreeable and estimable to him, that of all his humble friends there was scarcely one in whose behalf, from real attachment alone, he made such earnest applications, and in whose success he took so cordial an interest. Trebatius was in the prime of life, when Cicero, in the year 699, recommended him to Julius Cæsar, who (as every one knows) was then, as proconsul of Gaul, making

hasty strides to the completion of the great plan he had been regularly prosecuting all his life. Gaul, and a place amongst Cæsar's *comites*, was at that juncture, a gold mine in the contemplation of all young folks who wanted to make their fortune; without being too scrupulous about the means. Trebatius was not cold and insensible to this shining bait; on the contrary, he had an eager desire to take the short road to opulence; but he appears to have been too heedless, too impatient, and what some would perhaps call too honest, for pushing his fortune, by a zealous and entire devotion to his new patron, as far as in his power lay. The truth is, in the temper and disposition of Trebatius, there were several points in which he resembled Cicero; he had not fortitude enough always to act, altogether and without capitulation and conditions, according to his conviction; though he had the principles of integrity. Whenever he was attracted towards the contrary side, he uniformly vacillated back again to his natural propensity, and there were propositions to which he could not be determined by any prospect of advantage. Hence it was, that notwithstanding the various obligations he was under to the mighty Cæsar, yet at the breaking out of the civil war, without assisting the republic in any way by it, he improvidently found himself engaged, together with his old and first patron, Cicero, in the Pompeian faction, and therefore, presently after, in the necessity of leaving his fate to the vaunted *Clementia Cæsaris*. He was not, however, deceived in his calculation. Cæsar forgave him; and Trebatius, to whom (as it appears) this event was a lesson of prudence for the rest of his life, henceforth addicted himself entirely to his former profession without meddling any farther with matters of state, excepting that in the year 706 he personated a very harmless popular tribune. He was, to judge from the familiar and jocose style of Cicero's letters to him, and the many clear indications they contain†; a man of activity and enterprise,

* They follow in the viiith book of the letters *ad familiares*, from the 7th to the 21st in regular succession. The 19th and 20th are written in the year 709, all the rest are of the years 699 and 700.

† For instance: *sed hæc joci sumus* tuo more, *ep. 14.* and in the 10th letter: *ridemus licet, sum enim a te invitatus* — and in the following, where he very gravely assures him, that, were it not for Trebatius's good, the separation from so agreeable a companion

with a high flow of spirits and a jovial disposition, and appears (as Melmoth observes) to have had in his youth somewhat more of the character of a man of the world, and agreeable companion, than befitted the gravity of his profession. Cicero therefore frequently rallies him on his juristery, in a strain that might have entirely ruined the credit of his friend with his clients, if he had not as often repaired the mischief by other passages of a serious nature, and particularly recommended him to Cæsar in expressions which only a man of extraordinary worth could deserve*. That conjunction of solid and useful, with agreeable qualities, that application to business associated with wit and sprightliness in conversation, it was, that in the sequel, raised him so high in the favour and esteem of the young Cæsar, that he was regularly consulted in all weighty affairs that hinged on points of law. It is therefore unquestionable that, for the same reasons, he lived in amicable connexion with Mæcenas, that this intimacy brought our poet acquainted with him, and that, notwithstanding their disparity of age, the similarity and unison of their disposition and humour placed them on that familiar footing together, which is exhibited to us through the whole of this entertaining dialogue. For, on such a footing they must have stood together, if it be at all conceivable, that Horace could make a man of Trebatius's public character and consequence the interlocutor in such a conference. But, no sooner do we presuppose this circumstance, and the jovial humour of the old lawyer, than we have the true point of view from which this piece should be contem-

plated. All then appears in its natural light; we understand both Trebatius and the poet; we are no longer puzzled here and there at expressions which, only to him who has not comprehended the genius and spirit of the whole, can appear problematical; and we wonder how so many commentators, engrossed with verbal criticism, could so perversely mistake this spirit, and how even the learned Cræquius could adopt the supposition, that Horace, on account of an unfavourable judgment that Trebatius had passed upon his satires, intended to give him a secret wipe. We rather on the direct contrary perceive, that with all their pretended difference of opinion, they are at the bottom in a perfectly good understanding together; and although the bard, (as is the manner of all those who, on affairs in which every man must follow his own advice, apply to others for theirs) had already taken his resolution before hand, ere he asks his adviser what he should do; yet at least he could have consulted no other *oraculum juris*, from whom he was more sure of being dismissed at last with the pleasing decision:

Solventur risu tabulæ, tu missus abibis.

Ter, uncti — corpus habento!] Horace humorously makes Trebatius, as a learned counsellor, deliver his advice with affected solemnity in the authoritative style of a prætorian edict — *transunto!* — *habento!* — Dacier at this place observes, from a passage in the fifth of Cicero's letters to Trebatius (*Famil. vii. 10.* where he is termed *studiosissimus homo natandi*) that Trebatius here speaks as an old lover of swimming, and recommends to Horace his favourite diætic remedy as

nion would have been quite insupportable to him: "were not our parting beneficial to thee," he adds, "nothing could be more foolish than both of us: I in not immediately running back again to Rome after thee; thou in having not come flying hither. For, by Hercules, one serious or jocular conversation of ours (*una nostra vel severa vel jocosa congressio*) would be more interesting than all your foes and friends in Gaul."

* — *tibi spondeo, probiorem hominem, meliorem virum, prudentiorem esse neminem. Accedit etiam quod familiam ducit in jure civili, singularis memoria, summa scientia, &c.* From the circumstance that he was then already at the head of a peculiar sect of jurists (which afterwards, through his principal pupil Antistius Labeo, grew into such consequence as to rival the sect of Ofilus and Areius Capito) it is to be inferred, that in the year 699, when Cicero introduced him into the *cohors amicorum Cæsaris*, he was not so young as Melmoth in his translation of the 7th epistle makes him.

† Trebatius, in the year 718 (in which this piece, at the very latest was composed) was indeed not above fourscore years old, as Dacier, from a mistake of the facetious expression of Cicero, *mi vetule*, infers: since at the time when Cicero so calls him, he was *etate opportunissima* for making his fortune with Cæsar. *Cic. ad Famil. vii. 7.* We may however safely admit, that he was somewhat turned of 50, and at least about 20 years older than Horace.

a panacea which would infallibly cure him of the poetic itch. To me it appears extremely probable that Trebatius was a lover both of bathing in the Tiber, and of old wine, and that the poet jocosely alludes to both. Many such particular touches, which derive all their *facetia* from local and personal circumstances, are undoubtedly couched in this and several other pieces, which to us are as good as lost.

[*Cupidum, pater optime, vires, &c.*] This excuse which Horace so frequently avails himself of, I think I have placed in its proper point of view, in the introduction to the epistle to Augustus. Here we cannot fail to observe the particular ingenuity, with which (for the purpose of avoiding the bad appearance of a bare evasion) he as it were forces himself into the dilemma, by putting this objection into the mouth of Trebatius: "If then thou hast no talent for heroic poesy, what hinders thee from celebrating the great qualities which Cæsar displays in peace?" — To such an objection no other salvo remained but that which he gives in reply: I should not be backward in so doing, when the proper time and opportunity arrive. The fact was, the Romans began with some reason to expect, that Cæsar Octavianus, by a mild and wise administration in peace, would efface the remembrance of what he had been during the triumvirate. But that remembrance was still too fresh, and that hope too fallacious to excite a vehement passion in the breast of any honest Roman to praise and extol the successful usurper as *fortem et justum*, that is, precisely for those virtues, in diametrical opposition to which he had been manifestly acting but a few years before. All in good time. Octavianus must first have learnt to play with greater ease and propriety, the new part, which Mæcenas and Agrippa were tutoring him to perform. At present such panegyrics would wear too much the appearance of flattery for being really flattering to him; and from whose mouth would such strains sound more suspicious, than from one who, six or seven years ago had borne arms against him? At that circumstance the poet seems to give a gentle hint in the words, *nisi deo tempore Flacci verba, &c.*

— *recalcitrat undique tutus.*] This metaphorical expression taken

from a wild unbroke horse deserves notice as an instance how different the notions of propriety and decorum are in different ages and with different nations. It would ill become a modern poet to use it, notwithstanding J. Matthias Gesner thinks that kings are fond of being compared to horses. This whole passage, from the twelfth to the twentieth line, may be alleged, in my opinion, as a very striking proof of the little inclination and disposition, Horace had to recommend himself to Octavianus by the arts of adulation since even on this so gratifying an occasion (for Trebatius probably acts here only as the spokesman of the public) he could not bring himself to say any thing obliging, so far from flattering, even but incidentally, to one who, with all his authority and power, acted so equivocal a part in the Roman government.

[*Votivæ tabellæ.*] The votive tablets, with which we still see in our days, the Roman Catholic churches garnished, especially in petty towns and villages, are best adapted to give us an idea of these *tabula votiva*, which in the times of paganism, superstitious persons who attributed their deliverance from any imminent danger to the immediate assistance of some particular deity whom they had invoked in the hour of their distress, were wont to testify their gratitude. The poor blind heathens had likewise their consecrated places, and miraculous images; they made vows to them when groaning under affliction, which they paid on being relieved from it, by votive tablets, waxen, silver or golden arms, legs, eyes, breasts, &c. As these votive paintings, with which principally the temples and chapels of the marine deities were richly hung, were mostly put up by common people, and daubed by wretched painters, at a moderate price: it is no wonder, that, together with other errors against good taste, they transgressed the rule of the unity of the subject represented. Frequently, therefore on the same tablet was to be seen at one end of the fore-ground the credulous votary going on shipboard; in the middle ground buffeting the billows in a violent storm; on another plan suffering shipwreck; on another again upon the top of a prodigious wave, with uplifted hands making vows to Neptune, and lastly, at the other

other end of the picture, happily preserved and scrambling on shore. In this multiplicity of events, which, as a succession of scenes in one general plot, was represented on these votive paintings, the *tertium comparationis* lay between them, and the satires of Lucilius might be regarded, referably to the familiar garrulity with which he talks in them about himself, as in some sort a journal of his daily life. [*Venusinus*.] Horace was born at Venusia.

Quod Appulu gens seu quod Lucania bellum, &c.] He seems here in his bantering way, to copy Lucilius's own loquacity and negligence in style.
Great Ormond-Street. W. T.

PASSAGE IN HAMLET.

Hamlet—"Zounds, shew me what thou wilt do: [woul't tear thyself? Woul't weep? -- woul't fight? -- woul't fast? Woul't drink up *Esil*? -- eat a crocodile?"]

Mr. URBAN,

*Sloane-Street,
Nov. 20.*

IT has been observed by THEOBALD, through all the Editions, that the word *Esil* has been distinguished by Italic characters, as if it were the proper name of a river; and, although he rejects that application, he very comprehensively mentions the *Yssel* in the province of Overysel. He, however, properly decides, towards the close of his note, that by *Esil* is to be understood Vinegar; --- and he adds, that "the lowness of the idea is in some measure removed by the uncommon term."

Mr. STEEVENS, the most powerful of all Shakspeare's commentators, rejects this construction; saying, "that the challenge is not very magnificent, which only provokes an adversary to a fit of the heart-burn, or the colick." And he remarks that "the *Yssel* would serve Hamlet's turn, or his own;" and farther, that "the Poet might have written *Weisel*, which falls in the Baltic ocean, and could not be unknown to any Prince of Denmark."

Mr. MALONE advocates the elucidation of Theobald of *Esil*, or *Eisel*, being Vinegar; and quotes Sir Thomas More, as follows:

With sowre pocion
If thou pain thy tast, remember there-
withal
How Christ for thee tasted *Esil* and gall."

This passage unquestionably bears out the commentary of Messrs. Theobald and Malone: but it is to be understood, that though it may, on account of its acid quality, be denominated *Vinegar*, --- it would have been more accordant to have described it as a chemical preparation *corrosive* and *destructive*. This explanation will manifest that some *peril* is attendant upon the different trials, to which *Luertes* is challenged, beyond "drinking up Vinegar," --- a beverage that many young ladies highly esteem, when the preservation of a shape is the object, and no person scarcely can feel a revolt at. And I beg, in confirmation of what is advanced, to subjoin the following extract from Sir William D'Avenant's *Gondibert*, in which *Esil* is adverted to for its potency, as if it were as searching as *aqua fortis*.

EXTRACT FROM GONDIBERT.

BOOK IV. — CANTO IV.

(The Edition in 12mo. printed 1651.)

Victorious King! Abroad your subjects
are [free!
Like Legars safe, at home like altars
Ev'n by your fame they conquer as by
war; [be,
And by your laws safe from each other

A King you are o'er Subjects, so as wise
And noble Husbands seen o'er loyal
Wives;

Who claim not, yet confess their liberties,
And brag to strangers of their happy
lives.

To Foes a winter storm; whilst your
Friends bow [ty's load;

Like summer trees, beneath your boun-
To me (next him whom your great self,
with low

And cheerful duty serves) a giving God.

Since this is you, and *Rhodolind* (the light
By which her sex fled virtue find) is
yours;

Your *Diamond*, which tests of jealous sight,
The stroke, and fire, and Orsz's juice
endures.

I trust this elucidation may be acceptable to your readers.

Yours, &c.

W. P.

ON FRENCH VERSIFICATION.

Mr. URBAN, *Bristol, Dec. 7.*

WHILE we appear to acknowledge the elegance and precision of French prose, we seem little affected by the melody of French verse; or rather,

rather, we are unwilling to admit that it possesses any melody whatever. It is however certain, that one nation can very imperfectly judge of those rules of harmony which govern the language of another, unless that language has become, by insensible adoption, equally familiar with its own; as is the case with the French tongue generally on the Continent. Laharpe, after quoting Voltaire's witty sarcasm, that "the English gained two hours a day on their neighbours, by eating half their words," and after observing that our inarticulateness, as to vowels especially, seemed to shock the very principles of articulation, finishes, by informing his readers, that "the English too, pretend to a harmony of their own, no less than their neighbours; and, doubtless, they must be believed; provided, he pertly adds, they admit in their turn, that the harmony exists but for themselves." It would indeed be difficult to make a foreigner perfectly acquainted with the interior structure of our metrical harmony: especially in blank verse; of which, the music chiefly depends on the different arrangement of the pauses in different successive lines; but Laharpe is no more justified in insinuating that this is a mere harmony of agreement which has no positive existence, than an Englishman, whose knowledge of the French language is usually limited to the reading and writing it, can reasonably be excused in retorting on French rhythm a similar observation. What has contributed to this disdain of French verse, I allude more particularly to the heroic verse, is the very general prejudice, that its cadence is anapæstic: a measure usually employed by us on light subjects, and, therefore, from peculiar association, regarded as unsuitable to subjects of dignity. Supposing this idea of the French rhythmical cadence accurate, the objection, arising from habits of national taste, would be altogether frivolous; but the notion of a certain appropriateness in particular metres to particular subjects, is in great measure arbitrary. The lines in Beattie's Hermit, But when shall Spring visit the mouldering urn? [grave?] Oh! when shall it dawn on the night of the never, I believe, suggested to any body associations of a mirthful na-

ture. It is more the flexibility of style and expression, than the syllabic arrangement, that produces the seeming correspondence of the verse with the subject. The celebrated author of "Hints for the Education of a Princess" is therefore wholly mistaken, when she infers the inpropriety of the French Epic measure, from its supposed resemblance to

'A Cobler there was, and he liv'd in a stall;' which, as connected with a ludicrous association, cannot be admitted as a fair instance of comparison, and of which the rhythm, considered abstractedly from the sense, has, perhaps, necessarily, no essential property of light and joyous movement. The resemblance, moreover, is so completely chimerical, that, if the following verse,

Dans le récueillement son âme est absorbée,
were pronounced with correspondent stress of emphasis to the verse of the English ballad, it would be absolute jargon. That partial emphasis which forms the peculiarity of English pronunciation, added to our close, compressed method of articulating, so contrary to the open articulation of the French, has led to this error in the reading of French verse. The French detect an Englishman by the emphatic importance which he gives to one syllable more than another; which, concurring with his close and often sibilant articulation, cuts short the time of a word. In French verse, as in French prose, the emphasis for the most part is evenly distributed; the heroic measure is not marked by quantity like the Latin, nor by emphatic cadence like the English, but by time alone. The French Epic verse has twelve times: it exactly corresponds to the Alexandrine or twelve-syllable verse of Drayton's Polyolbion, which has nothing incompatible with Epic dignity of flow, and is less unwieldy than the measure in which Chapman translated the Iliad.

And as each one is prais'd for her peculiar things, [springe;
So only she is rich in mountains, meres, and
And holds herself as great in her superfluous waste [grac'd.
As others by their towns and stately tillage

It appears then that the movement of the French heroic is grave and stately; and that its recitation, so far from dancing trippingly over the tongue,

is usually slow and distinct; a cesura or pause in the middle of the line is rigidly marked, and the unaccentuated vowels before consonants, though not absolutely sounded as they are when sung to musick, yet are felt by the reciter to be so many syllables, which fill up the rhythmic time, and, by a slight unarticulated breathing, contribute impalpably to the cadence. This remark will at once show that the short, lively cadence of the

English anapæstic verse bears no sort of affinity to the measured and elongated cadence of the French heroic. French verse so pronounced would convey to a native ear a hubbub of sounds absolutely barbaric; and the most artful and happy effect of rhythmical imitation would inevitably be destroyed. We boast, and with reason, of our imitative harmony; can we deny it to our neighbours?

Diversified Echo.

Sous les coups redoublés tous les banes rétentissent :
Les murs en sont émus, les voutes en mugissent ;
Et l'orgue même en pousse un long gémissement†.

Distant Sound.

L'air sifflé, le ciel gronde, et l'on de au loin mugit‡.

Extended Space.

D'où l'œil découvre au loin l'air, la terre, et les flots§.

To pronounce the last verse glibly and rapidly, would baffle the most flexible organs.

French verse has been accused of a want of variety, perhaps without due consideration. The cesura that divides the line into two exact hemi-

stichs, is the distinguishing pause of French versification; but they sometimes adopt an arbitrary cesura, which, like our own, does not fall invariably in the centre, but rests, as the sense may exact, near the beginning of a verse, or towards its close.

Il faut des châtimens dont l'univers frémissé ;
Qu'on tremble | en comparant l'offense et le supplice||.
Je l'ai vu tout couvert d'une affreuse poussière,
Revêtu de lambeaux, tout pâle, | mais son œil
Conservait sous la cendre encor le même orgueil¶.

In the French couplet the sense is not necessarily bounded by the close of the second line. The verses often flow easily into each other.

Que dis-je ? ah ! libre enfin des chaînes de la ville
Ne pourrais-je à mon gré solitaire et tranquille
Confier aux hameaux le reste de mes jours ?
Le luxe des cités, et le faste des cours
N'ont jamais ébloui les regards du poëte :
Il songe en les fuyant à la douce retraite
Où sur des frais gazons, sous des ombrages verds
Il pourra méditer et soupirer ses vers**.

† The English reader will accept a hasty translation of the passages quoted.

Beneath redoubled blows the benches ring ;
Rock the firm walls, the vaulted roofs rebound,
And the deep organ breathes a long and groaning sound.

‡ Air whistles, roars the heaven, the surge at distance howls.

|| Whence air, earth, sea, rush boundless on the sight.

§ There need such chastisements as may astound

A shuddering universe ; yes, let mankind

Trembling compare the punishment and crime.

¶ I have beheld him grim with dust, and clad

In tatter'd garb, and pale --- but still his eye

Beneath the dusky horror flash'd its pride.

** Ah ! why at freedom from the imprisoning town,

Why may I not in solitary calm

To hamlets trust my residue of days ?

The city's luxury, the pomp of courts,

Were never dazzling in the Poet's eyes :

He flies in thought to that serene retreat

Where, on fresh herbage, underneath the shade

Of verdant woods, he sits and meditates,

Or sighs his verses forth.

It seems probable, from the compositions of the earlier French Poets, that the metrical language of France might have attained a far greater degree of strength and freedom, had it not been refined down and restrained by the care of successive improvers. The modern French critics, indeed, object to the obsolete style in question, as barbarous; and it must be confessed that they are the best judges of their

own language. The practice of the old Poets will, at least, demonstrate the practicability of running one verse into another, which the French call *enjambement*, and even of combining words in the manner of the Greek epithets; a usage to which the language is commonly thought inadequate. The following passage deserves to be cited at length, from its quaint ingenuity.

Trois fois cinquante jours le general naufrage
Devasta l'univers — enfin d'un tel ravage
L'Immortel attendri, n'eût pas sonné si-tôt
La retraite des eaux, que soudain flot sur flot
Elles vont s'écouler; tous les fleuves s'abaissent;
La mer rentre en prison; les montagnes rénaissent;
Les bois montrent déjà leur limoureux rameaux;
Dejà la terre croit par le décroit des eaux;
Et bref la seule main de Dieu darde-tonnerre
Montra la terre au ciel et le ciel à la terre*. DUBARTAS.

While I am on the subject of French verse, I shall observe that their lyric measure has great sweetness: witness these stanzas of Malherbe:

Le malheur de ta fille au tombeau descendue
Par un commun trépas;
Est-ce quelque dédale où ta raison perdue
Ne se retrouve pas?
Elle était de ce monde, où les plus belles choses
Ont le pire destin:
Et rose, elle a vécu ce que vivent les roses
L'espace d'un matin†.

The fall from a long verse to a short one, has in that language an effect spirited and pleasing.

Ont-ils perdu l'esprit? ce n'est plus que poussière
Que cette majesté si pompeuse et si fière
Dont l'éclat orgueilleux étonnait l'univers;
Et dans ces grands tombeaux où leurs âmes hautes
Font encore les vaines
Ils sont mangés des vers‡.

Of the lighter lyric measure, employed on themes of pleasure and gallantry, it is unnecessary to speak; its ease and sprightliness of flow are generally acknowledged: my object has been to insist on the *higher* merits of French versification; which, I am persuaded, are only less relished, be-

cause they are less understood. In order to appreciate the metre of the French Poets, we must become intimately versed in the living language; we must hear it declaimed by the best French tragedians; to discern its powers, we must understand its principles.

Yours, &c. RHYTHMUS.

* Thrice fifty days the universal flood
Devastated the globe: but touch'd at length
With such drear havoc, scarce th' Eternal
bade [wave
The deeps retreat, when sudden wave on
Slide soft away; the rivers smooth subside;
The sea within its rocky dungeon rolls;
The mountains rise again; the woods put
forth [now gains
Their slimy boughs; increasing earth
On the decreasing waters; the sole hand
Of the dread thunder-darting God reveals
The earth unto the heaven, the heaven to
earth.

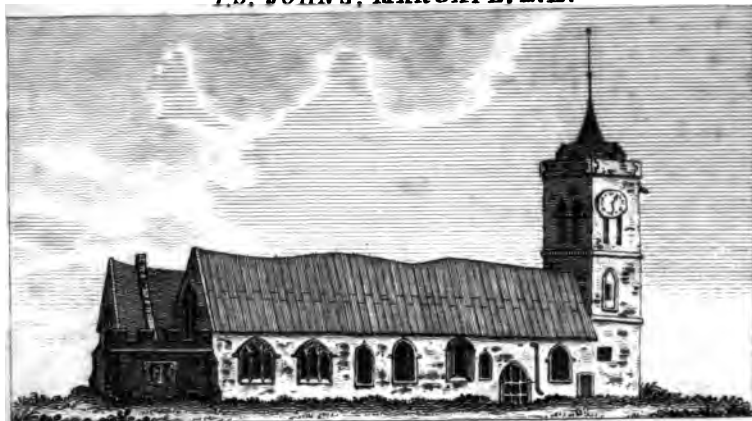
† Ah! thy daughter's hapless doom
Sunk within the common tomb;

Seems it then a gloomy maze
Where thy reason wilder'd strays?
Creature of this world was she:
Fairest things the frailest be:
Rose she liv'd, a morning's pride,
And with roses bloom'd and died.

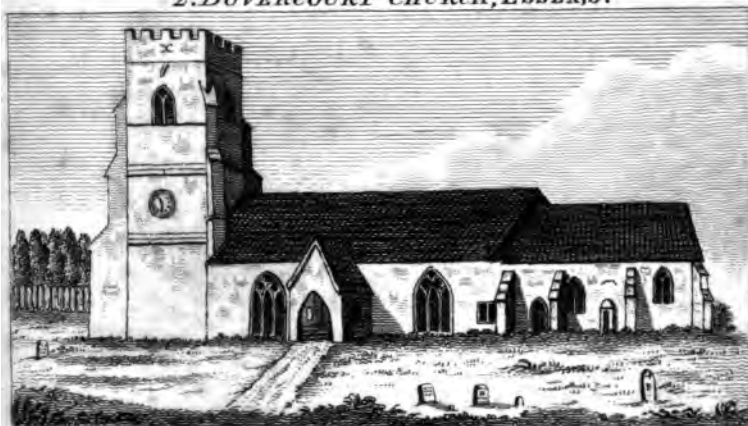
‡ Could those haughty spirits die?
That fierce, vaunting majesty,
Whose pompous glare a universe dismay'd,
Is now but ashes and a shade.
And in those tombs of massive state,
Where still their souls affect the great,
On each majestic form
Riots the ravening worm.

Mr.

1. ST JOHN'S, MARGATE, N.E.



2. DOVERCOURT CHURCH, ESSEX, S.



3. FERRING CHURCH, SUSSEX, N.E.



Mr. URBAN, Sept. 19, 1810.
THE Church of St. John the Baptist, Margate, in the Isle of Thanet, (of which a N. E. view is inclosed, *see Pl. II. fig. 1.*) has been so well described by Mr. Hasted in the 10th volume of his excellent History and Survey of Kent, as almost to preclude the necessity of any farther observations: I trust, however, that the following description will not be deemed an intrusion on the time of your Readers. It seems evidently to have been raised at different times, as convenience suggested, with little regard to external appearance; it is principally built of field flints rough-casted over, the quoins of the windows and the door-cases being of Ashler stone. It consists of a nave, with an aisle on each side, and three chancels. The North chancel is dedicated to St. James. On the North side of the high chancel is a square building of flints and hewn stone, with battlements, and very strongly buttressed. The windows, likewise, are small, and secured with iron bars. It appears that from before the year 1615, to the end of the year 1700, this was made use of for a store-house, for the preservation of the ammunition belonging to the Fort. In the year 1701, however, it was by a few alterations converted into a vestry, and as such it still remains. The inside of the church is low, and not very convenient. It contains some monuments worthy of notice *, and a few brasses in tolerable preservation. The church-yard, which is large, is crowded with tomb-stones: these I have omitted in the view, as they would otherwise have perplexed the prospect of the building. The steeple contains a clock and six bells, all of which have inscriptions on them: concerning the tenor, the traditional rhyme mentioned by Lewis † is still current, which I should be happy

* Copies of such monumental inscriptions as are worthy of notice, and the substance of the less interesting ones, may be seen in Mr. Cozens's "Tour through the Isle of Thanet, and some other Parts of East Kent;" where there is also an account of Margate as it was in the year 1792. EDIT.

† Page 98 of his "History of the Isle of Thanet."

could any of your Correspondents explain; it is this:

John de Daundelyon with his great dog,
 Brought over this Bell on a Mill Cog.

Yours, &c. PEMBREY.

Mr. URBAN, Harwich, Sept. 28.
DOVERCOURT is a small village situated about two miles S.W. of Harwich. Its Church (a view of which is inclosed, *see Pl. II. fig. 2.*), dedicated to All-Saints, consists of a nave and chancel, with a square tower at the West end.

This place in denomination, in all ecclesiastical accounts, precedes Harwich, as being the mother-church.

Yours, &c. R. R. BARNES.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 28, 1810.
I SEND you a drawing of the Church of Ferring in Sussex (*see Pl. II. fig. 3.*) situated about four miles East of Little Hampton, and within a quarter of a mile of the Sea. The village has many indications of rural beauty. As we have not yet been favoured with a History of this County, the following monumental inscriptions, literally transcribed, may not, perhaps, be unacceptable to your Readers. Should this be the case, I shall be happy to present you with what memoranda and inscriptions I have collected at different times during my rambles through this interesting part of our Island.

Yours, &c. FREDERICUS.

Ferring Church is a low building, consisting of a nave, North aisle, and chancel; it is built with flint. At the West end is a small wooden turret.

Against the south wall of the nave is affixed a monument of white marble, with the following inscription:

"M. S. Of Mrs. Barbara Johnson, widow, and relict of Richard J. esq. late of the City of London, and daughter and coheirress of John Minshall, esq. late of Portslade in this county, by Barbara his wife, who was one of the daughters and coheirresses of William Westbrook, esq. late of this Parish. She departed this life the 4th July, 1757, aged 57 years."

Arms: In a lozenge Arg. on a pile Azure (issuing in chief) three wolves heads erased of the field; an incuccheon of pretence, Az. issuing out of a crescent a star of six rays Arg.: impaling, Quarterly, 1 and 4, Az. issuing

suing out of a crescent a star of six rays Arg. 3, Gu. a leopard's face with fleur de lis jessant Or. 4, Sab. three bars Arg.

Adjoining is the following inscription on a monument of veined marble :

"H. S. E. Richardus Westbrook; mercator, filius natu minimus Johannis W. arm. et Barbaræ uxoris ejus; qui apud Cyprum insulam Consulis munere (non sine fructu et honore) functus est. Tandem in patriam reversus, animam cælo, exuvias hoc loco deponendas curavit. Anno Domini 1700, Aug. 15; ætat. 49.

—Hoc est domus ultima, lector, In quam decidimus, quicquid mortale crematur."

On a monument similar to the former, as follows :

"M. S. Gulielmi Westbrook de Fering, armig. et Elizabethæ uxoris. Obiit ille Feb. 29, anno Domini 1702, ætat. 62. Illa Oct. 16, anno Domini 1694, ætat. 54.

In thalamo nos junxit Amor : Mors inque sepulchro,

Unâ felices tandem requiescimus urnâ.

Hoc Filiæ lugentes posuere Monumentum."

Arms: Gu. a leopard's face with fleur de lis jessant Or, for *Westbrook*; impaling Sab. 3 bars Arg.

Adjoining, on a handsome monument of white marble, as follows :

"M. S. of Mrs. Elizabeth Richardson, widow and relict of Joseph R. esq. late of the Middle Temple, London; and one of the daughters and coheirresses of John Minshull, esq. late of Portslade in this County, and Barbara his wife, who was one of the daughters and coheirresses of William Westbrook, esq. late of this Parish. She departed this life the 22nd March, 1752, aged 52 years."

Arms: In a lozenge, dexter defaced, sinister in pale, same as her sister's, Mrs. B. Johnson.

Facing these monuments in the nave, on the floor, a large blue stone as follows :

"Memoriæ et Pietati sacrum. Sub hoc marmore depositæ sunt reliquiæ Barbaræ uxoris Johannis Westbrook, armigeri; quæ obiit 30mo die Maij, anno Domini 1657. Johannis, qui ex hac vitâ decessit . . . die Junij, anno 1666. Ambo sperantes resurrectionem. quæ est in Jesu Christo."

Opposite the Pulpit in the aisle a flat stone as follows :

"To the memory of Mrs. Barbara Minshull, wife of John Minshull, gent. eldest daughter of William Westbrook, esq. who departed this life June 27. . . ."

The remainder of the inscription is covered by a pew.

There is also another flat stone on which the name of *Westbrook* is just discernible; a family long since extinct, but formerly of considerable note in this parish. Their estates, by marriage of a daughter, became the property of the Minshulls; and from them, by marriage, were carried into the family of the Richardsons, who are at present possessed of them.

At the East end of the nave near the chancel is a lofty monument of various-coloured marble: on the upper part appears a youth whose countenance is expressive of the most poignant grief; on the lower compartment is the following inscription:

"Underneath are deposited the remains of William Westbrook Richardson, esq. of the Middle Temple, London, barrister at law, high sheriff of this county in the year of our Lord 1770. He died July 23, 1771, aged 45 years. The regret of this gentleman's relations and friends is the best panegyric to his memory.

"Here also lies interred the body of Mrs. Barbara R. relict of W. W. R. esq. together with Miss Barbara R. their only daughter, who died young. Mrs. B. R. died April 8, 1774, aged 55 years. To the memory of his ever-revered parents, Wm. Richardson, esq. of Findon in this County, their eldest son, erected this monument."

The workmanship of this monument is most beautiful, being adorned with exquisitely rich carving and mouldings of various-coloured marble.

Against the South wall of the nave is an elegant monument of white marble: at the back of which rises a pyramid of black marble, ornamented with an urn, &c., with the following inscription :

"In a vault underneath the Vicar's seat are deposited the remains of Thomas Richardson, esq. of Warminghurst-Park; high-sheriff of this County, in the year of our Lord 1793. He died August 29, 1797, aged 64."

Arms: Sab. on a chief Arg. three lions' heads erased of the field; impaling, Sable, a lion passant guardant Arg. and a chief Or.

On a tablet affixed to the South wall of the nave as follows :

"In memory of Anne, wife of the Rev. James Penfold, vicar of this parish, who departed this life the 19th June, 1769, in the 31st year of her age.

"Oh !

"Oh! Reader, be wise in time, and suffer the great realities of that awful state into which thou must very shortly enter, to exert their full force and influence on thy daily conduct, remembering that the next remove and scene of being is ETERNITY!"

On a flat stone near the pulpit, as follows:

"M. S. Jana filia Johannis Layfield, LL. B. Rectoris de Chiddingfold, in comitatu Surrie, et Judithæ uxoris ejus, hic jacet, felicem expectans resurrectionem quæ est in Domino nostro Jesu Christo. Nata 31 Martii, renata 14 Aprilis 1670. Denata . . . die Aprilis 1686."

On a flat stone in the nave:

"Underneath lye interred Mrs. Martha Mason, widow. She was a most tender mother to the present Vicar of this parish (by her first husband, Mr. William Albright, citizen and goldsmith, of London.) She died April 28, 1733, aged near 77. Also Mrs. Sarah Albright, his most excellent wife, who died in child-bed, August 30, 1733, aged near 34. Also William their son; and (under the stone East of this lies) Dorothy Sophia, their daughter; who both died under two months old. Also underneath lies interred the Rev. William Albright, late vicar of this parish, and of Prestou, who died the 8th August, 1766, aged 75 years."

Mr. URBAN, *Slawston, Jan. 8.*

IN your last volume, p. 403, you have given us a good plate of the West front of Lichfield Cathedral. I have compared it with that in Dugdale's *Monasticon* by Daniel King. (This view is somewhat more to the S. W.) They nearly agree, which shews there was an accuracy of delineation attended to, as well in the time of King as of Mr. J. Carter. The differences may many of them arise from alterations made in the building since the time that in Dugdale was taken; especially, in the upper part of the great West window; that in Carter's being what, I suppose, is called the *Marigold*, or *Catharine wheel* finish, that in Dugdale, the intersecting pointed arch, with quaterfoils in the compartments. The cross, too, above, on the finish of the gable, is not given by Carter, it is by King. The pedestals of the statues, in the first and second rows above the dado, are also dissimilar to those in Dugdale, being by Carter tall and slender, whereas by King they are low, squat, and

corbel-like. Canopy work, by Carter, in the compartments on each side the upper windows of the Tower; none by King, except on the buttresses. The distant view of the centre spire is given by Carter, it is not by King; this I suppose an omission of his. By King are given more bands round the spires than by Carter; these, and the pedestals of the statues, before-mentioned, I should suppose, have not been altered since Dugdale's draughtsman took them; the window and the cross may. The number of statues appear to correspond, or rather the niches, as Carter says, those in his are in part supplied by fancy, those in Dugdale were probably then in existence.

Yours, &c. J. TAILBY.

LINCOLNSHIRE MONASTERIES, &c.
Continued from vol. LXXIX. p. 1208.

Dunston. The Hospital antiently founded here for leprous persons (spoken of by Tanner, in his *Notitia*, as in doubt whether the same as that of Meer) was situate on the Heath in Dunston liberties, by a valley a little South of the pillar, and East of the Lincoln Turnpike, on a hill side, facing the South; but even the foundation-marks scarcely remain. Every thing was cleared a few years ago, to turn the site into arable. The site seems about three acres, extending into two closes belonging to the heirs of Berrys of Linwood Grange, and a Mr. Robinson.

Meer Hospital, commonly called *Meer-Hall*, four miles South of Lincoln, East of Sleaford Turnpike. The foundation and broken ground, no less than 20 acres, were formerly a village. At the foot is a fine pond and spring of water. The site of the Hospital is not exactly known; a modern stone-built farm-house is just by. The estate is extra-parochial, belonging to I. Mauby, esq.

Revesby Abbey. A quarter of a mile South of the village of Revesby, near the edge of the great West Fen. It occupied a considerable space of ground. Foundations of walls, and a fragment two feet high of brick and stone, with loose stones here and there, are the only remains of the building. On the South, within the area, are mounds of earth, like barrows. The site of the Abbey, &c. forms a good grazing close, belonging

belonging to the venerable Sir Joseph Banks, bart.

Bollington. About a mile South of Wragby, now an hamlet to Golttho. The Abbey stood on a rising ground, close by a wood: a ruin remains, in a plain stone wall about 14 feet high, and 20 long. The space of ground is moated round, containing about six acres. A mean-built farm-house, and the stone wall above-mentioned, are the only appearance of buildings on the spot. On the East side is a circular moat, inclosing a small space of ground, with a pond in the middle, the use of which is difficult to guess. The Abbey ground belongs to a gentleman of the name of Hackett, lately purchased of ——— Chapman, esq.

Hugworthington. Near Spilsby. The religious house here stood on a sunny hill side, South of the village, on land now the property of Lord Newark. A plain stone-built end wall, with two fire-places, one over the other, is all that remains of the building worthy of notice.

Haugh. Near Alford, on heathy wolds, now an extra-parochial place. The lower part of the present farm or manor-house is of brick, and very antient in appearance. It stands on high dry ground; and is probably part of the religious house called Haugh. The Church, a small edifice, contains several monuments and memorials of the Boll family. The estate belongs to some ladies of the name of Horsfield. An avenue of 70 antient yew-trees is near the house.

Torksey. This religious house was situate on the East part of the Village, in a place now called the Abbey-yard. There is no building upon it, but a new-erected brick and tiled barn; even the foundations have been so leveled down, that scarce any vestige remains. The estate belongs to Sir Abraham Hume, bart.

Tattersall College. Situate on the East side the Market-place, on the back of a new-erected dwelling-house, inhabited by Mr. Footit. What remains of the College is a large brick and tiled building, now made use of as a malting. The walls are very thick, the door-cases and windows are of stone, some arched, and others with mullions, very antient. The building, and site thereof, belongs to Earl Fortescue. Some people,

however, suppose the College stood near the East end of the Church, where there are certainly many foundations, and a remarkable remnant of a brick building with an arched roof, like a bath.

Croyland. The venerable ruin of Croyland is in the same precise state it was 20 years ago; when Mr. Gough, with his friend Mr. Nichols, visited and described the remains.—The North aisle of the Abbey Church is now the Parish Church. The Abbey and offices were situated on the South side this building, on land belonging to Mr. Whitsid, and now growing hemp, Sept. 14, 1810. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Whitkirk, near Leeds.*
Sept. 1, 1810.

HAVING lately had occasion to look into the antient registers of this parish, I was induced to examine the whole series from the year 1603, when they commence, as well as the Churchwardens' accounts, which are preserved as far back as the year 1633, and other parish records, entered in the same book with those accounts. In the course of this research I was led to make some extracts, which may not be altogether unacceptable, or at least may tend to excite farther examinations of such old records as may be yet in existence, and thereby furnish similar or more curious information. The accounts of the Overseers of the Poor for the Township of Temple-Newsam, lying chiefly in this parish, are also preserved from the year 1663, and those of the Constables for the same Township from the year 1670; but I met with nothing sufficiently striking in either of them, on a cursory survey, to draw my attention.

The following is the list of the Vicars of this Parish as far as I have been able to make them out from the notices that occur in these records.

Richard Tharold, M. A. first occurs: buried 10th Dec. 1618.

Nathaniel Taylor, B. D. succeeded, inducted 8th May, 1619.

He occurs in 1623, but I do not find the register of his burial.

Christopher Rudston, M. A. buried 13th July, 1635.

Charles Procter, M. A. succeeded, inducted 30th Nov. 1635; ejected or resigned in 1661.

Richard

Richard Wright succeeded, inducted June 1661: buried 14th Dec. 1674.

Jonathan Dade succeeded, occurs 5th April 1675, buried 4th March, 1688-9.

Richard Hopkins succeeded, inducted 1st July 1689, buried 17th Feb. 1701-2.

John Ray succeeded, inducted 1702, buried 17th April, 1735.

Daniel Hopkins — buried 8th April, 1743.

Peter Simon succeeded, inducted May 1743, died 14th June 1779.

John Wilson, B.A. succeeded, inducted Jan. 1780, died 27th July, 1785.

Samuel Smalpage, M.A. succeeded, inducted 31st Dec. 1785; the present incumbent.

Of most of these, little more is noted in the records to which I refer, than what is here put down; but of one of them, who occurs in the most eventful period, Mr. Charles Procter, more is recorded. The first thing that attracted my particular notice with respect to him was, his witnessing his successor's reading himself in, as appears from the following:

"Memorandum, That the nine-and-thirty Articles of Religion were publickely and distinctly read, in the parish church of Whitkirk in the county of Yorke, by Richard Wright, vicar of the said Church, upon the twenty-third day of June, in the thirteenth yeare of the raigne of our Sovereigne Lord, Charles the Second, by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. Anno Domini 1661. In testimony hereof, wee hereunto set our hands. CHARLES PROCTER.

WILL. DIXON. [Parish Clerk.]"

Under the idea of his being one of the Ejected Ministers, I could not but feel strongly interested for Mr. Procter on this occasion; particularly when I found he was a married man, and burthened with a large family. Seven children I find registered to *Charles Procter, vicar*, between the years 1648 and 1658, both inclusive; and I also find myself under the necessity of fathering four other children upon him, registered to Charles Prockter, with a trifling variation of the spelling, and without the addition of *vicar*, between the years 1639 and 1645 inclusive; as there is no direct evidence to the contrary, the date of his marriage

not appearing in this register, as these entries occur during his incumbency, and in connexion with the others; and as the name never occurs in the registers, at least within any reasonable time, before or after his incumbency. And as I find only one, the youngest, of these children entered in the registry of Burials, I conclude that he went away with a wife and ten children living. It was only the preceding Summer that he had been at the expence of fitting up the Vicar's Pew in the Church, which does not seem as if he was then contemplating his removal. I annex the memorial of this transaction; several others of the like nature occurring in these records, by which the present title to many of the pews may be ascertained and established.

"Memorandum, That it is agreed the 10th day of July, 1660, by the Vicar and Churchwardens, whose names are underwritten, that that Stall or Pue in the Quire of the Parish Church of Whitkirk, being the next to Mr. Nelthorpe's pue, which Mr. Procter built att his owne charge, and wherein Mrs. Procter hath always sit, shall belong to the present and succeeding Ministers' wives, reserving only a seate in the said stall or pue for Katherin Dixon, the present Clarke's Wife, so long as shee shall live; the present and succeeding vicars keeping the same in sufficient repaire, and in such decent manner as becomes the house of God."

CHARLES PROCTER,
RIC. BOOTHE,
JOHN EAMONSON."

I have before hinted that the first impression upon my mind was, that Mr. Procter was one of the Ejected Ministers; on which account, under the circumstances which I have mentioned, he would be entitled to serious commiseration; particularly if his removal were occasioned by scruples of conscience, in declining the subscription to the Articles. Upon a closer comparison of dates, however, I am willing to hope that he might be preferred to another benefice, as the operation of the Parliamentary proceedings would of course have ceased long before the year following the Restoration of Charles II. and the date of his successor's reading himself in was about one year and two months prior to St. Bartholomew's day, when by the Act of Uniformity, 14 Charles II. about 2000 of the

the Clergy, according to Hume, were deprived of their livings.

In the Churchwardens' Accounts I find the following entries:

"1633. Given to Mr. Procter towards the providing a dinner for the Ministers upon the Exercise day, 5s.

1654. Charges upon the Ministers on the Exercise day, 6s.

1659. Charges att a meeting att Whitkirk of severall neighbours, in consulting about the returne of an answer to a warrant from the Sheriffe about Ejected Ministers, 4s. 6d.

Mr. Procter, and Francis Dawson's charges, in going to York about the same businesse, 5s. 2d.

Given to Mr. Procter by consent of the Parishioners, for going to Yorke, and his paines about the same, 5s."

From one article in these accounts I am able to trace Mr. Procter into Lincolnshire after his resignation or ejectment, viz.

"1662. Edward Butterfield's charges in going into Lincolnshire, to speake with Mr. Procter about Mr. Askwith's legacy, 6s."

Of the distresses of the Ejected Clergy at this period, some at least of the following entries are melancholy instances:

"1667. Given to a poore old Minister who preached here June 2nd, 3s. 6d.

Charges at severall times upon severall Ministers that preached here, 3s. 6d.

1668. Charges upon Mr. Bennington and some friends of his when hee preached here att Christmasse, 2s. 2d.

Bestowed in ale upon a poore preacher that preached here, 6d.

1669. Given to a poore Minister who preached here at the Church April 25, 5s.

Bestowed on him in ale, 4d.

February 13, 1669. Collected then by the Churchwardens in the Church upon a testimoniall, and at the request of the Lord Bishop of Yorke, for one Mr. Wilmot, a poore Minister, the summe of 8s. 4d.

May 16, 1675. Collected then in the Church, upon a Lettre of Request brought by Mr. Francis Fowler, of Bungay in the County of Suffolke, a poore distressed Minister, which was given to him May 17, 1675, 5s. 7d. ob."

But the most affecting instances are those which follow:

"April 10th, 1670. Given then by the neighbours to a poore mendicant Minister, one Mr. John Rhodes, who then preached here, and after sermon stood in the middle ile to receive the charity of the people, the summe of 12s. 3d.

July 3d, 1670. Given then by the neighbours to a poore lame itinerary, one Mr. Walker, who then preached here, and after the sermon stood in the middle ile to receive the people's charity, which was 9s. 3d.

November 20th, 1670. Given then in the middle ile of the church by the neighbours to a poore mendicant itinerary lame priest, one Mr. Walker, who had preached here the 3d of July 70, and preached again this day, the summe of 3s. 6d.

July 30th, 1671. Given then in the middle ile of the church by the neighbours to the aforementioned Mr. Walker, the mendicant itinerary lame minister, who had been here severall times before, and did then preach, the summe of 6s. 3d.

Yours, &c.

S. S.

Mr. URBAN, *London, Dec. 12.*

THE evil of the present depreciation of our Paper Money having attained a height at once alarming and disastrous, and being pregnant with imminent danger to the commonwealth, every character conversant in matters of finance, and the political world in particular, are behoved, by the manifest existence of the fact, maturely to deliberate thereon, and to suggest any apparently efficient mode for the removal of this primary cause of general distress, this source of a series of national misfortunes, and principal measure, by which the Government may, in regard to the prosperity, strength, and true interests of the Country, be misled. Impressed with the great importance and magnitude of the subject, I shall venture (although in a great measure destitute of the qualities of a Financier or a Politician), after stating a few ascertained facts, to offer some material observations; and hope, that should any thing of an incongruous or indigested nature appear in my view of the case, I may have the advantage of the concise and limited manner in which your Publication obliges me to treat it. My design is simply to call the attention of your readers to the subject; and, in doing that, my end is answered.

It has, Sir, recently been demonstrated by a gentleman intimately acquainted, as well with financial concerns, as with all the arcana of office, and official circumstances, that "the difference between £46. 14s. 6d. and £56. (that is to say, the difference between

between the legal value of a pound, or 12 ozs. of gold, and its present value in Paper Currency), is the measure of the depreciation of Paper;" and observes, "that it is the measure of that depreciation, as well with respect to gold, the universal equivalent, as to every other commodity." Assuming, therefore, this demonstration as the criterion, the present depreciation is about £19. 17s. or near £20 *per cent.* (I say the present, because by the natural operation of the existing order of things, it must increase, and will continue to do so until the cause is completely eradicated), a circumstance which has thrown a new light on all revenue, commercial, and manufacturing concerns; and, by an application of the rules and degrees of proportion, we are furnished with the true key of prosperity. It is conclusive that the fluctuations of the circulating medium must, relevantly and immediately, govern the foreign exchange, the mercantile negotiations, and the prices of most commodities; and, generally, it has a more or less influence on every act or thing in any wise connected with the welfare of the Country. A depreciation is an evil the more to be dreaded, as it creeps upon us in a gradual and imperceptible manner; and although it is known to act, and to act magisterially and with decision, yet it is comparatively but little heeded, and, until the late report of the Bullion Committee, passed almost unregarded.

We have been told that the export trade rapidly increases; that in the last year the amount of the woollen manufactures exported was £5,416,151, exceeding by £562,152 that of the preceding year! If this immense exportation is attributable (for so the Report infers) to the manufactures exported, without any reference to the Paper medium, we must doubtless conclude that the country is in a most flourishing condition; but, after the very able exposition given us by the gentleman alluded to, it is utterly impossible to entertain any such idea. Supposing, however, for a moment that the high amount of the returns were not to be attributed to the fluctuations of the Paper Currency: to what then can we attribute it? The fact of the very limited extent of the demands would of itself afford ample

conviction that we cannot look to our manufactures as the real cause of the increase. Let us but cast our eyes around, let us view all the minutiae of the commercial system, and we shall be satisfied that no perceptible extraordinary demand was made, nor no new inducement for smuggling or contraband of war was created; our commercial relations were much on the same footing, and were conducted on the same principles! There could not therefore be any alteration in these respects. I am ready to admit that the industry and labour of our manufacturers are truly great, and that the enterprising genius of British merchants is ever watchful for expedients; yet physical impossibilities will of course have their own weight, and obvious truths will of course remove delusion. Can it be imagined that a far greater exportation of woollen manufactures took place in 1809 than in 1802, a year in which we were at peace, and trading with every trading nation in the globe? Can it be imagined that in consequence of our trading in 1809 with such a comparatively minute part of the globe, and consequently the demands bearing no proportion to what they were in 1802, that nevertheless our manufactures increased to an extent almost incredible? If we recollect that, with the exception of our colonies, Portugal, Sweden, Sicily, and a portion of Spain, we, at the period of the return referred to, held no intercourse but that of stealth, no trade but that of contraband, we shall be fully satisfied of the fallacy of attributing the increase of the return to the increase of the exportation. Weighing, therefore, these circumstances, with the demonstration of the £20. *per cent.* depreciation, likewise with the consequent high price of each article by which the manufactures are produced, and with the very high wages of artizans and workmen of all descriptions, we cannot be at a loss to devise the true origin of the augmented amount of our commercial returns. Perhaps if I were to speculate on the progressive annual advancements, and calculate the gradual depression of Paper Money, I might discover, that the declared annual increase is, in point of fact, an annual depreciation of the circulating medium, in a ratio of little more or less

less than the annual advancement.

In 1807 some papers were laid before Parliament, which were afterwards printed, and in which it was stated, as the result of ascertained facts, that wages since 1780 had advanced £39. 7s. 1d. *per cent.*; and that the price of provisions had advanced, in the same time, £84. 8s. 2d. *per cent.* To what but the immense and incalculable amount of Paper circulating in the world can we ascribe these calamitous evils? What, but the unlimited discounts of the Bank, giving life and energy to a swarm of jobbers and speculators; their unrestrained issues, unregulated by an allusion to the Bullion and Coin, and proper securities, in their coffers; and the fictitious capital thus floating, and enhancing by its plenitude every commodity its eyes are cast on? If a period is not put to such practices, it is to be expected (although by the shutting of the Swedish ports the calls for our manufactures are still more limited than they were in 1809) that the returns for the current year will far exceed that of its predecessor! By the mode of the Bank discounts, a merchant, or body of merchants, disposed to speculate or engross an article likely to advance in price, may, by sending their own bills or paper (together with such as the credit of their name, or their influence, can obtain from their friends) at different but close periods, into the Bank, get the whole discounted (that is to say, get the currency of the realm in exchange for them); and, by applying the produce to the buying-up (to make use of a well-understood phrase) of that article, cause an inconceivable advancement in its price, and consequently a reduction in the value of Paper, and a long train of attending miseries and evils. This virtual encouragement of the most base and infamous of practices, this boundless issue of the legal currency, do they not, by throwing an immunity of that currency into circulation, not only cause and accelerate its depreciation; but may it not ultimately endanger the very existence of the state? Do they not encourage and further the views of that swarm of locusts which prey on the very vitals of industry? Do they not enhance the prices of the necessities of life, by holding out an inducement to

forestall and monopolize? It is somewhat consolatory to reflect, that those who are the primary cause of the depreciation, and reap a present gain, must in the end pay the deficiency; and perhaps, if it were not for the mischief it causes in leading the world, and the Government in particular, to believe that the export of our manufactures is annually increasing, and that to an amazing amount, when in reality it is nothing more than a fall in the value of money, and also the advancement it creates in the prices of all articles whatsoever, it were better to leave this trading company to the pursuit of their plans, and await the blow which may smite them so severely as to level them with the dust.

The cause and multiplicity of bankruptcies is another point to which I beg to call your attention. In a general sense, they are a considerable benefit to the Country; a partial evil, but a general good: they are the proofs of the disappointment and confusion of speculators; they are the failures of men, who, as far as in them lies, have aimed at some engrossment, meditated some forestallment, or contemplated the disposal, at an advanced price, of some necessary commodity; they are the resource of men, who, by a total disregard of repute, and an abuse of public confidence, have plunged into hazard, and staked every thing their credit can by any possible means obtain, to accomplish their sole and selfish view of enriching themselves (although it must of necessity be accomplished at the expence of the interest of their Country, and of numberless individuals), and being disappointed in such their laudable endeavours, are reduced to the extremity of appealing to the bankrupt laws (laws which are wisely ordained for the protection of the honest trader, and for his amelioration when, by unforeseen misfortunes, he is involved in embarrassment and difficulty) for relief; and, forsooth, to become bankrupt, and be exempted from any penalty whatever! In justice to the community at large, and as a preventive against such malpractices, a distinction should be made in bankruptcy; those failures which have arisen from a fall in the articles in which the bankrupt dealt, from bad

debts,

debts, losses at sea, or by fire, or such other casualty as cannot be guarded against, ought to be distinguished from the result of fraud and speculation; the latter should be visited with the severest punishment, branded with a mark of infamy, or prohibited from embarking in matters of trade: the publick should be protected from the probability of the recurrence.

To remedy the many evils complained of, the interference of the Legislature is, doubtless, the only expedient: the health of the Country is materially impaired; the disease, however, is not incurable, and the physician is at hand. To limit the discounts of the national banks within an wholesome amount, and, if existing circumstances will admit, to remove the Bank restriction; to check the increase and conduct of country banks, by a proper licence, by some adequate mode of ascertaining their respectability and responsibility, and by a due limitation of their issues; to suppress all monopolies, and open every market to the exercise of a liberal competition; and to punish fraudulent and speculative bankruptcies, are obviously the measures to restore the wonted health and vigour; measures by which our country may again truly flourish, and by which the necessities of life, the foreign exchange, and commerce in general, may be reduced to their natural level.

Yours, &c. PHILOPATRIÆ.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 10.

IT is often difficult to come to a conclusion on a question where much is said on both sides. Much has been said and written on the propriety of obliging the Bank of England to pay their notes in specie; but it should be considered, that, were they driven to this extremity by the repeal of the restriction act, they would in their own defence be compelled to narrow their discounts, so as to occasion the greatest distress throughout the Nation.

Suppose, for instance, the Bank should say, "We should lose a million and half of money if 10 millions of our notes were to be sent in for payment in guineas" (and there is little doubt but as many would be sent in); and "We will, therefore, be wise in

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time, and reduce our discounts 10 millions;" what would be the consequence? little less than a general bankruptcy.

It should be considered that when the Bank were in the habit of paying their notes in specie, they could generally buy as much gold for 1000*l.* Bank Notes as it would require to coin Guineas to pay 1000*l.*; but now they must give 1150*l.* in Bank Notes to buy as much gold as it would require to coin Guineas to pay 1000*l.*

It seems, therefore, highly reasonable, that the Bank should be required to pay only so much gold for 1000*l.* Bank Notes as 1000*l.* Bank Notes would buy.

The great increase of our trade and manufactures has been very much owing to the abundance of our circulating medium (which, however, has been too far extended); and this enabled ministers, in a great degree, to raise such enormous taxes, as 20 years ago would have been thought impossible. It therefore requires the greatest caution in too rapidly lessening this circulating medium; for, without the greatest caution, the consequences will, I fear, be dreadful.

I remember, about 30 years ago, that Guineas, which were two shillings deficient in weight, were generally current. Suppose, therefore, that Government were to raise the nominal value of our present Guineas to 23 shillings, or to coin twenty shillings or one pound pieces, of such a weight in gold as a one-pound Bank Note would now buy: this, probably, of evils would be the least. L.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 31.

MY antagonist, under the signature of "An Architect," is opening his long-threatened attack upon the restoration of Henry the VIIIth's Chapel, with a prelude in praise of J. C.; but, whatever signature he may assume, whether J. C. or An Architect, or plain John Carter, or Sir John Carter, Knight of the Red Cross, or whether he dictates his own panegyrics to one of his Esquires, it is to me indifferent: if the assault is made by an individual, it is malice prepense; if by a collective force, it is a foul conspiracy against the character of an Artist employed

employed in the most difficult task of his profession, and whose character is his support. I combat with no one but the Knight; and, though he maintains that I have declined the contest, I refer him to my repeated profession of defending that Artist, as long as the Knight shall appear in arms against him.

In your last Volume, Part I. p. 539, the Architect asserts, that his "friend John Carter informed him that the Master-workman to the Chapel's restorations observed to him, that he was bringing about every means to give more light to the Porch; one of which was, to knock up for the purpose a sky-light in the centre of the arched cieling."

Now, Mr. Urban, this passage, interpreted into plain English, is—John Carter told John Carter a direct and unfounded falsehood. The Master-workman never did propose to *knock up* a sky-light in the arched cieling; and the word of the Workman is entitled to more credit than John Carter's word, because John stands convicted of four falsehoods upon your records. Falsehood, Mr. Urban, is an unlawful weapon in controversy; and I maintain, therefore, that the Knight has lost his spurs.

A second charge is brought forward by the Architect in his tender concern for the support of the arched window now under repair, and his admonition of securing the arch by upright timbers. Here there is no falsehood indeed, but there is ignorance in the extreme; for every architect in the kingdom but J. Carter knows that the strength of an arch consists in its proportion and bearings; and I cannot help thinking, that John made this observation upon his return from a visit to Staines Bridge, where he had seen an iron arch supported upon wooden stilts; but he should have considered that Sir Reginald Bray's arches never wanted such a wretched expedient as stilts to support them; but that his arch was correspondent to the abutments, and the abutments to the arch. Further than this, if John were an Architect, he ought to know, that the mullions in every Gothic window throughout the kingdom, however beautiful or ornamental, are not intended for the support of the arch which contains them, but to admit iron and support glass.

With equal kindness John has formerly warned the Restorers not to open a turret, not to touch a flying buttress, at their peril; but turrets have been opened, and flying buttresses replaced, without difficulty or danger: and had this operation been delayed a few years longer, the fabric could not have been restored; it must have been rebuilt.

It will be a piece of friendly advice in return, to warn the Architect not to indulge the servency of his imagination, by adopting the language of "The London Spy." It is *impious* to impute a work of human excellence to Omnipotence, and *nonsensical* to knit together the fingers of Angels in the construction. The Restorers consider this edifice as one of the finest buildings in Europe, and perhaps the very finest of its kind in existence; they think it therefore one of their more especial duties to preserve it; they deem it worthy of public support, as the pride and ornament of the nation; and they are persuaded that, except John Carter, there is not an individual in the country who would wish to contemplate it in a state of ruin, rather than in a state of repair.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

P. S. Will Mr. John Carter make affidavit before a Magistrate to the truth of his assertion about the sky-light? If he will, the Master-workman is ready to meet him for that purpose, and make affidavit to the contrary.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 31.

IN vindication of the antiquity of our English Architecture, and in aid of the *Architect's* remarks on the publication of the late Mr. Whittington, which have appeared in your Magazine, you are requested to insert the following. Mr. Whittington, in his "Survey of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of France," p. 110, states, "that all authorities concur in fixing the reign of Henry II. (that is, after the year 1154) as the *earliest* era of the introduction into England of the *mixed style of round and pointed arches*, which we see practised in France *before that period*." He also, in a note, says, that our English writers have not been able to produce an *earlier* instance of the decided appearance of the *pointed* arch in England than the year 1160.

er to the above remarks, I refer your readers to the account of Lanthoni Abbey in Shire, by Mr. Coxe in his "through that County," and Hard Hoare in his "Comitaldus Cambrensis," where find that this fine Abbey, presents a regular mixture of and pointed Architecture, about the year 1108; and the disturbed state of the deserted in 1186, when the filled themselves in anoint on the banks of the ear Gloucester, which, after of the mother abbey, they Lanthoni.

CC. A CONSTANT READER.

ECTURAL INNOVATION,

No. CLII.

our last volume, p. 539, l. 14, the fifth divisions and the three one into small chapels."

STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE
e Reign of Henry VI. &c.
Henry VII. concluded.

OF HENRY VII.'S CHAPEL.

OR. The stalls are not of rich cast as those seen at some Italianised work upon them; those in the sion, modern; and although not strict copy of the original are deserving of great The clusters of columns and piers of the windows very d, as at Cambridge and claim but little interest multitude of surrounding are considered. The dado windows has the cill line angels, some in drapery, armour, and the rest in imposed of feathers, they e rose, portcullis, fleur-de variety of shields of arms. below them, to the point of , filled with compartments containing statues of kings, aints, bishops, &c. The new five divisions of mul- b three tiers of transoms (ted). The tracery in the bitectural. The three per- azed doors of entrance pre- conceptions: grand they are, and of imposing forms; back to those oak com- d doors of older date for selfishment in this respect.

While a single cluster of columns occupies the piers of the four first divisions, the fifth division, being a commencement to the octahedral turn of the East end of the chapel, has a double cluster, with a space between them filled with compartments, niches, &c; and, as the single cluster bears one, the double cluster bears two preparations for the springing of the groins, and the support of the pendentives in the circles dropping from them. These groins are then of the most gorgeous design, and of the most scientific construction that ever raised the art of masonry to something more than mortal frame.

When the gust of enthusiasm, imbibed from the view of the enchanting scene, has subsided, calm observation tells us, that the groins are (taking in the space from wall to wall) run into two lines of circles, and two of half circles. The centre of each circle drops into pendentives, wrought into three or more tiers of compartments; which compartments emerge from the centre of the pendentives, and multiply into smaller degrees of compartments. These compartments, with their consequent heads and tracery, underent, and the grounds to them sunk far below the mouldings, forming the composition. This undercutting, from the deep shadow it produces, is one *secret* cause of that heart-struck sensation here known, but known only to the susceptible minds of Antiquity-lovers. If this constellation of geometric features cause such high gratification, how the delight is enhanced, when continuing our view round the turn of the East end of the groins, where, notwithstanding the circles decrease in dimension, increase in multitudinous forms, and multitudinous attraction! To attempt farther to define their systematic formation, is to be plunged into the most profound geometric meditation, impossible with me, at least, to bring to a full and comprehensive illustration: the task is too mighty, and I can but adore!

The work of the side aisles, and small chapels, consonant with the centre part of the chapel itself; the windows have no general arched head (as before observed) like those to the upper story of the edifice: the dado, rich in compartments, with (at the Eastern ends) cills of angels, &c. large niches.

niches above, with statues. The groins partake of the nature of those in the centre of the chapel, but done without pendentives. At the West end of the aisles are porches, curiously added to the first division of these aisles. The perforated brass screen inclosing the tomb of Henry, is wrought in the true spirit of the features of the chapel, while the tomb (exclusive of the statues of the royal pair) is designed in the then Italian mode; therefore (setting aside its excellent workmanship) not strictly in character.

The mouldings are but few, individually; yet, by repeating them on particular objects, they appear at first view exceeding numerous. The ornaments in the foliated parts seem in general but little studied or varied, being a constant repetition of the Tudor devices, the rose, portcullis, fleur-de-lis, dragon, greyhound, &c. The several statues fine, and evince the strict costume of the day, whether they portray saints, or personages then living.

As this survey has been expressly taken for the present purpose of carrying on our rise and progress, I embraced the opportunity of looking over with much care the several seats of the stalls, in order to give some confident answer to "An Old Correspondent," who has more than once alluded to their indecent tendency. I can find very few of the carvings but what are strictly decorous; they indeed, in the mass, claim approbation, from the just moral they convey, and the costumic information they every where impart.

At this period of our National Architecture, the true Pointed Style, like other long established principles, gave way; when, in a manner as sudden and as strange, another mode of design was brought forward, evidently set on foot to drive for ever from the rising genius of the Country all bias or aukering after the fore-gone glories of our old masters of art. Before we proceed further on this topic, it will be needful in this place to advert to some common opinions, prevalent among my brethren, and which are thus maintained.

"There are three distinct species of Gothic (their nick-name for our Ancient Architecture) Church Gothic, Castle Gothic, and Mansion Gothic, each

having its own peculiar decorations, (that is, as fancy may devise.) First; (scouting all styles and dates) externally, *pointed* doorways and windows, buttresses, pinnacles, &c. Internally, arches, columns, &c. Arrangement to take any form but that of the Christian one, a cross.—Second; externally, towers, battlements, loop-holes, &c. Internally, dungeons, rooms with little or no light, walls bare, and to carry more the seeming of a prison than that of a place of defence, accompanied with every splendid accommodation, both for war, and royal residence.—Third; externally, *square-headed* doorways and windows, octangular turrets (for shew, not the incumbent use, staircases); battlements, arched recesses (an internal church decoration), pinnacles, spires, &c. (church decorations). Internally, every part of the plan to assume a modern house-finish appearance." (It must however be owned, that, in a few of these new apartments, some wire-drawn scraps are larded over the walls, taken from plaster casts on screens, monuments, groins, &c.) That the above "opinions" may not be thought coined for the present occasion, look at all the things "run up" in this way, serving for Chapels*, (no necessity to "do" a church), Castles†, and Abbeys‡, alia gentlemen's seats, produced within these few years, in Town and Country.

In contradiction to such unclassic ideas, I observe, that, in every era, a particular style of building manifested itself, as successively shewn in this progress; and that the decorations seen on sacred elevations (excepting such as had a direct scriptural reference) were also introduced on castellated and mansion-formed edifices. And, although the plan of a castle has not the figure of a cross, aisles, chapels, &c.; yet it presents doorways, windows, arches, columns, and ornaments§, in like manner as found on the lines of a church. Notwithstanding but few mansions exist of a date prior to the sixteenth century; still, if we may conclude from

* Tavistock Chapel, Chapel in Prospect place, St. George's Fields, &c.

† Kew.

‡ Fonthill, &c.

§ Rochester Castle, Durham Castle, Windsor in its pristine state (see Hollar), Caernarvon, Conway, &c.

the domestic buildings attached to Cathedrals and Abbeys, their decorations being run in continuation, all our old mansions must have partaken of the like prevailing embellishments. The style, to count on in this last respect, may be exemplified from numerous houses in being, built in the Tudor times, and in the Tudor style; they may be met with in all degrees of workmanship, from the most simple cottage or shop, to the most sumptuous edifice; and, if specimens are wanted, Coventry possesses in particular, a complete assemblage of all that may be called beautiful and transcendent. In fact, an entire series of houses and mansions can be pointed out to those who may be desirous of studying from such remains. But minds thus framed, I fear, are few; the great body of professionalists rely too much on their own "taste," and their own "creative" faculties, to condescend to become compilers, or copyists, from our ancient piles: they may, indeed, set about to improve, or destroy them; but they can never fall back into the errors of a superstitious or exact imitation of any one of the said works, religious, warlike, or civil.

Taking leave of the Pointed Orders in the examples drawn from Henry's Chapel, let it be remembered, that whatever progressive characteristics we have descanted on, prevailing in metropolitan and monastic churches, the like objects are invariably to be traced (on smaller scales) in most of the parochial erections throughout the kingdom. Castles and mansions, though not singly brought forth for discussion, bore a like tendency to the ascendant precedents, as above hinted at. Thus, around the land, ever shone one periodical blaze of Architectural pride, unrivalled and original.

AN ARCHITECT.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 4.

HAVING frequently been interested by theological disquisitions, which I have met with in your valuable Miscellany, I am desirous, by your favour, to lay before that class of your Readers some observations on the present altering state of the Jews, and the facility of disposition which certain departments of them on the Continent manifest in favour of emergence upon almost any terms.

They have hitherto continued in a blind state, as a prepared instrument by which the fulness of the Gentiles is to be brought in about the *last days*; for the blessing of each tribe is especially declarative of their peculiar state in the last days, Gen. xlix. 1. *And Jacob called unto his sons, and said, Gather yourselves together, that I may tell you that which shall befall you in the last days.* Of Judah he says, *He stooped down, he couched as a lion, and as an old lion, who shall rouse him up?*

Balaam, likewise, prophesying of the Israelites, says, "*Behold, the people shall rise up as a great lion, and lift up himself as a young lion; he shall not lie down till he eat the prey, and drink the blood of the slain.*" Numb. xxiii. 24. This surely implies that the Jews will at some late period arise in a warlike, in a disturbed, and probably in a deceived state; but, as the final Restoration of that people is one of the predicted events which is to crown the closing term of 2,000 years from the Birth of Christ, and we are already entered on the last century but one of that period, is it not a time to call forth our peculiar attention to the new movements of that people? They have hitherto been the standing miracle of the World; and, although for the last seventeen centuries in a comparatively quiescent state, there is now a working begun; and a train fraught with the seeds of alteration has been lately introduced among them, by a powerful Empire virtually devoid of any revealed religion. And if it is not superstitious to expect the swelling bud of vegetation to expand with the coming Spring, neither can I think it so to look forward to the fulfilment of the prophecies concerning that people, now that such steps are taking as will eventually bring them into action with the other powers of Christendom. And as the devices of human creatures become instrumental in the hands of Providence, may not the grants and immunities with which the French government allure the Jews, and the military laws under which they wilfully enlist, so far tempt them on to a compliance with customs abhorrent to their own law, as to cause one of the latter trials of their virtue, and prepare them for the great pruning they are to undergo before their restoration. This subject

subject is particularly treated on in a new exposition of the metallic image and the Apocalypse, though published under the title of the Revival of the Roman empire. It is there contended that the prophetic history of the Jews forms a much greater part of the Revelation of St. John than has hitherto been apprehended; and particularly that they are in the 9th, and several other chapters, described individually under the term *men*, and collectively by the appellation of *men*. But this appellation, when evidently given to a race distinct from other people then mentioned, is first educed as descriptive of the Jews, from prototypes in the *Old Testament*; and as they are found in their own scriptures, the Jews themselves may do well to consider them. The only one which I shall mention is a passage that has often been brought forward, but I believe never in the same point of view; it is from the great compendium of all prophecy, the metallic image; Daniel there speaking of a certain people belonging to the last empire, foretels that they shall, at the time of the end, mingle themselves with the seed of *men*; and this does appear to signify that there is in prophecy a peculiar people denominated pre-eminently *men*; and though in another part of Daniel, ch. ii. 41, the same people are symbolized by clay; it is *pottery clay*, which is a selection of the best sort of clay. We will now, therefore, view what the author of the *Revival of the Roman Empire* says in favour of the supposition that the term *man*, when emphatically applied, designates a Jew in the Apocalypse.

"Revelations, chap. ix. ver. 4. 'And it was commanded them that they should not hurt the grass of the earth, neither any green thing, neither any tree; but *only those men* who have not the seal of God in their foreheads.'

"In the latter part of this chapter it is also said, the four angels were prepared to slay the third part of *men*; but, as this is never apprehended to mean the third part of mankind, it must, in either sense in which it can be taken, designate some particular people distinguished by the denomination of *men*; which necessarily puts us upon the endeavour

to find out who are the people pre-eminently called *men*.

"It appears in the 7th chapter, that 144,000 Jews were sealed and in the 14th ch. when the 144,000 appear with the Lamb as the *first fruits*, it is said that they were redeemed from among *men*; and that no *man* except the 144,000 could learn the new song (new covenant); the insurmountable difficulty which the Jews in general find to learning the joyful Christian doctrine, or new song, is well known; but, as the Gentiles of all kindred and tongues *can* learn that song, does it not seem to follow that those *men* who could not learn the song were *Jews*, the blindness of whom is accounted for by St. Paul, Romans xi. 7. *What then? Israel hath not obtained that which he seeketh for; but the ELECTION* (the 144,000) *hath obtained it, and the rest were blinded*. And accordingly, the blindness of the Jews, though constantly mixed with Christians, continues a wonder to this day. The Jews, as selected by their Maker, are entitled to the chief distinction; and in respect to the term *men* may receive it in the following words, given as from the Deity himself: Ezekiel xxxiv. 31. *And ye my flock, the flock of my pasture, are men, and I am your God, saith the Lord God.*"

Mr. Butt seems aware of some particular meaning of the word *man* in the Apocalypse, as he says, "omit the word *man* whenever it is not found in the Greek." He also says, "The same things are often exhibited in different views by various emblems at once;" that is, as we must conclude, "various emblems" in one chapter or particular section of prophecy. In his explanation of symbols, it likewise appears that *trees* and *grass* denote men having spiritual life.

"St. Paul, in Romans 11th, particularly describes the Jews by the emblem of the olive tree; and that the vine is in the Old Testament a chief type of the Jews, and that they may from thence in the Scripture language appropriately be called *trees*, has already been discussed in the preceding chapter; and if trees were there rightly apprehended to mean Jews, they must mean the same here. When, therefore, the above 4th verse says, the locusts were not to hurt any

any tree, but only those men which have not the seal of God in their foreheads, do not the trees and the men, from the word only, appear to be of one and the same kind, though spoken of (as is common in the succession of discourse) under various denominations, but as if the sense was, *hurt not the Jews*, excepting that part of them which have not the seal; and thus would the term of men and that of tree be found, as indeed they here seem to be, synonymous. And this will agree with the safe sealing only of some Jews in the 7th chapter. Daniel, in his 2nd chapter, shews at the 43d verse, that of two different nations which will in the latter time mingle themselves together, one only is to be termed men: *And whereas thou sawest iron mixed with miry clay, they shall mingle themselves with the seed of men: but they shall not cleave one to another, even as iron is not mixed with clay.* And the 7th chapter of Hosea, 1st verse, says, when I would have healed Israel, then was the iniquity of Ephraim discovered. And at the 8th verse it is said, *Ephraim, he hath mixed himself among the people...* Our Saviour born of the Jews is styled the Son of man; the most eminent of the prophets are also frequently called son of man, which may have a particular meaning, or may be casual; but in this part of the present chapter the term men is so evidently made use of to specificate and distinguish a certain people from their conquerors the horsemen, that henceforward, whenever that same term is emphatically applied, we cannot but conclude that it is one of the scripture appellatives of some peculiar race of people*."

That the term man is still further emphatically applied in the Apocalypse, will be found on turning to the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th chapters. In the 13th it appears that men will be allured to coalesce with, and worship a great Antichristian empire or beast, while in the 14th there is a strong prohibition and warning against this very crime: 9th verse, *If any man worship the beast and his image, and receive his mark in his forehead, or in his hand,* 10th verse, *The same*

shall drink of the wine of the wrath of God; and in the 16th ch. it appears that the forbidden crime had been committed, as it opens with the first vial of wrath pouring upon men which had the mark of the beast, and upon them which worshiped his image.

Yours, &c.

I. P.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 6,

I THINK no one will dispute (though it is not so generally adopted as it should be) that the Clergy ought to be taught to read; but few have seen or acknowledged the necessity of extending that instruction to their Clerks, although our ears are on every Sunday assailed with the most disagreeable voices and the most wretched pronunciation from the person, who, next to the Clergyman, leads the congregation. Instead of drawing the attention, and adding to the devotion of those assembled solemnly to deprecate the wrath of God, to implore his assistance and protection, and praise him for his mercies, I believe every person will agree that nine-tenths of our Clerks perform their part in a disagreeable, ignorant, and sometimes even in a laughable manner. The responses are, surely, an important part of the service of our Church; and if the person appointed to make them, were to do so in a serious and sensible manner, it would naturally follow that the congregation would do so also. A quiet, calm, and as our excellent exhortation expresses it, "an humble voice," would excite attention, and restore the lost custom of each person in the assembly audibly joining in the same manner. The dissonant voice of the Clerk, and his bad pronunciation, has probably been the cause, that he alone now is heard at all. Clerks, I believe, are usually chosen after their education (if such it may be called) is finished: they must certainly read and write; but would it not be desirable to have them prepared for their office, and pains taken to impress on them the importance of it, and to instruct them in the manner they ought to follow the Clergyman?

I do not think it would be beneath the Dignitaries of our Church to suggest the above in their Visitations. I am persuaded the happiest effects would ensue, not only in but out of the

* Revival of the Roman and Greek Empires, from p. 207 to 212.

the Church. The Clerk is more upon a level with the common people; and, if one in every parish were well instructed, they might be a means of stemming the present alarming dereliction from our regular Clergy. In fine, no means, however humble, should be left untried to accomplish so desirable an end. The strenuous efforts of every Clergyman in the Realm, united with his assistant, might do much, both to reform the more notorious character, and to strengthen the unsteady, and bring back into his fold the wandering sheep. Let the Shepherd but do his duty, and depend upon it, "He that is an hireling and not the Shepherd" will not be able to lead them astray.

Yours, &c.

A HINTER.

Mr. URBAN, *Bristol, May, 1810.*

I FEEL much obliged to J. C. for the information contained in his letter of June 10, p. 335 of the first part of your last volume: from that it appears, Thomas Wenman was fellow of Baliol College, and member of the Inner Temple. Quere, might not the public records of those places afford some farther information respecting him? As the edition of Browne, which I possess, does not contain the commendatory verses by Wenman, would it be troubling J. C. too much, were I to ask him for a transcript of the lines from his edition?

Some few months ago I edited a trifling work, "Selections from the Poems of Carew," which has in some measure contributed towards rendering that deserving but neglected genius more generally admired. I am now collecting materials at my leisure for a complete edition of his Works, containing some pieces hitherto unpublished. The materials for his life are few; it is possible, however, some of your numerous readers may be able to assist me with information from manuscript authorities tending to supply in some measure the deficiency. It appears from Oldys's MS notes to Langbaine, that the Prince of Wales then had in his possession a *Vandyke* containing a portrait of Carew. Quere, in whose possession is that painting at present, and are there any other Portraits of Carew in existence?

I wish also for some information respecting John Fry, Member in the Long Parliament, and one of the

Judges of Charles I. who published two very curious pamphlets. 1. "The Accuser ashamed, or a Pair of Bel-lows to blow off the dust cast upon John Fry, a Member of Parliament, by Colonel Jo. Downes. London 1648." 8vo. 2. "The Clergy in their Colours; or a brief Character of them. 1650." 8vo. These two tracts (the latter of which was answered in 1651 by J. D. and soon after burned by order of Parliament) I have never seen; all my knowledge of them being gathered from Anthony Wood, who, with all his bigoted prejudice, allows the author to have been a man of great abilities. — If they ever come into my possession, I purpose, from respect to a relative who seems to have been roughly handled without much cause for it, to reprint them both, with memoirs of the author. If, therefore, any gentleman who has either or both the pamphlets, feels inclined to grant me the loan of it or them for a short time to transcribe, I shall be obliged to him.

A Correspondent, R. S. (in page 301) seems inclined to doubt the invention of watches previous to 1658: the following extract may throw some light on the subject. "The Emperor Charles the Fifth had a watch made in the collet or jewel of a ring; and *King James* had the like." Powell's *Humane Industry*, 8vo. 1661. From this it would appear that watches were known as early as, if not before, the commencement of the seventh century.

JOHN FRY.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 12.*

ST. BURIEN in Cornwall (see p. 246 of your last volume) is a Deanry, having jurisdiction over three Parishes, and the Probate of Wills therein. There are now no Prebends belonging to it, but two Stalls remain in the Church. It is in the gift of the Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall. The King having presented to it during the now Prince's minority, the Minister on the death of Dr. Boscawen, the last Dean but one, presented as in right of the Crown, before the Prince was informed of the vacancy, and he did not choose to contest it; but, that gentleman dying a few years after, the Prince presented Dr. Henry Jenkin, the present Dean. The Crown has nothing to do with it.

B.

Mr.

MR. URBAN, *Moy, Ireland, Aug. 21.*
 YOUR readiness to insert in your valuable collection, any communication leading to the improvement of our Agricultural Practice, together with former indulgence, give me reason to hope that my reply to a Letter in your last June Magazine from Mr. Salisbury, p. 542, will also find a place.

I have often transmitted to the President of the Board of Agriculture, and to other respectable members, Fiorin strings or stolones, both for propagation and experiment.

The worthy Baronet has (it appears) very properly given some of these to Mr. Salisbury, whose discriminating powers as a Botanist I am little disposed to question.

I hope, however, that the President has not confined his distributions to the Botanic School, but has also given a share to the Naturalist, that not only the characteristic differences by which classes, orders, and genera, are distinguished, may be discussed, but that the *habits, properties*, and probable *uses*, of the vegetable in question, may be carefully investigated.

Whether Mr. Salisbury shall, upon patient examination, pronounce *Fiorin* to be the same with, or different from the *Agrostis Stolonifera*, is of small importance; but I lament that any decision on the subject of this valuable discovery should have been put into prejudiced hands; as it is plain, from Mr. Salisbury's letter, that he has already made up his mind, not only on the *species*, but upon the *merit* of this Grass.

When Mr. Salisbury had the high honour conferred upon him, of being consulted by the Board of Agriculture, upon a question in his own department, it might be expected he would have taken some pains to inform himself on the subject; that he would have made himself acquainted with the treatises written upon this Grass, laid before him in so complimentary a manner.

Mr. Salisbury, it seems, thought otherwise; and sneeringly tells us "it would not be of much consequence to read all the celebrated accounts said to have issued from Dr. Richardson's pen, on the subject of this Grass."

What? not even the memoir upon this Grass, honoured by the same Board of Agriculture with a medal,
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and published in their Transactions?—Mr. Salisbury chose to look for information where he was certain he would not meet contradiction; he consults the practical farmers, who, with himself, had always pronounced the *Agrostis Stolonifera* to be SQUITCH GRASS.

It is amusing to see these gentlemen bandying backwards and forwards their anathemas against this unfortunate Grass. Mr. Salisbury tells us, "the Farmer, from habits of growth, will pronounce both *Fiorin* and *Agrostis Stolonifera* to be noxious weeds."

Again, he feels himself obliged to step forward "to prevent any one from encouraging that vile weed."

The intelligent Farmers, whose opinions of this famous Grass Mr. Salisbury asked, replied, "D—n it altogether, 'tis nothing but *Squitch*." An answer which Mr. Salisbury pronounces, "though coarse, to be very applicable."

From the above quotations, it appears that Mr. Salisbury is deficient in that necessary qualification for impartial decision, *freedom from previous prejudice*; he is not indeed the only person who has laboured to deprive the world of the benefits to be derived from the cultivation of the *Agrostis Stolonifera*, by far the most valuable of the grassy tribe.

In a letter to my friend Mr. Greenough, printed by Phillips, I have measured swords with other gentlemen who had declared war, *ad internecionem*, against this grass, even before it was suspected to have merit, and before it was known to have a protector.

Fortunately, Mr. Salisbury in his hostility lays open new matter, and relieves me from the irksome necessity of treading over the same ground.

Having so decidedly pronounced *Agrostis Stolonifera* to be SQUITCH, he lays down some positions relative to Squitch, which astonish me, as coming from a gentleman who boasts that he had studied the British Gramina for twenty years in an eminent school; these positions I should by no means have noticed, had they not been radically and essentially connected with the natural history of the *Agrostis Stolonifera*.

The Botanical School is much disposed to arrange its vegetables in
 classes

classes and genera; but Mr. Salisbury is the first that I have met with, who has formed *Quitch Grass* into a genus, with its subordinate species, seven of which are known to him.

On the formation of a genus, a *Differentia essentialis* is required to mark the difference between the members of this and other genera; here Mr. Salisbury is not deficient, he gives us the characteristic marks, the *Differentia essentialis*, by which the *Squitch genus* is distinguished; he tells us "the plants of both the Fiorin and the *Agrostis Stolonifera* began to creep on the ground, and to root at every joint, as the *Couch Grass* does, which is the property of at least seven different species of this genus."

This definition certainly includes the *Agrostis Stolonifera*, for which it was intended, but not any one variety of *Squitch* with which I am acquainted.

The *TRITICUM REPENS*, the greatest nuisance of all *Squitches*, runs its mischievous roots horizontally, not on, but some inches *under* the surface; and from this root, at intervals, sends up its harsh erect stalks, not one of which ever *creeps*, or touches the ground.

The *AVENA ELATIOR*, called by the farmers *Knobb Squitch*, very injurious to standing corn, raises its coarse gigantic stem vertically, and never *creeps* or roots.

The *AGROSTIS ALBA*, *White Squitch*, less troublesome, but always *erect*, never *creeps*, its roots work *under* ground, and are so strong and sharp, that, as Dr. Withering tells us, they will penetrate a potatoe.

AGROSTIS STRICTA, much cultivated in America; this grass has decidedly a *Squitch* root, from which it sends up a solitary erect stem with its panicle at the end.

AGROSTIS NIGRA, black *Squitch*, little differing from the *Stolonifera*, involved with it in the common obloquy, from which I hope to relieve the whole Genus.

Mr. Salisbury's definition is, no doubt, good and descriptive; but, unhappily, it belongs to a genus very different from that to which he applies it, and by this error (were he able to establish it) would deprive the world of the most valuable food for their cattle, with which Nature has favoured them.

Had Mr. Salisbury, in the course of his twenty years study of the British Gramina under a celebrated master, paid proper attention to the physiology of Botany, and the classifications of Nature; he would have discovered that she had drawn a marked line of discrimination between two descriptions of her Grasses, the *Culmiferous*, and the *Stoloniferous*; a distinction which will be found decisive in the present question.

The *Culmiferous* tribe of Grasses, at their stated periods (mostly early in Summer) send up in vast numbers their erect *Culmi*, each bearing its seed panicle; these *Culmi* have hitherto chiefly composed the hay crops, for the portion of *Root Leaf* caught by the scythe is small in quantity, and of inferior quality.

The *Stoloniferous* tribe also send up their *Culmi* and panicles at their respective periods; but kind Nature has been pleased to endow the grasses of this genus with another production, whence they derive their name, and incalculable value.

Not far from the period at which their panicles appear, the grasses of this genus begin to project shoots (like the runners of strawberries) called by Naturalists *Stolones*; these, if supported, rise erect; but they generally creep along the surface, emitting small fibres from their joints, which catching the ground, take root, and form new plants.

These *Stolones*, in uninterrupted vegetation, continue increasing their length until Christmas, and, I have reason to know, much later.

Hence it is plain, that when the ground shall be clothed with a crop of *Stoloniferous* grass, the proprietor must make option, whether he will avail himself of the *Culmi*, and mow them at the period of their perfection, as he has been used to do, with other grasses, or whether he will wait for the *Stolones*, until, in the course of their steady vegetation, they shall amount to a quantity sufficient to compensate for the loss of the *Culmi*.

Here then is a new field open to the Agriculturalist, whose prospect of deriving advantage from it rests on the comparative amount of the crops of *Culmi* and *Stolones*, on the comparative quality of their produce, and on the facility of saving *Stoloniferous* crops

crops, at a much later period than *Culmiferous* have been usually mowed.

I have dwelt upon these topics at great length in different Essays, and have proved that my crops, composed exclusively of *Stolones*, in 1805, amounted to six tons, and to seven tons four hundred to the English acre; and that in 1809, an irrigated crop amounted to eight tons one quarter.

I have also proved that Hay made of *Stolones* is far superior to common Hay made of *Culmi*, and decidedly preferred by all cattle, as it ought to be, its juices being more saccharine, and more abounding in mucilage.

I have proved also, that crops of *Stolones* can be saved with great facility at periods when it would be vain to attempt saving common Hay.

And I have established, that *Fiorin Stolones* afford (what has been considered as a grand desideratum) *good winter green food*: that we have only to leave a portion of our meadow standing; and that, from November to May, we shall daily mow an abundant and luxuriant winter green food, imparting to our milk and butter a flavour unequalled by that acquired from any summer grass.

Such are the benefits of which Mr. Salisbury has determined to deprive the world, by persisting in his precipitate decision, that *all Stoloneriferous grasses* are *Squitch*, "*all injurious to the soil*," and all "*totally unfit for meadow*."

I believe I am the first that attempted to save crops composed exclusively of the *Stolones* of this genus of grass; and am aware, that a claim to the credit of a new discovery is not agreeable to those, who, from their line, ought to have made it themselves; we find them, like peevish old *TIBERIUS*,
rogitans

Reperisse prorsus quod divus

Augustus non providerit?

You discover what escaped our sagacity?

Will Mr. Salisbury, after having (as he tells us) studied the *British Gramina* for twenty years, like to hear that some of the most common and most obtrusive of these *Gramina*, those particularly reprobated by himself, are discovered to contain properties of inestimable value?

That by these the Agriculturalist is

to be enriched? by these the wastes of his country to be reclaimed?

My quotations from Mr. Salisbury's letter must convince the impartial reader, that he is likely to prove a prejudiced judge, where the *Agrostis Stolonerifera* is in question; nor have I any doubt, but that he will also consider me too sanguine on the subject of a discovery to which I annex so much importance.

My accounts of the enormous quantity, and superior quality, of a species of Hay never heard of before, will, I know, be suspected of exaggeration: the late season too in which I make it up, is not likely to add to my credit.

I shall, therefore, (with your permission) in another letter epitomize some of the proofs scattered through my different Essays, by which these extraordinary positions are fully established; and, little alarmed by the incredulity of Mr. Salisbury, and many others, shall shew that the hardy and even contradictory habits of *Fiorin Grass* lead to consequences of far greater importance than any I have yet stated, and that this overlooked and calumniated grass may, at trifling expence, be made an instrument in the improvement of our Islands to an extent scarcely credible.

I shall shew that their wastes and wilds, of the most opposite descriptions, may easily be reclaimed and made highly profitable by the aid of this accommodating vegetable, which thrives equally on the mountain and in the valley, in *ICELAND* and in *INDOSTAN*.

The powers too of this aquatic in sustaining drought have been fully tried this parching season; as I can now exhibit, between *TYRONE* and *ANTRIM*, seventeen acres of *Fiorin meadow*; and Mr. Ryan of *BENBURN* four, mostly in dry ground, and all of a luxuriance unequalled by the best meadows of our country in the most favourable seasons.

Nor has this unexpected property in an aquatic grass (as it has been supposed) escaped notice in *ENGLAND* whence I have letters from several Correspondents, some of them of the highest rank, mentioning with astonishment the luxuriance of the *Fiorin* I had sent them, in despite of the severest drought remembered.

W. RICHARDSON, D. D.

Tithes

TITHES NO HARDSHIP.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 26.

IT is owing perhaps to dulness of apprehension, that I either do not understand Agricola, p. 434 of your last volume, or cannot discover the "very serious evil," of which he complains. In one case, as he states it, he receives 60*l.* rent, and pays 6*l.* Property Tax. In the other, his rent is 81*l.* and the property tax, 8*l.* 2*s.* Where then is the hardship? To my apprehension, he reaps a material advantage, where he seems to think he sustains an injury.

The Tithe-owner and Agricola have a joint interest in the same estate. The interest of the former is estimated by Agricola at one-third of the annual value of the land, or 30*l.* and his own interest at the other two-thirds, or 60*l.* But, if the Tithe-owner is so moderate in his demands, that he is contented to receive 9*l.* instead of 30*l.* Agricola avails himself of that circumstance, by adding the difference, namely, 21*l.* to the rent; and so he receives 81*l.* when his real interest, by his own statement, was worth only 60*l.* and the only deduction is, that he pays a proportional increase (namely two guineas more) of Property Tax. In this case who is the sufferer? Surely not Agricola, who receives annually twenty guineas (abating only two guineas for Property Tax) on account of property not his own. The real sufferer, if there is any suffering in the case, is either the occupier of the land, or the Tithe-owner, who is entitled to 30*l.* instead of which he receives 9*l.* only.

As to the origin of Tithes in this kingdom, the undoubted fact is, that at a period of time far more remote than any land-owner of the present day can trace back his property, the then lords of the soil endowed the church with the tithes of their estates, amounting, as Agricola supposes, to one-third of the value of the whole. The other two-thirds, by bequest, by purchase, and other modes of transfer, have changed hands, perhaps a hundred times; each successive proprietor (whether by purchase, or otherwise) being invested with the right or title to these two-thirds, and to these only. The other moiety, in many instances, continues to this day the property of the respective parish

churches, to which the donation was originally made; but about one half of this property, or half the tithes in the kingdom, it is supposed, have passed into the hands either of bodies corporate, or of Laymen; and whenever the Laity are proprietors of Tithes, as I have heard intelligent Laymen themselves observe, they generally make at least a fifth or a sixth more of them, than the Clergy do: so that as far as Tithes are concerned, it is always an advantage to the occupier of land, when they are, as they were originally intended to be, in the hands of the Clergy.

Yours, &c.

C. R.

P. S. I do not pretend to be a judge of Tithes; but, unless Agricola has rated them much too high, for every acre usually allotted to the Rector in lieu of Tithes, when an Inclosure takes place, he ought to have at least two.

Mr. URBAN, January 12.

A WRITER in your Magazine for November last, p. 434, under the signature of *Agricola*, (whom I suspect to be an Irishman, from the terms "Tithe-proctor," and "Biddings" for Tithes, which he uses) begs leave to hint a very serious evil attending (the taking of) Tithes in kind, "which affects," he says, "landed property in general, and the Property Tax" upon them, and which "has escaped," he thinks, "general observation."

Now, Mr. Urban, I will take leave to offer *him* a hint or two in answer, which may be worth *his* observation, before he takes up his pen again upon the same subject.

If I may begin with his P. S. I confess myself to be one of "the Clergy, who look upon Tithes," for the support of the Priesthood, "as (originally) a sacred appointment;" because it may be proved from Scripture. But, in this country, the right to the tenth part of the produce of the land, whether in Ecclesiastical Corporations, sole or aggregate, or in Lay improPRIATORS, stands upon the same foot, viz. the Law of the Land, as the right to any other property whatever. It is, therefore, talking nonsense (to use no harsher expression) to say, that the Legislature "*permits* the *exaction* of Tithes in kind." Many a "sensible man,"

man," indeed; "has proposed a commutation (Law) for Tithes;" but the difficulty perpetually recurs, of providing a lasting equivalent for an ever-varying value. I am equally free to confess, that I am one of the Clergy, also, who would readily accept such an equivalent (indeed, I have always taken a composition.) Yet, until such an equivalent be devised, I am, also, free to declare it to be my opinion, that the true remedy for the first branch of *Agricola's* evil would be, a law to enforce the taking of Tithes *in kind*, throughout the kingdom. The Clergy would, many of them, be the persons to complain of such a law; because it would make them half-farmers, in spite of themselves.

With respect to the computed value of Tithes, *for composition*, compared with the *rental* of the land, a MASTER upon the subject observes: "that any sum not exceeding one-third of the rent (*bona fide rent*) may be considered as a reasonable payment, in lieu of all Tithes arising on a farm; for this reason, viz. that unless the occupier can make the produce of his farm return nearer four rents than three, such farm cannot be worth his holding." Take an example, Mr. Urban, from *Agricola* himself. Suppose the rent of a farm to be 90*l.* four rents will be 360*l.* one-tenth of which produce, for the Tithe, will be 36*l.* but one-third of the *rental* is only 30*l.*

It remains for me, now, to point out the fallacy of *Agricola's* statement of the other branch of the evil that he *hints*, and I will do it from the same example. The Property Tax, which the landlord, in this case, will have to pay, is 9*l.* because he actually receives 90*l.* a-year for the farm; although he would, no doubt, get more rent (and so would all landlords for theirs), if his lands could be let Tithe-free, or even *Tithe-kind-free*, if I may use the term; and all tenants would soon find out this, to *their cost*. Now, the tenant, in the case supposed, will have eighteen pence in the pound on 90*l.* to pay for the occupation of the farm, and six pence in the pound on 30*l.* only, for the occupation of the Tithes, if he should give as much, by composition, for them. Where, in the name of candour, I would ask, is the particular evil of all this? If "our legislators" have no other in-

controvertible facts, and *serious evils*, to go upon, I suspect that they will not feel any new excitement to "rouse them to the immediate consideration of the subject of Tithes."

CLERICUS SURRIENSIS.

MR. URBAN, *Leicester, Oct. 5.*

I AM extremely glad that several important subjects nearly connected with the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Country, have become the topics of public discussion in your *Miscellany*, as the communications of your Correspondents may do considerable good; and, by reason of the extensive circulation of your Publication, be rendered eminently serviceable to the projects of those Noblemen and Members of the Legislature, whose sentiments upon these important points are in unison with those of your able contributors.

"A Country Rector" (p. 11 of your last volume) called the attention of your readers to these momentous considerations; and I rejoice that his letter was not suffered to lie dormant. I rejoice that the hints which he threw out were not disregarded, and I think that he deserves the thanks of the public in general, and of your readers in particular, for his conduct. The reform which this Rev. Gentleman has proposed to be made in our Ecclesiastical Government would, if practicable, be an excellent one; but I very much doubt whether it could be carried into effect in all its parts, without making too great an innovation upon the present system. I am not one of those who think that, because a certain system or plan has been in use for time immemorial, it should not be changed for a better, provided such an one could be devised; but I am afraid lest, by disturbing the old fabric, we should bring more of it down than we intend, and that, if we begin to make a great repair, we shall be obliged to prosecute it much farther than we at first intended.

The first and fourth propositions of your Correspondent would, in my humble opinion, be very difficult to carry into execution, and could not be rendered of any essential use, without a considerable alteration in our Statute Laws: these propositions are extremely good, provided their suggestions

gestions could be adopted; and the present Ministry (the members of which have on several occasions evinced a praise-worthy regard for the welfare of the indigent Clergy) will, most probably, do every thing which lays in their power to introduce either your Correspondent's regulations, or else some other of the same nature, to the notice of Parliament.

It seems to me, that the first part of the second proposition of your Correspondent is rendered unnecessary, on account of the ability of the existing laws to remedy the evil: the Act of Sir William Scott (43 Geo. III. c. 84.) was intended to enforce the residence mentioned by your Correspondent; and although it has partially failed in its design, yet, if it were strictly enforced, it would, in all probability, be found sufficient to answer the purposes which its highly esteemed projector intended it should; indeed it would bear extremely hard upon the beneficed Clergy, if the laws relative to clerical residence were rigorously put into execution, or rendered more minute than they at present are.

The third suggestion of this Rev. Gentleman has not been overlooked by our Legislators: the Acts of the 17th Geo. III. c. 5. and of the 43d Geo. III. c. 108, were made to assist the Clergy in the erection and reparation of parsonage houses, &c.; and, by taking away some of the difficulties which the Statute of Mortmain produced, to excite the generous to lend an helping hand in so laudable an undertaking. But, notwithstanding these Acts, something more certainly wants to be done with regard to this particular, especially when the emoluments of benefices are trivial, and the parsonage houses, &c. in a bad state, or when there are none: in such cases as these, the proposal of your Correspondent might be useful; but it must be admitted under certain restrictions, as in cases where the profits of benefices are sufficient to erect, repair, or rebuild the parsonage houses, &c. which are either gone to decay, or extremely dilapidated.

In the fifth proposition of your respectable Contributor, I think every friend to our most excellent Establishment will perfectly coincide; the propriety (nay, the almost absolute necessity) of the Commutation of Tithes

must be evident to every discerning man. That Tithes have done immense damage to the Church cannot be denied; that they have rendered the exertions of Clergymen nugatory, and alienated the affections of parishioners from their Ministers, is equally clear: ever since they were invented, they have been the occasion of innumerable evils; they have sown the baneful seeds of dissension in many parishes, and by so doing brought many of the Clergy into contempt; they have embroiled numberless incumbents in vexatious and troublesome suits, occasioned much uneasiness, and done more harm than an age will completely repair; the sooner, therefore, they are destroyed, the better; and until that destruction occurs, it is in vain to expect peace and amity to subsist between the Clergy and the Laity.

The sixth suggestion of "A Country Rector" is very seasonable; it is a pity that the reparation to which he refers is not more attended to than it is; it is certainly a part of the Minister's duty to see that his Church or Chapel is kept in sufficient repair; but I apprehend that the Churchwardens are the persons who ought to superintend these repairs; and, if Churchwardens did but seriously consider the solemn oaths which they take at the Visitations of their Ordinaries, the importance of their stations, and the heavy punishments to which they expose themselves in case of neglect of duty, we should not see so many of our Churches and Chapels in that ruinous state, in which we have now sometimes the misfortune to find them. Yours, &c.

J. STOCKDALE HARDY.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 3.

IT has given me some satisfaction to observe that proposals have been issued, within these few months, for a republication of Dr. Thomas's edition of Dugdale's Warwickshire; which seems to be a topographical desideratum, because it will afford to many the possession of a valuable work, which the *Bibliomania* of the present day has placed beyond their reach. The appearance, however, of this Prospectus of the Editors induces me to enquire whether any of your Antiquarian readers, admirers of the County

County of Warwick, may happen to coincide with me in opinion, that a Continuation of this work is still much more required than its mere republication. This edition by Dr. Thomas is of late become considerably scarce; yet I apprehend, that its rarity is exaggerated in the present prospectus, because it is to be found in most good libraries, and has appeared in many catalogues of books lately sold by public auction. However this may be, I should conceive that a Continuation of the work in question to the present time, upon the plan of the admirable History of Leicestershire, now nearly concluded, might worthily employ the pen of any able Antiquary. Amidst the many improved and continued Histories of Counties so frequently publishing, I am sorry, as an inhabitant of Warwickshire, to see that a County, beautiful and fertile in itself, and memorable on many accounts, should have been so long neglected. How excellently qualified for such an undertaking was the lamented author of the Sepulchral Monuments, it is needless to assert; yet, I should imagine, that valuable materials for this purpose might be found in his liberal and patriotic bequest to the Bodleian Library at Oxford: for in a letter addressed to you, in the Gentleman's Magazine, February, 1798, in answer to an inquiry of the preceding month, it appears that Mr. Gough was the purchaser of Dr. Thomas's copy of his own edition of Dugdale's Warwickshire, with his (Dr. Thomas's) MSS notes; and which was then most liberally offered to the use of any gentleman disposed to continue or improve Sir William Dugdale's work. This copy will necessarily be deposited in the Bodleian Library, in compliance with the will of Mr. Gough, together with the rest of this valuable collection of British Topography; and from this book, it is probable that much additional manuscript information might be obtained. I should also think it more than probable, that the Noblemen and Gentlemen of this County would be even anxious to furnish any gentleman inclined to such an undertaking, with the inspection of their family deeds, continuation of their pedigrees, and every other useful information within their power. Such a disposition alone can facilitate

the labour and difficulty of writing with accuracy the History of any County; and suppose, Sir, in order to alleviate this literary task, that several gentlemen, competent to the undertaking, were to collect the information, and continue the history, each of their own hundreds, or in some cases of their own parishes; or some other confined district; the whole to be under the superintendence and correction of some one gentleman, who might then be able to present to the public their united labours in one uniform manner of style and arrangement. Such a book would; and ought to be the occupation of years; but it would be of some importance to know that it were even in the serious contemplation of any gentleman equal to the engagement. I take it for granted that there may be collectanea for different parts of the County in the hands of individuals, who would not be disinclined to give their assistance in promoting the History of their County. I presume also, that some local information might be collected and usefully incorporated in such a work, from Part XVII. of Bib. Top. Britannica, and Part I. of Miscellaneous Antiquities in continuation of the Bib. Top. Brit. the productions of two known and celebrated Antiquaries. It may seem arrogant to suggest any farther improvements of Sir William Dugdale's History of Warwickshire, than the lapse of time has rendered necessary; and I shall therefore conclude with an observation which has been made to me, that he neglected to take notice of any family, however respectable or antient, who were not the Lords of a Manor, or Patrons of a Church; and also, that amongst the very few plates given of gentlemen's seats, that some were inserted of little comparative importance with others which were omitted. These hints are merely offered to the consideration of any of your numerous readers, who may be more competent to the object proposed than is

Your constant reader, N. S. L.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The subject of the HULSEAN prize for the present year is, "A Dissertation on the Books of Origen against Celsus, with a view to illustrate the argument, and to point out the evidence,

dence they afford to the truth of Christianity."

The Provost and senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, have conferred an honorary degree of LL. D. on Professor DAVY, in testimony of their admiration of his genius and scientific attainments, and of the extraordinary discoveries made by him in his Electro-Chemical Philosophy, and communicated in his late Course of Lectures at the Dublin Society.

The Rev. Dr. T. D. WHITAKER, the Historian of Whalley and Craven, has in the press a new edition of *The Vision of Piers Plowman*, printed from MSS. of higher antiquity than any which have yet been collated, and forming a Text almost entirely different from that of Crowley, together with a Prefatory Dissertation, a Paraphrase, Glossary, and Notes. We have great pleasure in taking this opportunity to contradict a report unguardedly circulated in some of the provincial prints, of the death of this learned Divine and elegant Antiquary.

Dr. AIKIN has in the press, an octavo volume of Critical Essays on various subjects.

Mr. WINCH has nearly ready for the press, the *Flora of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham*, of which the Botanist's Guide through those counties may be considered as a *Prædromus*. It will comprise about 2000 indigenous plants, and be illustrated by some coloured engravings from drawings made by Mr. Sowerby.

Dr. MILLAR, Lecturer on *Materia Medica* in the University of Glasgow, has in the press, *Disquisitions on the History of Medicine*, exhibiting a View of Physic as observed to exist during remote periods, and among nations not far advanced in refinement.

Dr. JOSEPH READE, of Cork, has in the press, *Critical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Inner Corner of the Human Eye*, with a new arrangement and method of cure.

Mr. BENJAMIN GIBSON, Vice President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, and Surgeon to the Manchester Infirmary, will shortly publish, illustrated by plates, *Practical Observations on the Formation of an Artificial Pupil in several deranged States of the Eye*: to which are annexed remarks on the extraction of soft cataracts; and those of

the membranaceous kind, through a puncture in the cornea.

Mr. PARKINSON will shortly publish, *Observations on the Act for regulating Mad-Houses*, with remarks addressed to the friends of the insane.

Mr. TROTTER, of Montalta, near Wicklow, has in the press, an Account of the Travels of the late Mr. Fox, Lord St. John, and himself, in Flanders and France, during the late short Peace; with a variety of letters of Mr. Fox, and circumstantial particulars of the last four years of his life.

The Rev. JOHNSON GRANT will shortly publish the first volume of a Summary of the History of the English Church, and of the Sects which have separated from it, from the earliest periods to the reign of James the First.

Sir JOHN CARR has in forwardness for publication, *Descriptive Sketches of the South-east Parts of Spain, and the Islands of Majorca, Minorca, Sardinia, Sicily, and Malta*, during a tour in those countries in 1809 and 1810, accompanied by engravings of views taken on the spot.

The Rev. T. F. DIEDIN has in the press, in an octavo volume, the *English Gentleman's Library Companion*, being a guide to the knowledge of rare, curious, and useful books in the English language, appertaining to British literature and antiquities.

A Report of the late Mr. Fox's Speeches in the House of Commons, from his entrance into parliament, in 1768, to the close of the session in 1806, is preparing for the press.

The Rev. E. COOPER will shortly publish a second volume of *Practical Sermons*; and also a new edition of the first volume.

A reprint of the original work on *Linear Perspective*, by Dr. BROOK TAYLOR, will shortly appear.

Mr. MUDFORD (the translator of the *Life of Fenelon*, Archbishop of Cambray) has in the press a translation of the "*Memoirs of Prince Eugene of Savoy*, written by himself."

Exploratory Travels, through the Western Territories of North America, by Major ZEBULON MONTGOMERY PIKE, will soon be published.

The Rev. JOHN MITFORD, A.B. will soon publish, "*Agnes, the Indian Captive, a Poem*," with other Poems.

A Volume of *English and Latin Poems*, by E. B. LEXY, Esq. is preparing.

I. Literary

1. *Literary Life and Select Works of Benjamin Stillingfleet*; several of which have never before been published. Illustrated with Plates. By the Rev. William Cox, Rector of Bemerton, &c.; 3 Vols. 8vo; pp. 907; Longman and Co. 1811.

WE have long wished to see the Miscellaneous Tracts of the amiable and ingenious Mr. Stillingfleet collected together in a manner worthy of their merit, and prefaced by such a memoir of his life as might rescue it from mistakes or oblivion; and we are now gratified by a coincidence of circumstances which promised the best results. Mr. Cox, whose various writings show what research can do in the ablest hands, undertook the present work from an early attachment to Mr. Stillingfleet; and, probably while meditating something of the kind, "chance led him," to use his own words, "to Mr. Nichols, who is well known as the Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, and still more for his knowledge of the History, Antiquities, and Topography of this country."

"Having just obtained, from Commodore Locker the communication of some Dramas written by Mr. Stillingfleet, which, though printed, were never published, and other posthumous papers, he expressed his intention to re-print them with the other poetical pieces of the Author; and, as I was acquainted with several persons who possessed some of his fugitive writings in prose and verse, as well as other papers, I offered to join my stock of materials with his, in raising some monument to the memory of so distinguished a scholar and amiable a man."

The works of an author are generally said to be his best monument: but we have here another, reared with taste and care, which, we trust, will add very considerably to his fame. The "*Literary Life of Mr. Stillingfleet*" forms one entire volume; and, to men of literature, to men curious in literary history, must form a very interesting memorial.

Benjamin Stillingfleet was the grandson of Edward Stillingfleet, bishop of Worcester. His father, of whom we have some authentic memoirs, was first a physician, but afterwards entered into Holy Orders. He died in 1708, leaving a son and three daughters; Benjamin, the subject of this article; Elizabeth, the eldest daughter, who espoused John Locker, esq.

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a barrister; and two other daughters, who married brothers, of the name of Sabourn, one in the profession of the Law, the other in that of the Church. Benjamin was born in 1702, and educated at Norwich school, where he made a considerable proficiency in classical literature. In 1720, he entered as a subsizar at Trinity College, Cambridge, where, while he improved his classical knowledge, he attached himself with success to mathematical studies. On May 3, 1723, he was admitted a scholar, and, the same year, took the degree of B. A. Soon after this he left the University, and in 1724 he lived in the family of Ashe Windham, esq. of Felbrig, as preceptor to William, his only son, then about seven years old. In the beginning of 1726 he returned to Cambridge, in hopes of succeeding to a fellowship, there being then four vacancies. But in this he was disappointed, "by the influence, it is said, of Dr. Bentley, who has been accused of repaying with this instance of ingratitude the obligations he had received from the father of the unprotected candidate." Bentley, we are told before, had been private tutor to his father, and domestic chaplain to the Bishop, and was much indebted to the patronage of his family. This is a serious charge, but we should suppose it had some foundation, as Mr. Stillingfleet "seldom afterwards omitted an opportunity of testifying his resentment against Bentley." After this failure in his hopes of an establishment in the University, he attached himself wholly to his patron Mr. Windham, and to the education of his pupil; and at the mansion of Felbrig, one of the most pleasant residences in the county of Norfolk, passed the next fourteen years of his life, "beloved and respected by all who visited or were connected with the family." Mr. Cox gives some very interesting particulars of his instructions to his pupil, respecting the study of the ancient languages. His letter to Mr. Windham on his coming of age is an admirable composition. It comprehends the opinions of a wise and thinking man, opinions which universal experience has confirmed, and ever will confirm. But it is long, and we cannot give the whole; and it is so well connected in all its parts, that we know not well how

how to detach a passage that shall be a just specimen. No young man, especially young men of fortune, and who are destined for public life, ought to be without this useful document.

While Mr. Stillingfleet was "employed in the grateful task of instructing a youth of superior talents and amiable disposition," he was insensibly led into a tender attachment, in which he was not successful. The lady was a Miss Anne Barnes: "with the inexperience of youth, and the thoughtless gaiety of a volatile temper, she encouraged his addresses; and he passed several years in her society, in the ardent hope that a favourable change in his circumstances at no distant period would unite him with the object of his first and lasting passion. But an attachment apparently so durable did not escape those fatalities to which this passion seems almost peculiarly exposed; and, after a long and hopeful courtship of ten years, the prudence of the lady outweighed her affection. As she was, herself, without fortune, and Mr. Stillingfleet without profession, employment, or means of establishing himself in life, she listened to an advantageous offer, and soon afterwards espoused a Mr. Russel, a richer and more fortunate rival."

It appears that this disappointment made a deep impression; and his Biographer has given us some lines against Woman, which, as he justly observes, shew how anguish and disappointment could change the sentiments of a man so mild and amiable, so fond of domestic life, and so respectfully attached to the fair sex. The lines (for which we refer the reader to the volume) are certainly severe; but allowance must be made for the immediate provocation.

Soon after this disappointment, in 1737, he accompanied his pupil, Mr. Windham, to the Continent. "The events of this Tour, and the connexions to which it gave rise, fixed the future course, and formed the happiness of his life. Mr. Coxe's account of it is highly amusing, and introduces us to the acquaintance of many persons, now, or lately, distinguished in the political or literary world. One of the results of this Tour was, "A Letter from an English Gentleman to Mr. Arlaud, a celebrated Painter at

Geneva, giving an Account of the Glacieres, or Ice Alps of Savoy, written in the year 1741." This was written chiefly by Mr. Windham and Mr. Price (of Foxley in Herefordshire,) with the assistance of Mr. Stillingfleet, and illustrated with the drawings of Mr. Price. They are said to have been the first travellers who penetrated into these Alpine recesses. In 1743 Mr. Stillingfleet returned with his pupil to England. His pupil's father gave Mr. S. an annuity of £100. which for some time was his principal support. He now resided partly in London and partly with some friends in the country; and his leisure hours were dedicated to literary pursuits, some of which Mr. Coxe has specified, particularly an edition of Milton, illustrated by notes, in which he had made considerable progress when the appearance of Dr. Newton's *Proposals* induced him to relinquish his design. His MSS, however, still remain in the possession of R^p. Dampier, and were obligingly lent to Mr. Todd, for his late excellent edition of our great Epic Poet. Mr. Coxe has also given here some valuable extracts, which induce us to think that his edition would have been very superior in critical acumen and taste to Bishop Newton's. About this time Mr. S. composed some of his poems, particularly those on *Conversation*, and *Earthquakes*.

In 1746 Mr. S. took up his residence at Foxley, the seat of the above-mentioned Mr. Price, or rather in a neighbouring cottage, where he was master of his time and pursuits; and passed his leisure hours with the family. An indifferent state of health first led him to the pursuit of *Natural History*, which forms his principal distinction as an author; and he soon became one of the first defenders and earliest propagators of the *Linnæan* system in England. On this occasion Mr. Coxe has introduced a very able and perspicuous sketch of the state of Botany in England at the time of Mr. Stillingfleet's publication, in 1759, of "*Miscellaneous Tracts in Natural History*," with a Preface, which, Mr. Coxe remarks, "contains a spirited eulogium of the study of Nature, and a just tribute of applause to the talents and discoveries of the great Swede." The publication of the first edition of this *Miscellany* may be considered

considered as the era of the establishment of Linnæan Botany in England. Mr. Coxe gives the following account of his successors in the same pursuit :

"In the following year, Dr. Solander, the favourite pupil of Linnæus, took up his residence in this country, and contributed to diffuse the principles of his master. From his acquaintance Mr. Stillingfleet greatly enlarged his botanical knowledge, and increased his veneration for Linnæus. Lee published also a translation of the *Philosophia Botanica*, under the name of an Introduction to Botany. Hill's *Flora Anglica* next appeared; Hudson's *Flora Britannica* followed in 1762; and about the same period the Sexual System was publicly taught by Professor Martyn at Cambridge, and Dr. Hope at Edinburgh. Dr. Withering made considerable improvements in the generic and specific names of British plants in his *Botanical Arrangements*; and the system of correct nomenclature has received farther amendments from the labours of Professor Martyn, who in his admirable edition of Miller's *Gardener's Dictionary* has comprised all the additions to our botanical knowledge since the time of the laborious and intelligent author. Lastly, Dr. Smith, President of the Linnæan Society, and possessor of the Linnæan Collection, has much corrected the generic and specific characters, added new genera and species, and has made considerable improvements in the science, in his accurate *Flora Britannica*, and many other works."

The Journal of Mr. S.'s excursion into part of North Wales, which is here inserted, is illustrative of his character and observations, and is curious as one of the first of those Local Tours which are since become so fashionable.

In 1760, Mr. S. received an addition to his income by obtaining the place of Barrack-master at Kensington, through the interest of his friend Mr. Price, brother-in-law to Lord Barrington, then Secretary at War. But in 1761 he had the misfortune to lose, by death, his friend Mr. Price, and also his pupil Mr. Windham. The latter left him guardian to his only son, the late much-lamented statesman William Windham, esq. His feelings were not a little tried also, about this time, by the death of his sisters and their husbands, whose history, as well as that of Messrs. Price, Windham, and Williamson, form a very interesting part of these *Memoirs*. That of his nephew, Capt. Locker, is particularly so, as he was

one of those who contributed to form the wonderful mind of our gallant hero, Lord Nelson.

After the publication of the second edition of Mr. S.'s *Miscellaneous Tracts*, in 1702, he embarked on a scheme which was likely to employ the remainder of his life. This was a *General History of Husbandry*, from the earliest ages of the world to his own times. Of this work he left six volumes of MS Collections, of which Mr. Coxe has given such an analysis as will display the Author's plan, and the diversified materials which he had collected for its execution; and he has given what Mr. S. drew up as Prefaces to the different parts.

Two extracts, on Hieroglyphics, and on the use of Obelisks, we shall here present to our readers, as they could not find a place in the analysis :

"Some have attributed the figurative way of expression used among the Egyptians to their use of Hieroglyphics. I believe that the reverse is true. That innate faculty of the mind by which we are disposed to conceive the qualities of things by their similitude to one another, in certain respects, to represent a whole by a part, &c. is what laid a foundation for expressing by external images or marks, our internal conceptions; and whether we do this by mute marks, or marks that convey the idea of sound, it amounts to the same thing. By mute marks, I mean hieroglyphics or symbols; by the other, I mean an alphabet. The operations of the mind are employed in three several ways; for we conceive by intuition, by demonstration, or by deduction from analogy. Intuition and deduction are most known and practised by illiterate people, whose notions, being simple, corporeal, and confined within the narrow limits of the senses, they have very seldom, if ever, occasion or skill to employ demonstration. Intuitive knowledge among this sort of people shews itself in all those maxims which guide them so steadily in the common affairs of life. The spirit of analogy leads men to the figurative manner of expression, and among the vulgar produces proverbs. Thus that part of a watch or clock which points out the hour is naturally called the *hand*; we say also the *wing* of an army, the *brow* of a hill.—It is not at all surprising that men should use this figurative way of speech, because there are certain conveniences attending it. For first, the words of a language are much fewer in number by this means, than if we had a primitive word for every different thing. Secondly, in many cases this method gives energy to the thought, as when

we say we are overwhelmed with a *torrent of words*. Thirdly, this method saves us from circumlocution, as when we say he *drifted* upon his enemy, &c. Expressions of this sort are not adopted from hieroglyphics, but arise from the nature of the human mind in all countries, and are more popular than the dry and accurate terms of philosophy; and, though regarded as a part of rhetoric, and taught as such, yet they are by no means the product of art; for art only teaches how to use them with propriety. The less polished a people are, the more they abound in such expressions, and the impressions of the objects on our imagination with which we are much conversant are so strong, and tincture our ideas to such a degree, that we may almost conclude with certainty where any one has chiefly lived, by his allusions. On the contrary, people who affect a sort of precision and philosophical language, and know little of the common and striking phenomena of nature, who live in cities, and spend their time in retired speculations on the working of the passions, the intrigues of courts, the abstract disputes concerning religion, and the productions of art, are extremely cautious how they employ figurative language, and ceremoniously make an apology for using a metaphor, which their more manly neighbours would scarcely think bold enough.—But even philosophical language itself is far from being free from figures. He who should undertake to write upon morality, politics, law, or any subject but mathematics, without them, would soon find that he must frame a new set of words. Nay, even in mixed mathematics, he would be frequently puzzled to explain himself. Thus the *rays of light*, the *twinkling of the stars*, &c. must be given up, as not used in their primitive sense. The truth is, our first conceptions are merely of a corporeal nature, except those which arise from intuition; and, as we advance in our researches, and embrace intellectual ideas, we are naturally led to express the operations of our minds by analogy to those first impressions. Thus *obliged* by law, *melted* with pity, of a *cool* disposition, are all words taken from corporeal ideas.—As to the translation of the hieroglyphics into the sacred language mentioned by Clemens Alexandrinus, which has so much puzzled men of learning, I apprehend that it does not mean putting the hieroglyphics into another mute character, which would serve no manner of purpose, but translating the hieroglyphic characters into the common alphabet. It may, perhaps, be asked, why are they then called sacred? Were the common alphabetical characters sacred? I answer, certainly not; nor is it said that the hiero-

glyphics were translated into the sacred characters, but into the sacred language*. Now the case seems to have been, that, after the alphabet was invented, the ease and convenience of it were so striking, that even the priests thought fit to make use of it; and, in order to keep concealed the mysteries contained in the hieroglyphics according to their novel and corrupted interpretations, they invented an enigmatical language. I gather this from some few remains preserved in Plutarch, and Jamblichus, of the doctrines of Pythagoras, who confessedly borrowed his method of instruction, as well as many of his doctrines, from the Egyptian priests. The sentences ascribed to Pythagoras are, "*ignem gladio ne fodias, fabias ne comedas, cor ne edas*," &c. These I suppose to be in a language resembling the sacred language of the Egyptians; for the meaning of these sentences remains as much a secret as if they had been delivered in hieroglyphics. This is sufficiently distinguished, both from the hieroglyphic and epistolary method, which are the two others mentioned by Clemens Alexandrinus; for the epistolary I take to have been such as was used in the common correspondence between people at a distance, about the ordinary affairs of life, which most probably was the chief use made of writing; by the vulgar in a country where the priests engrossed all kind of learning."

"Obelisks.

"We are apt to adopt ideas that agree with our own customs and manners, when we go back to the beginnings of things, not considering that the first steps of an uncivilized people are few and slow. There is a simplicity among them that we overlook, or look down upon with contempt; and therefore want to refine every thing we meet with when we are examining the remains of nations which have made a considerable figure. Thus as we see vast pillars raised to do honour to some conqueror, or to record some extraordinary event, and for no other purpose, we are induced to think that every other use of such structures is beneath their dignity. Yet, with all due deference to heroes and their admirers, I cannot help thinking that directions given to a whole nation about the chief and most essential concerns of life, I mean how to distinguish the seasons proper for doing every kind of rural work, deserve as much to be honoured with extensive and lasting structures as the triumphs of Trajan, or the fire of London. Besides, we ought to consider that the old Egyptians had no other almanack to recur to. The name of an almanack-maker with us, raises the idea

* The existence of a sacred language is proved by the Sanscrit.

of a Partridge or a Poor Robin; whereas, even in these days an almanack-maker is one of the chief Mandarines in China; and could we once feel the inconvenience of being destitute of all knowledge relating to the course of the heavenly bodies, we should alter our opinion, and think no structure too magnificent to mark an almanack upon, as soon as invented; but we carry almanacks in our pockets, and imagine this was always the case. Upon the whole, I have very little doubt but that the Obelisks were raised and used for the purposes above mentioned, even though later Egyptians believed, or at least pretended to adopt another system. It is well known that they supposed the hieroglyphics to contain an account of their kings. But, besides all other difficulties attending this explication, my worthy friend Mr. Stuart has made an observation which renders it totally incredible; namely, the fewness of the characters, which, though sufficient to convey knowledge to the husbandman in all the great and capital articles, were by no means enough for the variety of matter that History furnishes. The constant repetition of the same figures is alone a proof of what I have asserted. We may therefore conclude with great probability, that the first Egyptian inscriptions on the Obelisks were a kind of almanacks for the common purposes of life, like that which is at the end of the *Rei Rusticæ Scriptores*."

These extracts, but especially the analysis, will show what reason there is to regret that a man of so much research and powers of thinking did not complete his intended work.

Among other pursuits Mr. S. cultivated and understood Music, both practically and theoretically; and this produced his "Treatise on the Principles and Power of Harmony," on which, says his Biographer, he seems to have bestowed unusual labour. It is, in fact, an analysis or abridgment of Tartini's "*Traitato di Musica*," with such an addition of new matter, that it may justly be deemed the joint production of Tartini and Stillingfleet; and, in executing this, Mr. S. seems to have accomplished the wish of D'Alembert, namely, "that Tartini would engage some man of letters equally practised in Musick and skilled in writing, to develop those ideas which he himself has not unfolded with sufficient perspicuity."

This was the last of Mr. Stillingfleet's publications; for he died, at his lodgings in Piccadilly opposite Burlington House, Dec. 15, 1771 (the

year this last-mentioned work was published), aged sixty-nine. He was interred in St. James's church, where his great nephew [Edward Hawke Locker, esq. third son of] Captain Locker, has recently erected a monument to his memory.

This notice of his death is followed by an elaborate and judicious character, drawn up by Mr. Cox. We shall extract a part only:

"The merit most generally attributed to Mr. Stillingfleet is the service which he has rendered to our Natural History and Agriculture. In the present age it may not be deemed a merit in a gentleman, who is at the same time a man of letters, to encourage such pursuits by precept and example; as we have numerous instances of men of the first rank and abilities, who have dedicated their time and labours to the promotion of this branch of useful knowledge. But, in the time of Mr. Stillingfleet, the case was far different; for few men of respectable rank in society were farmers; and still fewer, if any, gave the result of their experience and observations to the publick. On the contrary, there seems to have existed among the higher classes a strong prejudice against agricultural pursuits; which Mr. Stillingfleet took some pains to combat, and which, indeed, his example, as well as his precepts, greatly contributed to overcome. Many proofs occur in his writings, of his zeal for the improvement of our National Agriculture; to one of which we may particularly refer the reader, in the Memoranda for the History of Husbandry, pp. 599 to 604; where he displays the advantages conferred on practical Agriculture, by the researches and writings of men of science and letters. As a Poet, Mr. Stillingfleet is less known, because few of his compositions were ever given to the publick, and those were short, and confined to local or temporary subjects. The Essay on Conversation; the Poem on Earthquakes; the Dramas and Sonnets; will certainly entitle him to a place on the British Parnassus; but, when we consider his refined and classical taste, his command of language, his rich and varied knowledge, and the flights of imagination which frequently escape from his rapid pen, we can have no hesitation in asserting, that if, instead of the haste in which he apparently prided himself, he had employed more patience and more assiduous correction, he would have attained no inconsiderable rank among our native Poets.—Independently of his merits as a Naturalist and a Poet, he possessed great versatility of genius and multifarious knowledge. His intimate acquaintance with the higher branches of the mathematics,

and

and his skill in applying them to practice, are evident from his Treatise on the principles and power of Harmony; and all his works, both printed and manuscript, display various and undoubted proofs of an extensive knowledge of languages, both antient and modern, and a just and refined taste, formed on the best models of classic literature."

His personal character, which follows, is delineated impartially and with just discrimination. But, after so many specimens in his well-known works, it is somewhat too late to compliment Mr. Coxé on his excellence in this department of Biography*. It may be proper, however, to add, that these Memoirs are illustrated by an excellent Portrait and facsimile of the handwriting of Mr. Stillingfleet, by Portraits of Mr. Price, Mr. Windham, and Mr. Neville, and an engraving of the monument in St. James's church.

We now proceed to notice the contents of Vol. II. which is divided into two Parts. The selection of Mr. Stillingfleet's works begins with his poetry, on the character of which we see no reason to differ from the opinion Mr. Coxé has given. The Sonnets and the Dramas are now printed for the first time. The latter were composed with a view to be set to music, in which state some of them were performed with various success.

The remainder of the Selection in this Volume, and in Vol. III., consists of Mr. Stillingfleet's "Miscellaneous Tracts on Natural History," already published, but now enriched by the Additional Observations of Professor Martyn. In the second edition of these Miscellaneous Tracts, published in 1762, the Observations on Grasses were accompanied by plates of the different species, most of them well drawn from Nature by his friend Mr. Price; it is now illustrated with a new series of engravings (which are coloured in the fine-paper copies) by

* As Mr. Coxé has said something of the Blue-stocking Club, of which Mr. S. was the most distinguished member, we are surprised that, instead of the short quotation from Bisset, who could know nothing of the parties, he did not give the elegant compliment paid to Mr. Stillingfleet by Sir William Forbes, in his Life of Dr. Beattie, where he might have found an account of the Club from a member. See Life of Beattie, vol. I. p. 210, note, 4to edition.

the masterly hand of Mr. Sowerby, instead of the original plates, which were, Mr. Coxé observes, "rather intended for the ordinary observer than the Botanist."

Then follow, now first published, the "Memoranda for the History of Husbandry," consisting of an Introduction, on Savage and Pastoral Life—Proofs of the flourishing State of Agriculture in Egypt at an early Period—Memoranda on Subjects relative to the Husbandry of the Greeks and Romans—Eleusinian Mysteries—Hesiod—Theophrastus—the Vine, Mistletoe, and Cytisus—Geoponic Writers—Virgil's Georgics—Pliny—Remarks on early Agricultural Writers—Tusser—Turner—Heresbach—Harrison—Lord Bacon—Utility of such Writings—Maxims in Farming—Georgics of the Mind—Improvement of Land—Watering—Fences, and particularly the Bramble—Willows—Pillars, or naked Oats—Sheep—With an Appendix: No. I. Of the Grasses mentioned by Theophrastus; and No. II. Index to the Calendars of Flora.

The value of these original and truly curious extracts cannot fail to be appreciated by every person conversant with the subject. Mr. S.'s remarks on *Agricultural Writers* are particularly valuable, and are, as well as the other extracts, enriched by the learned and judicious notes of Professor Martyn and John Stackhouse, esq. a gentleman who is employed in illustrating the Works of Theophrastus.

Those of Mr. Stillingfleet will now attain the rank in every library to which they are so justly entitled.

2. *The Life of Lord Nelson*, by Mr. Clarke and Mr. M'Arthur, continued from our last Volume, p. 562.

WE shall resume this interesting publication by considering what may be esteemed the difficult and delicate part of a Biographer's task. No human being is perfect. In the brightest character some spots will be found; and to describe these without giving offence, and at the same time without violating the truth of history, is frequently no easy matter—"Hic labor, hoc opus est." And, in this part, to speak honestly, we are not so perfectly satisfied with Mr. Clarke as in almost every thing else. At the same time, a partiality for his Hero may perhaps have biased our judgment.

A Biogra-

A Biographer may in some measure be compared to a Portrait Painter; whose duty it is, whilst he preserves a likeness of the original, to make that likeness a favourable one. As there was but one shade that ever we heard of in Lord Nelson's character, the Reader will be at no loss to know to what we allude. But, in justice to Mr. Clarke, it will be proper to descend to particulars. That Lord Nelson was warped by a certain unfortunate connexion from his usual rectitude and propriety of acting, is well known. But Mr. Clarke should not have prejudiced the mind of the Reader by giving a hint of it many years before the occurrence happened. In mentioning Lord Nelson's attachment to the present Viscountess before he was married to her, he takes an opportunity of alluding to that estrangement which took place so long after (see vol. I. p. 77). This certainly is not to be defended; no more than when he says (p. 100) he "was yet untainted by the intrigues of an Italian Court," because it serves to produce an unnecessary prejudice in the Reader. We have reason, however, to know that there is some difference of opinion with regard to the general mode in which Mr. Clarke treats this unfortunate attachment during Lord Nelson's stay at Palermo and in the neighbourhood; and it is but justice to say that, upon the whole, Mr. Clarke has preserved a great deal of delicacy.

There are, we well know, persons of considerable consequence, who have even highly commended Mr. Clarke for neither glossing over nor concealing either this unfortunate attachment or the death of Caraccioli; and the inculcation of both transactions is wisely and allowably put into the mouths of his best friends and advisers. It does honour, likewise, to the integrity of the Writer, that the presence of Lady Hamilton on-board the ship where Caraccioli was tried is not suppressed. We honour Nelson almost to idolatry; but should have been sorry if his Biographer had suppressed or concealed, or even palliated, his failings. But let the fact speak for itself:

"It was the opinion of Helen Maria Williams, and certainly of many other persons, that in these transactions Lady Hamilton took an active part. Of her

being present at the execution of Caraccioli, there cannot be the least doubt; but it is to be hoped, for the honour of her sex and of her country, that she never directly or indirectly encouraged that vindictive spirit, which too much pervaded the Council of the King, and the administration of the Neapolitan State Junta, after his Majesty had returned to Palermo. Emma Lady Hamilton, one of the most extraordinary women of the age, amidst all her faults, was more noted for her general attention and hospitality, than for any deliberate acts of cruelty towards the Neapolitans, by whom she was in general adored. In the voluptuous Court of the Sicilian Monarch her fascinating person commanded a very powerful influence; but, in a situation of so much delicacy and danger, she never forgot the character that was expected from the wife of an English Ambassador, nor was deficient in any of those courtesies and friendly attentions which mark a liberal and humane disposition. From the arrival of the British squadron at Naples, she had exerted herself to support that good cause for which Admiral Nelson had been detached; and having in this respect rendered some service, the natural vanity of her mind led her to imagine, and to endeavour to make the noble Admiral and others believe, that from her alone proceeded the means of performing those great events which threw such a splendour on the favourite object of her idolatry. Her leading passion was the love of celebrity; and it was this passion, added to the above delusion, which gradually brought on that fatal and highly-wrought attachment which she formed for the Hero of Aboukir; for it was the hero, and not the individual, which had captivated her glowing imagination. Its ardour, as it increased, overpowered the natural kindness of her disposition, and eventually involved her in an endless succession of private altercation and public disappointment.—On his return to Naples, July 8, 1799, his Sicilian Majesty again held his Court and resided on-board Lord Nelson's ship, under the secure protection of the British flag; where he enjoyed the constant loyalty, more particularly of the lower classes of his subjects, and renewed that courtesy and condescension to all ranks, which had retained so powerful an ascendancy over the artifices and calumnies of the French. About a week afterwards, a Neapolitan who had been fishing in the Bay came one morning to the Foudroyant, and assured the officers that Caraccioli had been seen, who had risen from the bottom of the sea, and was coming as fast as he could to Naples, swimming half out of the water. The story of the Neapolitan was slightly mentioned to his Majesty. The day being favourable, Lord Nelson,

as usual, indulged the King by standing out to sea: the Foudroyant, however, had not advanced far, before the officers of the watch beheld a body upright in the water, whose course was directed towards them. Captain Hardy soon discovered that it was actually the body of Caraccioli, notwithstanding the great weight which had been attached to it; and it became extremely difficult to decide in what manner the extraordinary circumstance should be communicated to the King. This was performed with much address by Sir W. Hamilton; and, with his Majesty's permission, the body was taken on-shore by a Neapolitan boat, and consigned to Christian burial. The coxswain of the boat brought back the double-headed Neapolitan shot, with a portion of skin still adhering to the rope by which they had been fixed. They were weighed by Capt. Hardy, who ascertained that the body had risen and floated with the immense weight of 250 lbs. attached to it."

We have the rather cited the preceding particulars, as they afford a curious phenomenon for the consideration of Philosophers.

After all, there are some points we could wish to have altered, and which might have been done without the impeachment of Mr. Clarke's credit as a Biographer; and these we shall now point out.

In page 134, from a Letter to Lady Nelson, Mr. Clarke takes occasion to say, that Lord Nelson had imbibed, whilst at Naples, seeds of suspicion of Lord St. Vincent. That Lord Nelson had imbibed such suspicion, is indeed clear from the letter; but there seems to be no proof that they had been infused into him at Naples, meaning, we suppose, by some person or persons at Naples; but what we think exceptionable is the introduction of such a letter at all. Such a suspicion might be only transitory in the breast of Lord Nelson, mentioned to his wife in a confidential letter; and it is, indeed, at variance with the very affectionate and cordial letters which are afterwards addressed by him to Lord St. Vincent; and, therefore, if these suspicions continued, it would impeach Lord Nelson's sincerity; and, if they did not continue, they should never have seen the light; and the Viscountess was somewhat to blame to have given up such a letter.

We are not quite satisfied with the defence of the affair of the capitulation at Castel Nuovo; but this is a

very delicate business, and it is not quite certain that any blame attaches to Mr. Clarke in this; the truth of History must not be violated. Perhaps, however, about this period Mr. Clarke says more than is necessary about the irritability of Lord Nelson's temper; such a term, we believe, does not in general belong to Lord Nelson's character. But what Mr. Clarke calls *irritability*, in most cases seems to have been nothing more than a laudable *anxiety* for the public service, or a proper jealousy for his own honour and credit. In particular, we condemn the application of the term when alluding to the liberties Mr. Fox had taken in one of his Speeches respecting that very affair at Castel Nuovo. We think Lord Nelson showed no irritability on that occasion; but supposing, as no doubt he did, that the affair, as far as the English were concerned, was perfectly correct, he felt an honest indignation at Mr. Fox's abuse; and that seems the term which should properly have been used.

In one instance, Lord Nelson is not made sufficiently conspicuous; and that is in the Battle of the Nile. But Mr. Clarke has not often offended in this respect, and our veneration for Lord Nelson may mislead us.

After the Battle of Copenhagen (in which every justice is done to Lord Nelson) we do not recollect that his being made a Viscount, in consequence of it, is mentioned till a long time afterwards.

With all these exceptions, we still think Mr. Clarke has done great credit to himself, and made his Reader enamoured with the character of his Hero. Great care has been taken in the correction of the press, and we have noticed but one erratum, and that is in page 256, vol. I. where the date 1797 is inserted instead of 1796. Now and then, perhaps, a careless construction of a sentence appears, as, "He informed Capt. Lord Garlies that information," &c. &c.

Sed ubi plura nitent — we are not disposed to search for trifling blemishes.

Proposing to give some farther extracts hereafter, we only add, for the present, that this national work is founded on documents communicated to Mr. C. by his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, by Earl Nelson and other

other branches of this distinguished family, and from an highly-interesting memoir in the late noble Admiral's hand-writing (of which a fac-simile is given), sent by him to John M^rArthur, esq. who also possesses a variety of other interesting MSS. received from confidential friends of the deceased Hero, and from officers of rank who served with him. This junction of two separate collections of documents was arranged under the auspices, and at the express recommendation, of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and has enabled the Editors to offer to the publick a most ample detail of the singular occurrences of Lord Nelson's life, and a connected and faithful narrative of the various circumstances which could throw light on his character and services. The gentleman who had undertaken a similar work under the sanction of Earl Nelson, and had made some progress in it, desisted, from motives of respect.

The embellishments consist of a variety of elegant engravings, from original paintings by Benjamin West, esq. R. A. the late Mr. Abbot, Richard Westall, R. A. and Nicholas Pocock, esqrs. engraved by Mr. Heath, historical engraver to his Majesty, Mr. Fittler, &c. &c.

3. *Prayers collected from the several Writings of Jeremy Taylor, D. D. Bishop of Down and Connor, adapted to the Family, the Closet, the Sacrament, &c. &c. &c. By the Rev. Samuel Clapham, M. A. Vicar of Christ Church, and Rector of Gussage St. Michael.*

Mr. CLAPHAM frequently appears as an Editor of books: much of his time seems to be employed in producing to the world writings which have the highest tendency to promote the interests of society, and which are not always accessible to the generality of readers. Such laudable endeavours, therefore, whilst they claim the approbation of the wise and the good, must afford abundantly more satisfaction to a mind so usefully employed, than is to be derived either from convivial pleasures or secular engagements. When a Clergyman, after discharging his pastoral duties, devotes the remainder of his leisure to the religious improvement of the world at large; when, in return for

the support he receives from the Church, which enables him to live with comfort and respectability, he labours with diligence to improve her children in understanding and knowledge, in morals and piety, he is then fulfilling the whole of his duty: such an one can truly say that he was moved by the Holy Ghost to take upon him the sacred office. The Church of England would stand on a more sure foundation than it now does, were all the Clergy engaged in pursuits equally laudable.

The work before us is divided into Five Parts. The First contains a Morning and Evening Prayer for a Family, for each day in the week; as also Prayers for the morning and evening of a Communion. The Second is appropriated to the closet, and consists of Meditations and Prayers for seven successive mornings and evenings. The Meditations not only for this, but likewise for the Third Part, are composed of passages of Scripture adapted to the several states of mind in which a reflecting person occasionally feels himself, and will certainly in every state administer comfort and peace. The next portion contains meditations, as we have said, and also prayers, for the week previous to the Communion. Both are truly admirable: the soul in a peculiar manner draws nigh to God, humbled, indeed, in the dust, yet encouraged to say, Why art thou cast down? The devotions appointed for the week after the Sacrament are well calculated to cherish religious principles. The Fifth Part comprizes Prayers suitable for every situation and circumstance in life. Whatever be the necessities, whatever the occurrences, the devout mind will find a proper subject of address to God. Prayers, with Thanksgivings, are adapted to the several seasons of the Church; the Clergy are supplied with forms for their flocks, and for a blessing on their labours; Parents, likewise, for their children, whether living at home, employed abroad, or serving in wars: in short, for every family, in sickness, in health, whether a part of it be living in the fear of God, or without religious impressions; whether an increase is given to it, or it mourns the loss of a relative, the most appropriate and pious devotions are provided.

provided. We know of no publication which possesses such legitimate expressions of religious feelings as this now under our review. And, besides, each Prayer is not only adapted to the special occasion, but is so disposed as to be in its proper place.

In an advertisement prefixed, Mr. Clapham says:

"I have endeavoured so to adapt them to the Family, the Closet, the Sacrament, &c. &c. &c. that every one, whether alarmed with apprehension, drooping with despondency, or rejoicing in hope, may hold communion with God; and, by perseverance in prayer, may at last find rest to his soul."—"I was farther encouraged to make this collection, in the hope that it will be esteemed an useful appendage to the Family Sermons I have published, and which, from the patronage they have received, have been found, I trust, productive of good, in deterring from profligacy and vice; in discouraging lukewarmness and indifference in religion; in elucidating many passages of Scripture which perplex the generality of readers; and in demonstrating to the understanding, that the doctrines of the Church are indeed the doctrines of the Gospel."

Mr. Clapham next gives the character of his Author in the language of two celebrated scholars, the late Bishop Warburton and Dr. Parr.

"Bishop Taylor ranks in the very first class of English writers. The late Bishop Warburton* says, 'Tillotson is no orator, in the Greek and Roman sense of the word, like Taylor. You cannot sleep with Taylor; you cannot forbear thinking with Barrow. Taylor and Barrow are incomparably the greatest Preachers and Divines of their age. But my predilection is for Taylor. He has all the abundance and solidity of the other, with a ray of lightning of his own, which, if he did not derive it from Demosthenes and Tully, has, at least, as noble and generous an original.' And a greater than Warburton has said †, 'Often has my mind bung with fondness and with admiration over the clouded, yet clear and luminous galaxies of imagery, diffused through the works of Bishop Taylor.' In the Prayers which compose this volume, I know not whether I shall have more exquisitely gratified taste, or more efficaciously assisted devotion. As specimens of composition, they exhibit the happy union of eloquence and piety."—I have, in various instances, appropriated

to one service more Prayers than many people may have leisure to use, or can command attention to profit by them. Some of them, therefore, may either be entirely omitted, or occasionally changed, or may make two separate acts of devotion."—"May these Prayers become, in the family and the closet of every Member of our excellent Establishment, a principle of life, a support in sickness, a refuge in distress, and an admonition in prosperity!"

We have only to add that, solicitous as we are for the welfare of the Established Church, and the practice of the Gospel morality, we participate the feelings of the worthy Editor; and hope that this Volume will not only make a part of the library of every Churchman, but will be daily used both in his family and his closet. Could the Members of the Church once be brought to appreciate justly the value of their religion, and to practise it in its purity, schism, which now triumphs, would shrink before the Truth.

4. *Gratitude to God for National Mercies: a Sermon, preached November 18, 1810, by Robert Young, D. D. Minister of the Scotch Church, London Wall, being the Day set apart, by Authority, for the public Acknowledgment of the Divine Goodness, in the Abundance of the Harvest. Text, Psalm 107, Verse 8,—"Oh! that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works unto the children of men!" Williams and Smith; 8vo; pp. 30.*

IN this Sermon, which we have read with pleasure, there evidently appears a tone of love to God, and regard for our fellow men. Among the blessings we enjoy, the Doctor thinks that, in this Country, we ought to be thankful, not only that we have lived so long under a merciful King and Governor, and that we enjoy the liberty of conscience, denied to many; but also that we ought to be thankful for the plenty we enjoy, in consequence of the abundant harvest; which are the principal topicks of the Sermon.

In speaking of the liberty of conscience we enjoy, the Doctor, in the Notes at the end of the Sermon, compares the present state of the Country with that of former times, and quotes these beautiful words of Graham on the Sabbath:

—"O blissful days!

When all men worship God as conscience wills.

Far

* Warburton's Letters to Hurd. Letter L.

† Dr. Parr. See Tracts by Warburton and a Warburtonian.

Far other times our fathers' grandsires
knew,

A virtuous race, to godliness devote.

What though the Sceptic's scorn hath dar'd
to soil [the men]

The record of their fame! What though
Of worldly minds have dar'd to stigmatis

The sister cause, Religion and the Law,
With Superstition's name. Yet, yet, their
deeds,

Their constancy in torture and in death,
These on Tradition's tongue shall live,
these shall

On History's honest page be pictur'd bright
To latest times. —

With them each day was holy—every hour
They stood prepar'd to die—a people

doom'd [simple maids.

To death—Old men, and youths, and
With them each day was holy—but that

morn [Lord

On which the Angel said, 'See where the
Was laid,' joyous arose, to die that day.

Was bliss. Long ere the dawn, by dev-
ous ways, [wastes, they sought

O'er hills, through woods, o'er dreary
The upland moors, where rivers there but

brooks [brooks

Despart to different seas: fast by such
A little glen is sometimes scoop'd, a plat

With greensward gay, and flowers that
strangers seem

Amid the heathery wild, that all around
Fatigues the eye. In solitudes like these,

Thy persecuted children, SCOTIA, foil'd
A Tyrant's and a Bigot's bloody laws.

There, leaning on his spear (one of th'
array [rose

That in the times of old had scath'd the
On England's banner, and had powerless

struck [host

Th' infatuate monarch, and his wav'ring
Yet rang'd itself to aid his son dethron'd),

The lyart veteran heard the word of God,
By CAMERON thunder'd, or by BENWICK

pour'd [loud

In gentle stream: then rose the song, the
Acclaim of praise: the wheeling plover

ceas'd

Her plaint—the solitary place was g'ad,
And, on the distant cairns, the watcher's

ear* [borne note.

Caught doubtfully at times the breeze—
But years more gloomy follow'd; and no

more

Th' assembled people dar'd in face of
To worship God, or even at the dead [day +

Of night, save when the wintry storm
rav'd fierce, [blood

And thunder-peals compelled the men of
To couch within their dens: Then daunt-

lessly [deep dell,

The scatter'd few would meet, in some
By rocks o'er-canopied, to hear the voice—

Their faithful Pastor's voice. He by the
gleam

Of sheeted lightning op'd the Sacred Book,
And words of comfort spake: over their

souls [young

His accents soothing came — as to her
The heathfowl's plumes, when at the close

of eve [pers'd

She gathers in mournful her brood dis-
By murderous sport, and o'er the remnant

spreads [breast

Fondly her wings: close nestling 'neath her
They, cherish'd, cower amid the purple

blooms."

5. *Memoirs of the Life of Peter Daniel Huet, Bishop of Avranches: written by Himself, and translated from the original Latin, with copious Notes, biographical and critical, by John Aikin, M. D. In Two Volumes; 8vo; Longman and Co. and Cadell and Davies.*

The dedication of these Memoirs is to William Roscoe, esq.; and, Dr. Aikin observes, had it been a matter of consideration with him to whom he could, with the greatest propriety, offer a work including the view of a most interesting literary period, no name would more immediately occur to him than that of the Biographer of Lorenzo de Medici and Leo the Tenth. To this consideration, he adds the recollection that Mr. Roscoe was the beloved associate of his youth, the object of his peculiar respect and esteem, and one of those remaining friends for whom he feels the "warmest affection."

The Translator's Preface observes, that it is barely possible the biographical narratives of eminent men, written by themselves, should fail to possess both useful instruction and

* "Sentinels were placed on the surrounding hills, to give warning of the approach of the military.

† "The father durst not receive his son, nor the wife her husband: the country was prohibited to harbour the fugitives, and the ports were shut against their escape by sea. When expelled from their homes, they resided in caves, among morasses and mountains, or met by stealth or by night for worship. But, whenever the mount-
tain-men, as they were styled, were discovered, the hue and cry was ordered to be raised. They were pursued, and frequently shot by the military, or sought with more insidious diligence by the spies, informers, and officers of justice: and, on some oc-
casions, it appears, that the sagacity of dogs was employed to track their footsteps, and explore their lurking retreats.—Laing's History, vol. 2."

amusement. An author knows of his own history and mind numerous particulars which could not be obtained by even an intimate friend, supposing such only to undertake their memoirs; consequently, they may commence with a very early period of their history, and give interesting facts denied to others engaged in their "task only from acquaintance with the subject at a mature age, and who must content (themselves) with vague and defective accounts of all that passed before they were produced on the public stage." *Self-biographers* are particularly valuable as far as depends on the origin and formation of character. This Dr. A. illustrates by the instance of Dr. Franklin, the general outline of whose actions may be accurately given by a stranger to him; but who, he enquires, "besides himself, could have communicated those incidents of his childhood and youth which are so precious to a student of human nature, and, perhaps, afford more important lessons to the moralist, than all that he acted upon the open theatre of the world?" The Translator admits that this species of narrative is liable to one objection, from the facility it affords to those who wish to deceive; but he thinks a very slight degree of sagacity will enable the reader to detect an attempt of this kind. The motives on which a person acts who offers his life to posterity may be readily imagined; he wishes to appear to advantage, to inform the world of the merits of his mind and actions, which he supposes to be unknown or undervalued, and, finally, to remove prejudices, either real or imaginary; indeed, it is next to impossible that he should be entirely free from these propensities. "Even they who appear the most frank and undisguised have their reserves and glosses; and it is a shrewd remark of Bayle concerning Cardan, that, freely as he has exposed many of his vices and frailties, a well-informed observer of his character and conduct, who should have written his life, would have made public much to his discredit that he has suppressed." Dr. Aikin thinks, besides, that there is an indiscreet loquacity apparent in the works of those who undertake to produce erroneous impressions in their favour, which will always serve to counteract their efforts. Un-

guarded disclosures will occasionally occur, affording a clue for the disentanglement of truth from deception. "The experienced reader will readily discover vanity beneath the mask of modesty, and selfishness beneath that of public spirit."

The Translator's observations on self-biography in general are extremely pertinent; and, in our opinion, useful in guarding the publick against the numerous ephemeral memoirs, the offspring of mere vanity and presumption. A man who writes of himself should possess a consciousness that he has a right to demand the attention of the discerning part of the community, by divulging facts not to be found in the common circle of life. "This may consist either in what is external, or what is internal; in the extraordinary events of which a man has been the subject or witness, or in the extraordinary operations of his own mind."

M. Huet was celebrated in the age in which he lived for his various works, the result of profound learning and excellent endowments of mind. At the same time, Dr. A. wishes that he may not be understood as advancing, that the subject of his labours ranked "among men of the first order of intellect;" but he filled one of those spaces in literary history which is too firmly associated with the durable monuments of lettered industry to be in danger of perishing. The incidents of his life differed but little from those of the generality of scholars and ecclesiastics; yet there were peculiarities in the manner of his training to each of the above characters, that render him a distinct individual in those orders of men. As he long enjoyed the controul of his own actions, he was enabled to choose his company, his studies, and places of residence. From his very youth he had been an enquirer on religious subjects; and, equally connected with Catholics and Protestants; "he imbibed a degree of learned Catholicism which did not entirely quit him even when become a Prelate;" causing a more general acquaintance with his literary contemporaries, than could have been the case had he been confined to a religious order, or destined to an exclusive priesthood. "On these various accounts, added to a life protracted

tracted to nearly a century, the biography of few men affords so wide a basis for the superstructure of a literary history of the age in which he flourished." Although Dr. A. very properly resolved not to anticipate the narrative of M. Huet, or to attempt the raising of any prepossessions in his favour, he thought it right to premise in his Introduction "a summary view of the state of European literature, anterior to the commencement of this Biographical History, or in the early part of the 17th century;" thus enabling the reader of it to form a correct idea of the nature of the education likely to be received by a youth, when Huet entered upon his studies; besides "the progress that had already been made in those branches of science and literature, which he and his contemporaries were engaged in cultivating."

Although the period had elapsed which restored a classical age to Italy, the effect of it was visible in the remainder of Europe, where the ancient languages were correctly understood, and a pure taste in composition prevailed. Scaliger, Casaubon, Grotius, Meursius, Gruter, Daniel Heinsius, Ritterlinusius, Barthius, Doussa, Gerard John Vossius, and Salmasius, were a critical group which would "confer lustre on any period of philology." The literati of the country just mentioned had avoided theological controversy, till the progress of the Reformation compelled them to contend against the violent attacks of its promoters. In the foremost rank of the Roman Catholic champions were the Cardinals Baronius and Bellarmine, who were supported by many others; to whom, Dr. A. remarks, "the inexhaustible wealth of the Romish see administered substantial aliment." Sarpi maintained a dauntless front against Papal usurpations, but acquiesced in the general doctrines of his religion; and Grotius commented on the Scriptures with exquisite penetration and learning, without adopting the doctrines of any particular sect of Christians. Duplessis Mornai, and Dumoulin, pleaded the cause of the Reformed religion in France, and it had able advocates in different parts of the continent. The Separatists were at the same moment engaged in their own controversies, and Arminius and Gomarus

had their respective partisans. Lord Herbert of Cherbury and Vannini also disseminated their deistical and atheistical opinions, which roused into action many defenders of Religion and Revelation upon general grounds. These various causes, operating in the minds of most men, produced earnest speculations on theological subjects, "to which they brought the same resources of learning and argument that have since, though perhaps with improved skill and accuracy, been employed on those topics."

Aristotle, whose authority in the schools had remained undisputed for ages, was now doomed to sustain numerous attacks from speculators in abstract philosophy; and some learned persons attempted the revival of Platonism; others appeared to be attached to the system of the Stoics, particularly in morals; and those "daring geniuses, Jordano Bruno and Cardan," had proposed new methods of philosophising, though with little success: but, upon the whole, it was evident that the human intellect "could no longer bear the restraint which had been imposed upon it." Bacon had lately published those great works which were destined to effect a mighty change in the pursuit of knowledge in general; but it does not appear that their influence was immediate. Natural philosophy had received due attention; and Tycho Brahe, of whom much is said in the *Memoirs* before us, had made many valuable discoveries in astronomy. At length Galileo diffused a "bright and unextinguishable light over physical science; and, being followed by Torricelli and other eminent disciples, introduced that broad day of knowledge which has since shone upon the world." Kepler, who deserved equal credit for his advances in the science of geometry, applied his skill with such success in investigating the laws which govern the motions of the heavenly bodies, that he afforded Descartes and Newton the basis for their sublime discoveries. Several eminent anatomists had carried their researches into the animal economy to a very prosperous length; "and that fundamental law, the circulation of the blood, had been demonstrated by Harvey a short time before the birth of our Author."

Dr. Aikin farther observes, that though,

though, on the whole, the state of human knowledge might be considered as then only in its infancy, compared with the consequences of subsequent efforts of genius, yet the impulse was given, and the mind directed into the true channel. The art of writing well was by no means unknown, and respectable models for imitation existed in nearly every species of composition; yet taste wanted greater refinement, and learning still continued debased by pedantry. At the period of Huet's entrance into his literary career, Italy had lost the supremacy it once possessed, which induced the learned and candid Tiraboschi to remark, in the Preface to the Eighth Volume of his History of Italian literature, "that whereas he had found it necessary to employ three volumes on the literature of the sixteenth century, that of the seventeenth would occupy only one;" and he does not deny that this circumstance was in great part owing to the declension of letters in the latter period. As the freedom of discussion was watched in the Papal dominions with scrupulous jealousy, Huet's acquaintance with the Italian literati was very limited.

Holland, having had the liberality and circumspection to confide their universities to men of known abilities alone, and to invite their professors from all parts of Europe, with the additional advantage derived from a free press, "seems to have been the magazine whence the greatest number of valuable publications issued, and the chief centre of learned communication throughout Europe." The thirty years war in which Germany had been engaged, was a sufficient reason for the decline of literature there; yet, with this dreadful disadvantage attending it, that country contrived to maintain the reputation which it had acquired for solid erudition, though many of her learned sons were compelled to seek that encouragement abroad which was denied them at home. The English language seemed, at the time Dr. A. is now treating of, to be universally neglected and despised on the Continent, where, he observes, it was as little understood and read, "as those of Denmark and Sweden may now be;" thus, though we had formed a flourishing school of literature, it was lost

to every foreign nation; nor was the stock of our Latin currency of more account. The civil commotions of England were equally disadvantageous; and those whose minds were by this means diverted from learned pursuits fell insensibly into the prevailing infatuation for political and theological controversy. "Perhaps," says Dr. A. "few British names, except those of Bacon, Camden, Buchanan, Selden, and Usher, were familiar to the scholars of the rest of Europe, in the earlier part of the seventeenth century." In France, the University of Paris had always possessed illustrious members; and Huet found many examples of literary eminence, who had "decorated the age of Richelieu, which was introductory to that of Lewis XIV." The civil law received much improvement by the labours of the professors of other French Universities; and many persons of the legal profession distinguished themselves as writers on various subjects. The language of the country under consideration attained great excellence; and Dr. A. is of opinion, that the celebrated "Provincial Letters" furnished Huet a specimen for imitation "which has scarcely admitted any subsequent improvement." The Latin, besides, was cultivated with equal success in prose and verse. At this period Corneille furnished the French stage with master-pieces, which rendered it the rival of that of Greece; and the Literati were then commencing their long career of excellence in polite literature. The birth of Huet happening in a provincial town was not an unfavourable circumstance in the formation of his mind. "Caen, the seat of an University, and long one of the head-quarters of Calvinism, had imbibed a learned tincture, and had not lost the regularity of manners which usually accompanies a Reforming sect." The Jesuits, particularly celebrated for their ardent promotion of the interests of learning, had succeeded in securing the principal share of the arduous task of instructing youth, "and presented in their college those incitements and aids to early study, which have pre-eminently distinguished the seminaries of their order." Though it must be admitted that the cultivation of the mind had reached a greater degree of perfection in the metropolis of France, yet Huet escaped

escaped the allurements and dangers of the capital, while he missed the high finish of education it afforded, and "acquired such an attachment to learning, and such habits of application, that his character was fixed, and the ruling passion was implanted which governed his whole future life."

Having obtained a considerable reputation early in life, he soon had a splendid circle of literary friends, formed of foreigners and his own countrymen, of whom many were members of the Society of Jesus; hence we find, that "few pages occur in his Memoirs, which are not decorated with the names of eminent literary characters, pointed out more or less to the Reader's attention by anecdotes and observations." Those Dr. A. has converted into the subjects of Biographical Notes, in which he has aimed less at giving minute details of their lives and writings, than characteristic sketches, furnishing correct ideas of "their deserts, both moral and literary; and of the rank they held among their contemporaries." It is hoped that these additions will render the work of Huet more interesting and instructive; and that they may, collectively, afford a tolerably extensive view of the state of letters on the Continent of Europe, during a period which must ever stand distinguished among those in which the human mind has made the most sensible progress."

Dr. A. thus closes his Introduction, of which we have faithfully detailed the purport, with specimens of his language occasionally interspersed. In so doing we feel confident of the approbation of our Readers, and are convinced they will confirm our assertion that we are much indebted to the Translator for this spontaneous illustration of the Memoirs of Huet, to which we shall now proceed with our remarks. It is impossible not to admire the pious manner adopted by the Author in his very outset, affording a most striking contrast to the contemptible effusions of vanity which might be pointed out in many modern Memoirs. Huet attributes every virtuous motive and impulse on this occasion to its true source: "Cherish," he exclaims, "with thy favour, this work, undertaken at thy instigation; that in writing and publishing it my

mind may be so disposed, and my affections so directed, as to augment the love of Thee in the hearts of my readers." The loss of Rochelle had caused the decline of the "Calvinist faction" in France: Daniel Huet, the father of the author, was of noble descent, and "had formerly been of that party;" his mother, much younger than her husband, was Isabella Pillon de Bertoville of Rouen, a woman of excellent endowments. Peter Daniel Huet was born in 1630. John Gontier, a zealous and learned Jesuit, undertook and accomplished the conversion of our prelate's father, who was so sensible of his former errors, that he made a convert of his mother on her death-bed, and delighted the Jesuit to such a degree, that, "by his own efforts, and those of his friends, the conversion was celebrated in a collection of Greek, Latin, and French verses, to which was subjoined an elegant eulogy of the life and virtues of this respectable woman," and inscribed over her tomb on a tablet of marble. It may be farther worthy of notice, that this new Catholic afterwards built a Chapel for himself and family in the Church of St. John at Caen, furnished it with rich ornaments and vestments, endowed a priest, added musical accompaniments and symphonies with instruments, to the simple chaunt of the Roman Catholic church service, and gave to the church, and consecrated to pious uses, the musical instruments which he had purchased for his own amusement: such were the consequences of religious zeal, a little tintured with a sense of atonement.

M. Huet describes certain ornaments given to him by his godfather on the New Year's day next following his baptism, which furnish a curious idea of the fashion of the times; they consisted of a silken bonnet fastened by a circlet of gold, set with diamonds, and adorned with herons' plumes. "To this he added a belt embroidered with gold, from which depended a little sword, accommodated to my stature, and a gold chain so weighty, that when at a more advanced age I walked adorned with it, and swathed in its many coils, I was almost oppressed under the load." Alain Augée, a person in holy orders, was entrusted with the early part of his education, which was interrupted by the premature

ture death of his mother, who had not attained the 40th year of her age. This event proved particularly inauspicious for Huet, as he seems to have been transferred from guardian to guardian, with little ceremony, and less respect to his rights of relationship. He was at length fixed for six years at Caen, and "chained down" with several cousins to the rudiments of language; from thence he went to the College of Mont Royal at Caen, under the tuition of the Jesuits, the rectors of the college, who for five years instructed him in polite literature, and for three in philosophy. The natural desire of improvement inherent to Huet, met with considerable interruption from his juvenile companions, who contrived every mischievous trick to impede his progress, and keep him as deficient as themselves: when he retired to a wood to escape them, they hunted him amongst the bushes, squirted dirty water at him, and pelted him with clods till he commenced a retreat; he, however, persevered and was successful, as at the age of thirteen he had completed his course of belles lettres, and appeared fit to enter upon that of philosophy. What we have said on this head will serve to explain his ardent attachment to his studies, and the Reader will infer from it that he did not relax as he advanced in life. Before he attained manhood, Huet had nearly become a Dominican through mere enthusiasm; and the superior of the order, who had encouraged this infatuation, incurred the resentment of his relations and fellow-citizens, through a mistaken idea that he had attempted to ensnare an unwary youth: afterwards, he adopted the manners and pursuits of a fine gentleman, and speaks of his agility and strength with much complacency, and mentions a singular instance of his presence of mind, even when very young, which we would recommend for imitation to every youth in the kingdom under similar circumstances.

"From childhood I had learned the art of swimming, without a master, and without corks, but accidentally. For, being, like other boys, accustomed in the hot weather to bathe several times in the day for the sake of coolness, it once happened that I ventured into a stream without first trying its depth, and immediately sunk to the bottom; when, being roused to the

utmost exertion by the urgency of the danger, I struggled so hard with my hands and feet, as to raise myself to the surface of the water; and having thus discovered that I possessed a faculty with which I was before unacquainted, I swam across a deep river on that very day. From that time, by frequent practice, I acquired such a proficiency in this art, that I was able to dive to the bottom of the deepest streams, and take up oysters from the ground; so that none of my companions were reckoned to surpass me in this respect."

One of the first uses he made of his liberty, after he had reached his twenty-first year, was the gratification of an inordinate desire to collect the valuable works then extant, which he did with such excessive avidity, that his purse generally stood at a very low ebb. His was a motley collection with respect to external appearance, though excellent in the essential point; nor did he scruple to use his books lest they should be soiled, or neglect to mark favourite passages to preserve the purity of the margins; the only uneasy sensation of his mind arose from the dread that a library so select should at length be dispersed in alleys and upon booksellers' stalls, and thus fall into the hands of the ignorant vulgar: this he contrived in due time to prevent.—In a work of so multifarious a nature, it is impossible to think of giving a complete, or even an imperfect outline; we have therefore noticed only such parts as may be known without injuring the interest. The numerous incidents of Huet's life with respect to literary affairs, are strong incentives to a perusal of his Memoirs; and the Biographical Anecdotes in the form of Notes will amply gratify more general readers: a specimen of the latter shall conclude this article.

"Antony de Garabi, sieur de la Luzerne, in a very uncomely body, lodged a mind possessed of many agreeable talents and accomplishments, which rendered his society welcome to the most distinguished persons of his time. He was born in 1617 at Luzerne, near Coutances in Normandy, and studied at Caen under Halle. He was much attached to the literary characters with which Caen then abounded, and was ready to do them all the kind offices in his power. Garabi was the author of a number of French and Latin poems, and some works in prose, which displayed an easy and flowing style of composition, but without much depth of

of study. He passed his latter years at a fine estate which he inherited, at Estienville in the Cotentin, and died in 1679. His Latin works in verse and prose were printed at Caen 1663.

6. *The Contemplatist; a Series of Essays upon Morals and Literature.* By William Mudford, Author of "Nubilia," &c.; 12mo; pp. 336. Sherwood and Co. 1810.

THE essential qualifications of one who would wish to increase the number of Essayists, are a knowledge of the world, correct taste, and a considerable portion of humour. Men may write *Essays* without these, but they must not expect to rank with the Spectators, Tatlers, Ramblers, &c.

Mr. Mudford's *Essays* consist of— I. An Introductory Address; II. The Hill of Literature, and the Temple of the Essayists, an Allegory; III. Vindication of Authors by Profession. IV. and V. The narrative of Julia, in four papers; VI. Critical Examination of the styles of Addison, Johnson, and Goldsmith; VII. Critical Examination of Milton's Samson Agonistes; VIII. Cruelty to Animals; IX. Julia; X. Analysis of Sewall's Tragedy of Sir Walter Raleigh; XI. Julia; XII. Adultery and Seduction; XIII. Dignity of the human Mind; XIV. XV. XVI. Critical Examination of the Poems of Henry Kirke White; XVII. Matrimonial Infelicity; XVIII. On Suspicion; XIX. Considerations on the Utility of the learned Languages; XX. Account of John Wilce, esq.; XXI. Self-knowledge.

Of these we are most inclined to praise No. I. III. VIII. XII. and XVIII. in all of which are many useful remarks, conveyed in a pleasing, although somewhat inflated style. His critical papers, however, are not the production of a sound judgment. In criticism, it is one thing to differ from general opinion, and quite another thing to shew that general opinion is wrong. We doubt whether any man in the kingdom, whose claim to taste has been allowed, will join the author in the following:

P. 86. "In reading the *Essays* of Addison, I am seldom arrested by any sudden elevations, by any harmonious collocation of sentences, or by any happy application of words. He writes in one even tenor, and must, therefore, sometimes fail in preserv-

ing a necessary conformity between his style and his subject."

The "happy application of words" is, we believe, acknowledged with universal conviction, to be Addison's great and peculiar excellence. Nor will our author make many converts to his new opinion, that, "in the consideration of language," Addison is to be estimated "below both Johnson and Goldsmith." Mr. Mudford began this paper by censuring those who compare the styles of Addison, Johnson, and Goldsmith, and yet pursues his comparisons until they produce the above results!

In his Papers on Kirke White's works, are many remarks which show that Mr. Mudford has perused them with much attention. They are, indeed, extraordinary productions, and the imperfections Mr. M. has pointed out may be usefully studied by young Poets. Mr. M. however, seems mistaken in asserting that "the talents of Henry procured him no powerful friend, no munificent patron: he was suffered to languish in a humble mediocrity of station." He forgets that he was sent to the University of Cambridge; and, had he lived, would have wanted no encouragement in the regular prosecution of his studies. The distinction Mr. M. makes between White and Burns and Chatterton is very just. The moral degradation of Burns and Chatterton ought never to be forgot in a comparative estimate.

On these *Essays* we shall only add, that No. XVII. contains some opinions on the causes of matrimonial infelicity, which the Author would do well to revise; and that, in No. XIX. he appears to have imbibed the vulgar prejudices against classical learning, which were very becoming when brought forward by such a man as Cobbett, but are surely out of place in a work which emulates the taste of the British Essayists.

7. *The Reformer: comprising Twenty-two Essays on Religion and Morality.* With an Appendix; 12mo; pp. 360. Rivingtons. 1810.

IN these days of pretended Reformers, we are glad to meet with one to whose sentiments we can subscribe, and whose efforts we can applaud. The Author of these *Essays* appears to be a man who has thought much and deeply on those topics of religion

gion and morals which are most important to the happiness of mankind, and the well-being of society; and, in aid of his own sentiments, he has called in those powerful allies, Addison, Blair, and Johnson. He has also frequently quoted, and has given a perspicuous analysis of, Beattie's celebrated *Essay on Truth*, a work which, we agree with him, cannot be too frequently perused. Our Author's original opinions, if not always striking for their novelty, are not the less calculated to promote the valuable and generous purposes of his work, which we feel disposed to recommend to the attention of the young of both sexes.

As a specimen, the following will perhaps not discredit our recommendation:

"Having thus stated the good effects resulting from industry, I shall now state an instance of the miserable effects of indolence. Idleness is so general a distemper, that there is hardly any person without some alloy of it; and thousands beside myself spend more time in an idle uncertainty which to begin first of two affairs, than would have been sufficient to have ended them both. The occasion of this seems to be the want of some necessary employment, to put the spirits in motion, and awaken them out of their lethargy. If I had less leisure, I should have more; for I should find my time distinguished into portions, some for business, and others for the indulging of pleasures: but now one face of indolence overspreads the whole, and I have no land-mark to direct myself by: Were one's time a little straitened by business, like water inclosed by its banks, it would have some determined course; but unless it be put into some channel, it has no current, but becomes a deluge, without either use or motion. When Scanderberg, Prince of Epirus, was dead, the Turks, who had but too often felt the force of his arm in the battles he had won from them, imagined, that, by wearing a piece of his bones near their heart, they should be animated with a vigour and force like to that which inspired him when living. As I am like to be of little use whilst I live, I am resolved to do what good I can after my decease; and have accordingly ordered my bones to be disposed of in this manner, for the good of such of my countrymen as are troubled with too great a proportion of fire. All fox-hunters, upon wearing me, would in a short time be brought to endure their beds in a morning, and perhaps even quit them with regret at ten: instead of hurrying away to tease

a poor animal, and run away from their own thoughts, a chair or a chariot would be thought the most desirable means of performing a remove from one place to another. In a word, no Egyptian mummy was ever half so useful in physic, as I should be to these feverish constitutions, to repress the violent sallies of youth, and give each action its proper weight and repose. I can stifle any violent inclination, and oppose a torrent of anger, or the solicitations of revenge, with success. Although indolence is a stream which flows slowly on, it yet undermines the foundation of every virtue. A vice of a more lively nature were a more desirable tyrant than this rust of the mind, which gives a tincture of its nature to every action of one's life. It were as little hazard to be tossed in a storm, as to lie thus perpetually becalmed: and it is to no purpose to possess the seeds of a thousand good qualities, if we want the vigour and resolution necessary for exerting them. Death brings all persons back to an equality; and this image of it, this slumber of the soul, leaves no difference between the greatest genius and the meanest understanding. A faculty of doing things remarkably praise-worthy, thus concealed, is of no more use to the owner, than a heap of gold to the miser who has not the heart to make use of it.—To-morrow is still the fatal time when all is to be rectified: to-morrow comes; it goes; and still I please myself with the shadow, whilst I lose the reality; unmindful that the present time alone is ours; the future is yet unborn; and the past is dead, and can only live, as parents in their children; in the actions it has produced. The time we live ought not to be computed by the number of years, but by the use that has been made of it: thus, it is not the extent of ground, but the yearly rent, which gives the value to the estate. Wretched and thoughtless creatures! in the only place where covetousness were a virtue, we turn prodigals! Nothing lies upon our hands with such uneasiness, nor has there been so many devices for any thing, as to make it slide away imperceptibly, and to no purpose. A shilling shall be hoarded with care, whilst that which is above the price of an estate is thrown away with disregard and contempt. There is nothing, now-a-days, so much avoided, as a solicitous improvement of every part of time; it is a report which must be shunned, as one regards the name of a Wit and a fine Genius, and as one fears the dreadful character of a laborious Plodder: but, notwithstanding this, the greatest Wits any age has produced, thought far otherwise: such as Socrates and Demosthenes. All are acquainted with the labour and assiduity with which Tully acquired his eloquence.

quence. Of Seneca and Pliny it may be said, that they both employed their time to the best advantage. In a word, it has ever been found, that all the finest gifts of Nature may be lavished away to no purpose upon an idle man; but let it never be forgotten, what must be the dreadful state of that man, who has been so unaccountably negligent, as not to use to the best advantage the talents with which indulgent Heaven has entrusted him; as an awful time must come, when every man must render an account of the deeds done in this life, before the judgment-seat of the great tribunal of Heaven, and receive the final and irrevocable sentence pronounced, either, as a faithful steward, "to enter into the joy of his Lord;" or, like the idle and unprofitable servant, "to be cast into utter darkness, where will be wailing and gnashing of teeth."

In a subsequent part of this Volume we find the following anecdote of a once celebrated character.

"Though it is part of every good man's religion to resign himself to God's will, yet an example upon the worldly wisdom of that duty, will be of use to every one who suffers under the immediate pressure of affliction. I shall quote an example, which may prove very beneficial. A short time before Lord Sackville expired, the Rev. Mr. Sackville Bayle, his worthy parish priest and ever faithful friend, administered the solemn offices of the sacrament to him; reading, at his request, the prayers for a communicant at the point of death. He had ordered all his bed-curtains to be opened, and the window-sashes thrown open, that he might have air and space to assist him in his efforts. What they were; with what devotion he joined in those solemn prayers that warn the parting spirit to dismiss all hopes that centre in this world, that reverend friend can witness. I also was a witness and a partaker; and no other person was present at that holy ceremony. A short time before he expired, I came, by his desire, to his bedside; where, when taking my hand and pressing it between his, he addressed me, for the last time, in the following words: "You see me now in those moments when no disguise will avail, and when the spirit of a man must be proved. I have a mind perfectly resigned, and at peace with itself. I have done with this world; and what I have done in it, I have done for the best; I hope and trust I am prepared for the next. Tell me not of all that passes in health and pride of heart; these are moments in which a man must be searched; and remember that I die content." I know that I am correct in these expressions, which

were transcribed a few days after his death, and dated Sept. 13, 1785."

This last extract will doubtless incline our Readers to guess at the author, but in this we cannot assist them. All we know is, that his intentions in compiling this work are laudable, and that in the execution he has shewn a portion of ability enough to induce us to dispense with the niceties of criticism.

3. *The Classical Journal, for 1810. Printed by J. A. Valpy, for Longman and Co. Two Volumes 8vo.*

WE congratulate our learned Countrymen on the completion of Two Volumes of a work undertaken on the laudable principles of the "*Bibliotheca Literaria*" of Mr. Wasse in 1722 (which extended only to ten Numbers), and of the "*Miscellaneous Observations, 1731*;" which, though superintended by Dr. Jortin, "received so little encouragement in England, that at the end of eighteen months it was removed to Holland, and translated and continued in the Latin language."

"Notwithstanding the contributions of the Learned on the Continent, it ceased to be published in its original series in 1739. A few numbers were afterwards added at a long and irregular interval from each other; but the work was soon abandoned.—Since that period," we proudly join Mr. V. in observing, "a new æra has arisen in Classical Literature. The labours of Bentley, which had been either neglected or obstructed by his contemporaries, have been duly appreciated by a more enlightened age, and every succeeding year adds new bays to the wreath of his fame. His critical disquisitions have given birth to those of Hemsterhuis, Kuhnken, Valkenauer, Villoison, Brunck, Dawes, Markland, Toup, Tyrwhitt, and Porson. By these great luminaries a flood of light has been shed on the Classical world, and critical knowledge has assumed a meridian brightness, which even the gloom of political dissensions, or of revolutionary storms, can neither obscure nor diminish. The present time abounds with men of accurate taste, of critical sagacity, of rich and various information, and of splendid genius. ... It has been thought," adds Mr. V. "that an attempt to collect their scattered rays would tend to cherish the blaze of literature by general communication. With this view, the present Repository is offered to their patronage; and, if they will honour it with their support, and adorn it by their productions, a confident expectation

of success may be formed. On them the fate of it depends. We profess to be only instruments in their hands. The experience of a few months has proved that our plan was not visionary. An inclination has been manifested to support it; and, if that inclination is fulfilled according to the specimens exhibited in the present volume, our task will soon become that of selection."

The specimens in the Volumes already completed, are creditable to the industry and the talents of Mr. Valpy, who is a Graduate in the University of Oxford, bred up in the seminary of his learned Father at Reading, and is likely to rank high among the Classic Printers of this Country.

The following is the bill of fare which the Reader will find provided for him in this Journal; and as the whole is well seasoned with Attic salt, he may suit the taste of his own palate in the selection.

"1. Critical Observations on Classical Authors; 2. Criticisms on new Editions of the Classics, and on Publications relating to Greek, Latin, and Oriental Literature; 3. Disquisitions on Classical and Literary Subjects; 4. Philological and Literary Anecdotes; 5. Classical and Oriental Antiquities; 6. Biblical Criticisms and Dissertations; 7. Grammatical and Etymological Researches; 8. Bibliographical Intelligence; 9. Collations of Greek and Latin MSS.; 10. Prize Poems, and other Academical Exercises; 11. Greek and Latin Original Poetry; 12. Republications of scarce and valuable Tracts on Critical and Philological Subjects, and of important Articles in Continental Journals."

9. *The Elements of Astronomy, according to the Newtonian Principles, illustrated by several new and interesting Diagrams, and adapted, as far as the Science will admit, to the plainest Capacities: intended solely for the Instruction of young Ladies and Gentlemen.* By George Reynolds. Sherwood, Lackington, &c.; 12mo; pp. 143.

THIS little Treatise, the Author tells us, was composed for the improvement "of two young Ladies, whose instruction maternal anxiety had confided to his care."—"In the willingness to sympathize with a parent's solicitude, he rejected all whim of conceit, and all novelty of invention;" his only endeavour was "to place old objects in a new light: by varying the mode of another's expression, he thought to give a greater

clearness and precision to the same idea; and by adding occasionally some suggestion of his own, to inculcate with more efficacy the doctrine of another."

In this endeavour Mr. Reynolds has very happily succeeded; the subjects being well arranged, and rendered easy of comprehension. Four explanatory Plates illustrate the several propositions. Although many publications on this subject are now offered for the assistance of young Students, whatever can open to them an inlet into the field of Science, freed from the intricacies with which their imaginations are too frequently perplexed, must be considered as a valuable addition; and we recommend these Elements of Astronomy for the clearness and precision with which instruction is conveyed.

10. *Introduction to the Science of Harmony; or, a Catechism, uniting, with the First Practical Lessons on the Piano Forte, the Rudiments of Thorough Bass.* By S. Spence; 12mo. pp. 36. Harris.

THE Rudiments of Thorough Bass are in this short Musical Catechism rendered familiar to the comprehension of the Student; and the young Practitioner would find the acquirement of these easy Lessons a great assistance towards a progress in the Science.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

J. W. L. B. feels much obliged to A. K.; and would, if his address were known, be less brief in expressions of gratitude.

D. D. S. would be particularly obliged to any Norfolk Correspondent for a view of *Swaffham Church* in that County, and also an account of the Monuments and Monumental Inscriptions within the same.—His Query concerning the cleaning of Coins borders too much on the *ludicrous*.

A NEW CORRESPONDENT asks, "Whether Deans are entitled to impale the arms of their respective Deaneries with their own, in the same manner as a Bishop impales those of his See? In some Cathedrals we may find instances of a Dean impaling the arms of his Office with those of his own Family."

We wish not to discourage young Writers; but the Lines of W. W. are really too bad.

We do by no means consider ourselves obliged to answer *anonymous* Correspondents; and still less those who foolishly attempt to deceive us by fictitious names. Such of these as are not *post paid* are in general returned to the Post-office.

ADDRESS

ADDRESS TO NEW YEAR'S DAY.

HASTE, orient Morn! with aspect mild,
And chase the Gloom away,
That o'er th' horizon long has hung,
And still obscures the day.
Stretch'd on the couch of fell Disease
Britannia's Monarch lies:
No Art can check its wild career,
And bid the Suff'rer rise.
May thy bland hours arrest its course,
Its tumults calm to rest;
Reason's bright torch relume afresh,
And still his throbbing breast.
Extract Affliction's rankling shafts,
Their deep-felt smart assuage;
O give his virtuous aid again,
To prop a falling age. [files
Should Spain's brave warriors range their
To quell the haughty pride
Of towering Gaul, may thy blest beams
The bloody fray decide!
Direct each Patriot arm to deal
Destruction wide around,
Pierce deep th' Invader's thickest ranks,
And strew th' ensanguin'd ground:
Till, torn with blasted rage and grief,
And urg'd by dire dismay;
His thin'd battalions fly with shame,
And quit the gasping prey.
But chief let Britain's martial bands
Thy cheering influence hail
On the fam'd Tagus' golden banks,
Should hostile force assail.
May then Buzaco's Champions grasp
Again the murderous steel,
Its wasteful vengeance, fraught with fate,
The close-wedg'd legions feel.
See where in well'ring heaps they sink,
And yield their guilty breath;
No righteous cause relieves their pangs,
And makes them smile in Death.
The robber's spoils, th' assassin's gold,
Have lost their lustre quite,
Now the rack'd soul must quit its clay,
And seek the caves of Night.
With prospects different far from these,
My Country's Sons shall glow;
When 'midst the battle's storm they fall
Beneath the whelming foe.
The Pow'r that marks the galling chain,
That hears the plaintive cry,
Where Rapine, Force, and Fraud prevail,
From his abode on high;
Shall bless the generous arm that saves
From wrongs a groaning land;
And, when the destin'd victim drops,
Support him with his hand.
And, once the painful struggle o'er,
Shall freshest laurels bloom,
And shed perennial verdure round
The British Soldier's tomb. F. D. B.

REFLECTIONS ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

ANOTHER year is fled, unerring Time
With restless energy pursues his course,
And to the gulph of what is past conducts
Another year, and yet another still,
A series elaimant in their turn for life.
And what is life? Ask of you Chernob Babe,
All frolick nature laughing in his eye,
And heaven's own sunshine beaming in
his smile,
Who, waking all the transports of the heart,
With vast importance in his little look,
A tiny sceptre waving in his hand, [pay
Commands th' attentive elders, pleas'd to
The ready homage to his playful laws,
And, great in mighty weakness, seems to
think [him.
The world and all its wonders made for
Or shall we ask the Youth, yet immature,
More strong sensations flushing o'er his
soul,
Perspective thoughts of joys without alloy,
Scenes of ideal happiness to come,
Uninterrupted, and without a shade?
Or put this question to the graver Man
Who, thro' the mazes of a bustling world,
Intent on what reality requires,
Or led by glory, or the love of gain,
By Science courted, or the hopes of ease,
Assiduous toils? Or shall we ask Old Age,
Resign'd, and temperate, honour'd, and
esteem'd,
And just about to leave it—what is life?
And can they answer! they perceive the
glow,
The strong incentive thro' revolving years--
But wherefore thus, why thus the lamp of
life
Burns inexhausted, and yet fades away,
Dies and yet lives, decreases and renews,
Illuminating still successive man
So ever various and so still the same?
We can but give the reason in the fact.
O wondrous tissue of perplexing thoughts!
If reason will not tremble and adore:
For life is more than merely to exist,
To waste some flutt'ring hours in idle mirth,
And think that reason shines, a gilded toy,
To charm the fancy, not to rule the mind.
All is consummate wonder, all beyond
The proudest efforts of inquiring Man;
And shall he claim more rare intelligence
Than Heaven has granted, and presume
himself,
Such as he is, enabled to search out
The veiled meanings of th' Eternal Cause?
Should Man, who when he wills is free to
move,
Or, when he wills it, can remain at rest,
Yet why his limbs, obedient to his will,
Move, or remain quiescent, cannot tell—
Should he do more than wonder and revere?
'Tis his to wait, obedient, till that life
When time shall cease, forgotten, and
unknown,
And his bright eye, no longer thro' the glass
Of

Of darken'd Nature looking, shall behold
The veil remov'd, and he shall comprehend,
And then be able to resolve, what now
In vain he asketh—might there not have
been

Without probation, Paradise, and Heaven,
A present world as sinless as the next,
No deeds abhorrent to the feeling mind,
No guilt triumphant, and no folly base?
Here we are circumscrib'd—enough, to
know [such

That Heaven itself hath will'd it to be
As we behold it, yet, in mercy, grants
An ample range, by bounding reason safe,
To human knowledge proper, and secure,
Bids man exert the powers which are his
own,

To prove him nobler than inferior tribes,
And gives him, high prerogative! to strive,
By Faith supported, not to live in vain!
He, with submissive deference, should read,
In virtue only bold, but not too proud,
Should, like a deuteous satellite, obey,
Not, like a comet flaming thro' the void,
Erratic wander, terrible and dire,
Portentous gleaming o'er a troubled world!

What are thy joys, Ambition! what the
charm

Can scatter roses o'er thy flinty couch,
And give the tyrant, on his bed of down,
Nature's soft slumbers, and a dream of
peace?

[path,
Ah, there is none!—Suspicion haunts his
In that his eyelids close, and wake in dread.
O with what more than joy the Muse directs
From scenes of desolation and dismay
Her tortur'd vision, to those happy realms
Where Britain's Genius fans the generous
flame:

Nor to herself confin'd, but spreads it wide,
Pours animation o'er a groaning world,
And bids it trust, the Despot vaunts in vain!
The flame, awhile restrain'd, is not extinct,
From shore to shore it spreads, from clime
to clime.

And longing nations catch the sacred glow,
Ye shall not always suffer, the mild forms
Of peace and comfort, tenderness and joy,
Banish'd at present from their ravag'd seats,
Again shall flourish there, when ardent
zeal,

The patriotic firmness, and resolve
To die or conquer in their Country's cause,
Have taught insulted lands to burst the
yoke;

Rise, like a phoenix, unsubdued, and strong,
And nobly emulous of Britain's fire,
And nobly conscious of her aiding hand,
Taught them, to prove, that Freedom,
fixing firm [isle,

Her home, enraptur'd, in her favourite
Where still she dwells, undaunted, and
secure, [som'd lands,

May thence, excursive, range thro' ran-
And other regions in her kind embrace
Benignant folding, may with pride receive
No alien greetings to her honest love!

Welcome, fair visions! welcome to the Muse
Who sweeps her fingers o'er the lyre of
Hope!

O! may the fountain of all hope, all good!
Past, present, and to come! be gracious
here!

Yet if his high disposing Wisdom wills
With adverse aspect that the tempest low'r,
Still may his aid be near, and give us grace
To bear the pressure, whilst the trust sur-
vives!

But, if his mercy shall dispel the cloud,
And raise fair Peace more lovely and
serene,

From the convulsions of the moral world,
And, by affliction, teaching man to feel
His highest pride, submission to that Pow'r
Which can dispel the storm, shall grant
him soon

With grateful transport to behold it past—
O never absent be the thought, whose hand
Has caus'd domestic happiness to smile,
Peace o'er a liberated world to bloom,
And hope, again, to cheer with joyful
views!

To his great name be given the honour due,
To him alone, eternal and supreme!
His be the glory, and be his the praise!

Jan. 1.

H.

Mr. URBAN,
THE inclosed "Ode to Enterprize" was
written on the eve of the 19th of May
1810, previously to the Author's setting
out the next morning on his Travels
through Sweden, Lapland, Russia, and
the shores of the Euxine. That this dan-
gerous and almost unbeaten track was un-
dertaken by this accomplished Votary of
Enterprize, every philosophic reader of
taste and judgment has reason to rejoice;
as the Literary World has been lately
gratified by an account of these Travels,
which have added much to the general
store of information, and do equal credit
to the Author's abilities as an able Writer,
a scientific Observer, and an enterprising
Traveller. The little poem I inclose you
a copy of, he in all probability has for-
gotten; or, at least, will never think it
of sufficient importance to give it himself
to the publick; but, if you be of opinion
with me that it is written with so much
originality, taste, and spirit, that it can-
not but be a most agreeable present to
your Poetic Readers, I trust your inser-
tion of it cannot give any offence to the
learned and elegant Author; and its ap-
pearance in print will gratify some Friends,
who equally admire and respect him, and
none more than,

Yours, &c.

AMICUS.

ODE TO ENTERPRIZE.

ON lofty mountains roaming,
O'er bleak perennial snow,
Where cataracts are foaming
And raging North winds blow.

Where

Where hungry wolves are prowling,
And famish'd eagles cry,
Where tempests loud are howling,
And low'ring vapours fly.

There at the peep of morning,
Bedeck'd with dewy tears,
Wild weeds her brows adorning,
Bold Enterprize appears—

While keen-ey'd Expectation
Still points to objects new,
See panting Emulation
Her fleeting steps pursue.

"List! list! celestial Virgin,
And the vow record,
From every care emerging
I pledge this solemn word—

"By deserts, fields, or fountains,
While health, while life remains,
O'er Lapland's icy mountains
Or Afric's burning plains—

"Or midst the darksome wonders
Which Earth's vast caves conceal,
Where subterranean thunders
Primæval fires reveal—

"Where bright in matchless lustre
The lithal flowers unfold,
And midst the beauteous cluster
Beams efforescent gold:

"In every varied station,
Whate'er my fate may be,
My hope, my emulation
Is still to follow thee.

"When age with sickness blended
Shall check the gay career,
And death, tho' still suspended,
Begin to linger near;

"Then oft in visions fleeting,
May thy fair form be nigh,
And still thy votary greeting,
Receive his parting sigh!

"And tell a joyful story
Of some new world of bliss,
Eclipsing all the glory
Thou promis'dst him in this!"

AN ADDRESS TO THE DEITY.

Written during a Thunder-storm.

ALTHO' around thy awful thunders fly,
And roll terrific thro' the vaulted sky;
Altho' thy vivid lightnings blaze on me,
Yet shall my hope, my trust be fix'd on
Thee:

On Thee, the fountain whence our solace
flows, [woes.

On Thee, the soother of our wrongs and
Protect, I pray, if such thy blessed will,
The mariner, who guides with wondrous
skill

Th' unweildy bark: oh! spare th' adven-
turous crew, [sue!

Safely let them their wonted course pur-
sue, I pray, the wanderers on the
shore, [pest roar;

Shield them from harm, tho' loud the tem-

Shield the poor hind, who sleeps in lowly
shed, [bed!

And spare the great who rest on downy
But shouldst Thou call me from this world
of woe,

Still in my heart let resignation flow;
Lead me, oh! lead me, to thy courts
above, [love!

And join me to the sainted friends I

DEATH, JUDGMENT, HEAVEN, AND HELL.

(BY SAM. ELSDALE.)

"I saw the dead, small and great, stand be-
fore God; and the books were opened."

THY terrors, Death, and wide-extended
reign,

Thy gloomy mansions, and thy awful train;
The Day of Judgment, God's avenging
might, [mortal sight,

Heav'n's wondrous brightness, dazzling
And hell's dark dungeons hid in ten-fold
night;

Begin, my Muse, in humble lines to sing:
O guide me by thy Spirit, glorious King,
Whose succour I implore; receive my
prayer,

And shield thy servant with Almighty care!
Mourn, Adam's sons, the fatal sentence
mourn; [return."

"Sprung from the dust, to dust ye shall
Your days are few, your race is quickly
run, [ting sun;

The shades of night soon shroud your set-
Naked ye left your mother's fruitful womb,
And death shall hide you naked in the tomb.
Wise men and fools, the coward and the
brave, [slave;

The prince, the peasant, hero, captive
Mingle together in one common grave.

Here wretches moulder, from farm'd
work-house fled, [bread;

Who robb'd the paupers of their daily
And parish quacks, who, for a paltry fee,
The passport sign'd of dying misery;
Churchwardens too, who left God's house
a prey

To cankering time, to ruin and decay;
And schoolmasters, who hunt endowments
fair, [care;

Then leave their scholars to a hireling's
Too proud to teach salvation's sacred rule,
They banish Bibles from a Christian school;
Instruct wild youth with Greek, rude clowns
to please,

Nor copy Jesus Christ, but Socrates;
Their corpses lay-impropriators lend, [mend.
To sap a chancel which they ne'er would
From taverns, theatres, and brothels, come
Thousands of thousands to untimely doom.

The servant hears no more his master's
call; [wall;

The pris'ner freed escapes the dungeon
The wicked cease from troubling; peace-
ful rest, [weary breast.

With dove-like calm, broods o'er the
The lofty palace, and the frowning gate,
The pride of office, and the pomp of state

And

And all the pageantry of human show,
Are by the conqu'ring hand of Death laid low.

With note discordant in affection's ear,
Slow tolls the bell; the sable crowds appear;
Harshly the cords beneath the coffin grate;
And tearful eyes survey the sculptur'd plate,

Which tells the age and title of the dead,
Sunk in cold slumber in his narrow bed.
Let "earth to earth, ashes to ashes" turn,
And "dust to dust," till rise the Judgment morn. [scends,

Heavy as lead each mournful clod de-
Yet grieve not without hope, surviving friends, [quish'd tomb,

The dead in Christ shall burst the van-
And live in endless bliss within the world to come.

Our days are quickly gone; in haste they flee, [sea,
Swift as a well-trimm'd vessel ploughs the
Swift as the whizzing arrow cuts its way,
Swift as the eagle pounces on its prey.

As the rude ploughshare crops the
blooming flow'r, [no more;

So falls our house of clay, to rise on earth
The fairest face, the eye divinely bright,
Are food for worms hid in sepulchral night.
Wealth, honour, glory, beauty, soon decay,
And nought abides, when man is call'd away. [tains,

Of all the caskets which thy house con-
Save one poor coffin nothing now remains:
Though of thy splendid dresses lately proud, [shroud!

They all are dwindled to one woollen
Where are our sires? Gone to their silent home. [tomb.

And where the prophets? hid within the
Our Saviour Christ himself resign'd his breath,

And paid man's forfeit by a painful death;
Rose the third day triumphant o'er the grave, [to save;

And wav'd the banner'd cross, omnipotent
Ascended glorious to his native skies,
To teach his followers from this earth to rise, [immortal prize.

And gain a heav'nly crown, their faith's

At the great dawning of the Judgment Day, [melt away,

When heaven, and earth, and seas shall
The King of Glory shall let loose his ire,
And the world perish in a flood of fire;
All nature stands aghast; the mountains nod; [God.

Each trembling heart prepares to meet its
The pomp and majesty of kingly pow'r
Are all extinguish'd in that fatal hour;
The rich men weep, the great their fall de-
plore, [more.

And proudest conquerors now are proud no
Rumours of wars throughout the world shall rise; [skies;

The sea shall roar, and stars forsake the

The Son of Man, riding on clouds, shall come,

And send a summons for the gen'ral doom;
The great arch-angel shall his trumpet sound, [bound,

Louder and louder shall its voice re-
Till heav'n and earth shall echo all around.

The dead shall hear, on that tremendous day,
This awful call, "To Judgment come away."
Men of all ages, and of ev'ry clime; [time,
Since the sun measur'd first the course of
All in one moment from their graves arise,
And open on the Judge their tearful eyes.

Christ sits upon his Throne; majestic sight!

And calls the volume of our doom to light.
Rang'd on each side a diff'rent troop is seen,

A void impassable extends between.

On the right hand his saints elect are plac'd, [chaplets grac'd.

Cloth'd in white robes, their brows with
"Come;" cries their Lord, "ye blessed children come,

"And live for ever in your blissful home;
"Ye cloth'd the naked, and the hungry

"fed; [led;

"Home to your board the weary pilgrim

"Lur'd by soft Charity's benignant call,

"Ye pour'd the healing balm within the

"dungeon wall. [fight,

"Well have ye fought of faith a glorious

"Rul'd by my Spirit, cover'd by my

"Might. [prove,

"Your great Redeemer's sure protection

"And reap your high reward—your

"Saviour's love."

(To be concluded in our next.)

THE ROSE-BUD.

AN elegant Bud of a Rose
On Margaret's bosom reclin'd;

Her cheeks all its beauties disclose,
In her lips all its sweets are combin'd.

Young Edwin, who longing survey'd
Its charms as it lay on the shrine,

With freedom addressing the maid,
Said, "Lady, this bud shall be mine."

'Twas a pity,—'twas worse,—'twas a sin,

Such an elegant Rose to displace
From the sweet situation 'twas in,

From a bow'r of beauty and grace.

He took it—yet felt some remorse
Such pleasing companions to part,

And using a delicate force,
He plac'd the bud next to his heart.

There clinging too closely, he found,
The Rose, which began to give pain,

Had made an impression—a wound—
Which he fear'd—yet he wish'd—would remain.

"And thus," the young moralist said,
"Am I punish'd for robbing the bow'r;

Yet I hope that the heart of the maid
Is not quite so hard as the flower."

R.F.
INTER-

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Downing-street, December 31. Extract of a Dispatch, from Lieut.-gen. Visc. Wellington, dated Cartaxo, Dec. 15.

No alteration has been made in the Enemy's position in front of this army since I had the honour of addressing you on the 8th inst. and all the deserters and prisoners continue to report the distress which the troops suffer. The Enemy detached a body of cavalry, consisting of four regiments, towards Coimbra; but, finding that town occupied by Gen. Bacellar, they have returned again to their station in the rear of the right of their army. I am concerned to forward the inclosed report from Marshal Sir Wm. Beresford, of the death of Cap. Fenwick, the late Commandant of Obidos. During the last two months he had been engaged more than twenty times with the Enemy's foraging parties, and I have had several opportunities of reporting his success. Upon this last occasion he had made an attack upon, and had driven in, a party, consisting of 20 grenadiers, in the neighbourhood of Evora, near Alcobaca, which had come there in search of provisions, having under his command a detachment of the same number of the militia of the garrison of Obidos, and was pursuing them, when he was mortally wounded, and he died on the 10th; we have thus sustained a great loss, and he is lamented by all who had any knowledge of his gallantry and exertions.—It is generally reported that the battalions composing the 9th corps have marched towards Madrid, where preparations were making for the assembly of a large body of troops. It is certain that all these troops, as well as Gardanne's detachment, have retired from the frontiers of Portugal.

Cartaxo, Dec. 11.

My Lord, It is with much regret that I communicate to you the loss of Capt. Fenwick (Lieutenant in the Buffs), who died the following day of the wounds he received in the attack he made upon the Enemy at Evora, on the 8th inst. Your Lordship will equally feel with me the loss of this enterprising gallant young Officer, who since the Enemy's being in their late and present position, has been of so much service, and who has in such various instances given proofs of his talents and undaunted courage. W. G. BERESFORD.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 5. This Gazette announces the capture of the Chasseur French privateer cutter of 16 guns and
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36 men, by the Pandora Sloop, Capt. Ferguson.

Downing-street, Jan. 14. The following Dispatch was yesterday received from Lieut.-gen. Viscount Wellington, dated Cartaxo, Dec. 22.

My Lord, The Enemy still continue in their position at Santarem, in which no alteration of consequence has been made since I addressed your Lordship on the 15th instant.—They continue to collect boats on the Zezere, over which river they have now two or three bridges.—The Enemy have shewn themselves on the Lower Coa, according to the last accounts from General Silveira, but not, in his opinion, in such force as to pass that river. The reports which I had received of the march of the troops of the 9th corps towards Madrid have not been confirmed.—The last accounts which I have received from Cadiz are of the 8th inst.

WELLINGTON.

The following Extract of a Dispatch is dated Cartaxo, Dec. 23. Since I addressed you on the 22d inst. I have received reports that the Enemy's troops which had retired from Lower Beira, in the end of last and the beginning of this month, had crossed the Coa at Almeida, on the 15th and 16th inst. and had moved into Upper Beira, by the roads of Pinhel and Trancoso, and of Alverea and Celerico.—I have not been able to ascertain exactly the strength of the body of troops which have entered by this frontier; but it is stated to be 16 or 17,000 men, and consists, I should imagine, not only of Gardanne's division, but of some, if not the whole of the troops of the 9th corps.—By the last accounts I have of these troops, the advanced guard had arrived at Maceira, in the valley of the Mondego, on the 22d, and their progress has not been rapid. But if they have continued their march, they ought by this time to be in communication with the Enemy's post in the neighbourhood of Thonar.—General Silveira had retired with his division of troops to Moimenta de Beira; but he and General Miller and Colonel Wilson were prepared to act across the Mondego upon the flanks and rear of the Enemy's troops, the whole of which, it appears, were marching on the left of that river.—No alteration has been made in the position of the Enemy's troops in front of this army, excepting that a detachment of between 2 or 3000 cavalry and infantry had moved into Lower Beira, across the Zezere, towards Castello Branco, probably with a view to gain intelligence.

gence.—By accounts from Estremadura, it appears that Generals Mendizabal and Ballasteros have had some success in their operations against a French division belonging to Mortier's corps, which had been stationed in Llerena. They have obliged this division to retire from Guadaleanal, with some loss.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 15. Admiral Sir C. Cotton has transmitted a letter from Capt. Stewart, giving an account of the capture of a French privateer, the *Cæsar*, of four guns and 59 men, by the boats of the Blossom sloop under the directions of Lieut. S. Davies and Messrs. Hambly and Marshall, midshipmen. She was carried in a gallant manner by boarding, in which, and in the chase, the Lieutenant and three men were killed, and Mr. Hambly and nine others wounded; the Enemy had four killed

and nine wounded.—A letter from Capt. Ayscough, of the Success, stating the destruction, on the 4th and 6th Oct. of two of the Enemy's gun-boats, and 84 troop-vessels, on the coast of Naples, by the boats of the Success and other vessels, under Capt. Ayscough's orders.—And a letter from the Hon. Capt. Waldegrave, of the Thames frigate, giving an account of the boats of that ship, and the *Eclair* sloop, having, on the 5th Oct. brought out ten of the Enemy's empty transports collected near Agri-poli, in the Gulf of Salerno.—Capt. Tobin, of the Princess Charlotte, has, in his letter to J. W. Croker, Esq. of the 11th inst. given an account of his having, on the 9th, captured at sea the French privateer *L'Aimable Flore*, of Granville, mounting 14 six-pounders (pierced for 20), with 91 men on board.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Jan. 1.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee, Mr. *Pearson*, after a few preliminary observations, in which he dwelt upon the shock his Majesty's feelings would sustain upon recovery, if he found any material alteration in his Household, and declared, that, if a separate establishment for the Regent was thought absolutely necessary, the expense would not exceed 15,000*l.* submitted the following Resolution: "That it appears to this Committee, that the care of his Majesty's Royal Person, during the continuance of his Majesty's illness, should be committed to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty; and that her Majesty should have power to remove from and to nominate and appoint such persons as she shall think proper, to the several Offices in his Majesty's Household, and to dispose, order, and manage, all other matters and things relating to the care of his Majesty's Royal Person, during the time aforesaid; and that, for the better enabling her Majesty to discharge this important trust, it is also expedient that a Council should be appointed, to advise and assist her Majesty in the several matters aforesaid, and with power from time to time, as they may see cause, to examine upon oath the Physicians and others attending his Majesty's Person, touching the state of his Majesty's health, and all matters relative thereto."

Lord *Gower* considered the expense of the two separate establishments as highly unnecessary; during his Majesty's retirement he would have no occasion for his present Household; and it was

besides dangerous, as tending to form a party in the country, which might weaken and impede the powers of Government. He should therefore propose, as an amendment, that that part of the motion from the words "Queen's Most Excellent Majesty" should be omitted, and to insert in its place, "together with such direction of his Household as may be suitable for the care of his Majesty's Royal Person, and the maintenance of the Royal Dignity."

An animated discussion ensued; the arguments urged turning on the danger of crippling the Executive Government, by restricting the powers of the Regent, and endeavouring, by the above Resolution, to embody an influence, under the pretext of being necessary for the protection of the reigning King, but with the view of serving the purposes of Ministers against the Government of his Representative.

Messrs. *Canning*, *Stephen*, and *Wilderforce*, spoke with much eloquence in favour of the Resolution; Lord *Dynart*, and Messrs. *H. Addington* and *Fuller*, also supported it: Sir *S. Romilly*, Lord *Milton*, and Mr. *Whitbread*, opposed it at great length; Lord *Castlereagh*, Messrs. *Johnstone*, *H. Martin*, and *Bathurst*, were against it.

The House divided on Lord *Gower's* Amendment, Ayes 226, Noes 213—Majority against Ministers 13.

Jan. 2.

The Report of the Committee on the State of the Nation was presented by Mr. *Lushington*. The Resolutions being read, the question was put, that the Report be received,

received; when a long and animated discussion arose, in which Lord *Porchester*, Sirs *S. Romilly* and *T. Turton*, Messrs. *Whitbread*, *Canning*, *Sheridan*, *Wynne*, *Morris*, Mr. *Secretary Ryder*, and the *Master of the Rolls*, participated. Lord *Porchester* proposed, as an Amendment to the first Resolution, that the concluding words—"subject to such limitations and exceptions as shall hereafter be provided," be left out; but no division took place on it: and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* having moved an Amendment to the same Resolution, which went to restore it to its original state, it was lost by a Majority of 3.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Jan. 4.

In a Committee on the State of the Nation, the Earl of *Liverpool* moved the reading of the Resolutions which had been brought up from the Commons. He disclaimed being actuated by any thing like personal disrespect towards the Personage to whom the Resolutions most materially referred; but it could not be denied that he was liable to the bias and impression of wrong advice. That great maxim of the Constitution, "the King can do no wrong," ought always to be kept in view; and applying it to the Prince of Wales, should he, in the capacity of Regent, become possessed of regal power, care should be taken that he should be made incapable of doing wrong. His Lordship, after dwelling upon the Resolutions, declared that the first four had his perfect concurrence, but it would be necessary to amend the fifth. He concluded by moving the question upon the first Resolution.

The Earl of *Carlisle* decidedly opposed the Resolutions, and questioned the merits of Mr. Pitt's administration, alleging that it was one tissue of errors.

The Marquis of *Lansdowne* could not assent even to the first of the five Resolutions, without detaching from the concluding words. After censuring the Restrictions upon the Regent, he asked, Was it constitutional thus to make Parliament judges of the exercise of the prerogative? The power of rewarding merit was to be withheld from the Regent; while punishment, the most ungracious attribute of the State, was to be allowed him. He should move that all that part of the first Resolution, connected with and following the words "subject to such limitations and restrictions, as shall be provided," &c. be omitted.

Viscount Sidmouth, *Lords Eldon*, *Grenville*, and *Harrowby*, and Earl *Clancarty*, supported the Resolutions, which were opposed by *Lords Erskine*, *Holland*, *Seaham*, and the Duke of *Norfolk*.—A divi-

sion taking place on the Marquis of *Lansdowne's* Amendment to the first Resolution, there appeared for it 105, against it 102; Majority against Ministers 3.

The Earl of *Liverpool* then proposed an Amendment to the second Resolution, by omitting the power given to the Regent to appoint Peers in cases of naval or military achievements; and extending the restrictions generally to the grant of peerages, by which he met the wishes of Lord *Grenville*: for the Amendment 106, against it 100; Majority in favour of Ministers 6.

The third and fourth Resolutions were carried without a division.

An Amendment being proposed by Lord *Liverpool* to the fifth Resolution, respecting the Household, restoring it to its original state as proposed by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* in the Lower House, the numbers were, Ayes 97, Noes 110; Majority against Ministers 13.

A discussion then ensued on a proposition, from the Ministerial side, to admit the votes of *proxies*; and after considerable argument, a division was called for: in favour of the respective votes by proxy 99, against them 102; Majority against Ministers 3.

In the Commons, the same day, Copies of the Correspondence between the Treasury and Lord *Grenville*, Auditor of the Exchequer, with respect to the issues of public money, were laid upon the table. The facts stated are briefly these:—The Lords of the Treasury requiring the sum of 500,000*l.* to be applied to the service of the Navy; and unable to obtain it out of the Exchequer, during the present indisposition of his Majesty, transmitted a warrant requiring the Auditor to draw upon the Bank of England for that sum. Lord *Grenville* declined; and a case having been submitted to the Attorney and Solicitor General, they declared the warrant of the Treasury, which took all responsibility upon itself, not imperative upon the Auditor, and decided that he had no discretion. Subsequently Messrs. *John* and *James Larpent*, Clerks of the Privy Seal, refused to sign the warrant, as the necessary and accompanying docket had not been returned to their office. The House having resolved itself into a Committee, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that three or four of the Lords of the Treasury be authorised and required to issue their warrants to the Auditor of the Exchequer for drawing the public money, and that the different officers of the Exchequer be requested to pay obedience to their

their warrants, during his Majesty's indisposition. After a discussion, in which Lord Temple, Sir J. Sebright, Messrs. Rose, Ponsonby, Whitbread, Dundas, Tierney, Wynne, Horner, Yerks, and W. Smith, took a part, the motion was agreed to; with an Amendment, that the issues of public money should be confined to the Army and Navy, and to no other branch of the Government service.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Jan. 8.

The Lord President and the Lord Privy Seal were appointed to attend the Prince of Wales with the Address, requesting his Royal Highness to take upon himself the Regency, in conformity with the terms of the Resolution; and Earls Harcourt and Morton to attend the Queen.

In the Commons, the same day, Messrs. Perceval, Ryder, R. Dundas, and the Master of the Rolls, were appointed to accompany the Lords President and Privy Seal with the Address to the Prince of Wales; and Lords J. Thynne, Clive, Palmerston, and Col. Disbrowe, to attend her Majesty.

Jan. 9.

Mr. Howard moved that the Speaker do issue his warrant for a new writ for the election of a Knight of the Shire for the County of Gloucester, in the room of Lord Dursley, now Earl Berkeley.

The Speaker asked the Hon. Member whether he was prepared to add to his motion, the usual words used on such occasions, "called up by writ of summons to the House of Peers?"

Mr. Howard replied, that he was not, because, in point of fact, no such writ of summons had been issued. He imagined, however, that no objection would be made to his motion, as it was an established fact that the representation for the County of Gloucester was defective. That House, he was persuaded, would not consider itself bound to wait the forms of the other House respecting the issuing of such writ of summons, nor keep the County of Gloucester without a representative pending the expension of such summons. But, if a doubt could be entertained upon the subject, that doubt would be removed by the reference to the authority of a great man, who had filled the chair of that House (he meant Mr. Speaker Onslow), as it was to be collected from a note in Mr. Hatsell's valuable book of Precedents.

The Speaker professed great deference to the authority of Mr. Speaker Onslow, but stated, that upon reference to the Journals it would be found to have been

the invariable practice to require the addition of the words "called up to the House of Peers."—He then put the question on Mr. Howard's motion, which, after a short discussion between the Chancellor of the Exchequer, against it, and Sir S. Romilly, Messrs. Whitbread, Horner, &c. in its favour, was negatived on a division, by six.

Jan. 10.

The Deputation appointed to wait on her Majesty, proceeded to Windsor, with the Address of the Two Houses, expressing a hope that her Majesty would be graciously pleased to undertake the important duties proposed to be invested in her Majesty, as soon as an Act of Parliament should have passed for carrying the said Resolution into effect. Her Majesty graciously replied:

"My Lords and Gentlemen—That sense of duty and gratitude to the King, and of obligation to this Country, which induced me in the year 1789 readily to promise my most earnest attention to the anxious and momentous trust at that time intended to be reposed in me by Parliament, is strengthened, if possible, by the uninterrupted enjoyment of those blessings which I have continued to experience under the protection of His Majesty since that period: and I should be wanting to all my duties if I hesitated to accept the sacred trust which is now offered to me. The assistance in point of counsel and advice, which the wisdom of Parliament proposes to provide for me, will make me undertake the charge with greater hopes that I may be able satisfactorily to fulfil the important duties which it must impose upon me.—Of the nature and importance of that charge, I cannot but be duly sensible, involving, as it does, every thing which is valuable to myself, as well as the highest interests of a people endeared to me by so many ties and considerations, but by nothing so strongly as by their steady, loyal, and affectionate attachment to the best of Kings."

Jan. 11.

At two o'clock the Deputation from the Two Houses went up to Carlton House, to present to his Royal Highness the Resolutions to which the two Houses, after long discussion, had agreed to. The Lords and Gentlemen, all in full dress, were ushered through the superb suite of rooms to the Drawing-room, where his Royal Highness stood. His Chancellor, Wm. Adam, esq. and Earl Moira on his right hand; the Duke of Cumberland and Mr. Sheridan on his left; behind him four Officers of his household.

Mr.

Mr. Tyrwhitt, Col. Macmahon, Col. Bloomfield, and Gen. Turner. The deputation advanced according to their order of precedence. The Lord President, the Lord Privy Seal, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Secretary Ryder, the President of the Board of Control, and the Master of the Rolls; and they made the usual reverences. The Lord President then read from a paper in his hand—"That they were a Committee appointed to attend his Royal Highness with the Resolutions which had been agreed to by the Lords and Commons, for the purpose of supplying the defect of the personal exercise of the Royal Authority, during his Majesty's illness, by empowering his Royal Highness to exercise that authority in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, subject to such limitations and restrictions as shall be provided. And that they were directed to express the hope which the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons entertain, that his Royal Highness, from his regard to the interests of his Majesty, will be ready to undertake the weighty and important trust proposed to be invested in his Royal Highness, as soon as an Act of Parliament shall have been passed for carrying the said Resolutions into effect."

To which his Royal Highness made the following gracious reply:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen—I receive the communication which the Two Houses have directed you to make to me, of their joint Resolutions, on the subject of providing for the exercise of the Royal Authority during his Majesty's illness, with those sentiments of regard which I must ever entertain for the united desires of the Two Houses.—With the same sentiments I receive the expressed hopes of the Lords and Commons, that, from my regard for the interest of His Majesty and the Nation, I should be ready to undertake the weighty and important trust proposed to be invested in me, under the restrictions and limitations stated in those Resolutions.—Conscious that every feeling of my heart would have prompted me, from dutiful affection to my beloved Father and Sovereign, to have shewn all the reverential delicacy towards him inculcated in those Resolutions, I cannot refrain from expressing my regret, that I should not have been allowed the opportunity of manifesting to his afflicted and loyal subjects that such would have been my conduct.—Deeply impressed, however, with the necessity of tranquillizing the public mind, and determined to submit to every personal sacrifice consistent with the regard I owe to the security of my

Father's Crown, and the equal regard I owe to the welfare of his people, I do not hesitate to accept the office and situation proposed to me, restricted as they are, still retaining every opinion expressed by me upon a former and similar distressing occasion. In undertaking the trust proposed to me, I am well aware of the difficulties of the situation in which I shall be placed; but I shall rely with confidence upon the Constitutional advice of an enlightened Parliament, and the zealous support of a generous and loyal People. I will use all the means left to me to merit both.

"My Lords and Gentlemen—You will communicate this my answer to the two Houses, accompanied by my most fervent wishes and prayers, that the Divine Will may extricate us and the Nation from the grievous embarrassments of our present condition, by the speedy restoration of his Majesty's health."

In the House of Lords, the same day, the Earl of *Liverpool*, after an explanation stating that the names of the Duke of York and one of his Royal Brothers had been omitted at their request, moved the issuing of Letters Patent under the Great Seal for opening Parliament by Commission.

Earl *Grey* would not, at this advanced stage of the business, cause any additional delay; but rose to state his entire concurrence in the opinions of those noble Lords who had so ably and eloquently opposed the proceedings, and to enter his protest against them, as justified by no constitutional precedent, and furnishing an example of the most perilous import for future emergencies.

The House then divided on the motion.—Contents, 51; Non-contents, 33.

In the Commons the Sheriffs of London presented the Petition of the Common Council against restrictions on the Regent.

The Committees appointed to wait on the Prince of Wales and her Majesty, reported their answers.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Jan. 14.

Mr Ald. *Combe* presented a Petition from the Livery, praying the appointment of the Prince of Wales as Regent, without any limitation or restriction.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the State of the Nation, Mr. *Perceval*, after alluding to the Resolution agreed to and transmitted by the Lords on the expediency of Letters Patent passing under the Great Seal for assembling Parliament, moved the concurrence of that House in the Resolution.

Mr.

Mr. *Sheridan* entered his Protest against the proceeding.

The Resolution was then agreed to, the Report brought up, and read a second time.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Jan. 15.

About five, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord President, the Lord Privy Seal, the Duke of Montrose, and the Earl of Liverpool, having taken their seats as Commissioners to open Parliament, and the Speaker of the House of Commons with a number of Members being in attendance at the Bar, the *Lord Chancellor* said,—"My Lords and Gentlemen, Forasmuch as for certain causes his Majesty cannot conveniently be present here in his Royal Person, a Commission has been issued under the Great Seal, authorizing the Lords in the said Commission named, to declare the causes of your meeting, and to do in all respects in his Majesty's name, which Commission you will now hear read."—The Commission was then read, after which the Lord Chancellor resumed—"My Lords and Gentlemen, in virtue of the Commission which has been now read, authorizing the Lords therein named to declare the causes of your meeting, and to do in all respects in his Majesty's name, we have only to call your attention to the afflicting circumstance of his Majesty's indisposition, and to the necessity of making due and suitable provision for the care of his Majesty's sacred Person, for the maintenance of the Royal Dignity, and for the exercise of the Royal Authority, in such manner and to such extent as the exigency of the case may seem to require."

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Sheridan*, alluding to the execution of Cardoza, the Portuguese, for murder, on Monday, observed that it had excited considerable sensation respecting the alarming suspension of the prerogative of mercy. He had communicated with the Right Hon. Secretary of State for the Home Department, and had to thank him for his attention. He did not intend to give any formal notice upon the subject now, but should certainly submit the question to the House in some shape or other.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* explained that the Act of Parliament required, that, in cases of conviction of

murder, the execution of the convict should follow within a limited time, which had been strictly followed. The Judges might have respited the prisoner had they chosen; but their opinions had been taken, and no ground was left for supposing, that, if the fountain of mercy had been open to access, any thing would have been submitted in application for its exercise.

Mr. *Sheridan* replied, that the Royal prerogative of mercy had been twice extended to a convict (P. Ogilvie) in Scotland; for which, however, he did not blame the Rt. Hon. Gentlemen: the same necessity that justified issues of money for the Army and Navy, might justify that likewise. He put the merits of the case altogether out of question; but regretted that the first prerogative of the highest magistrate of the realm should be usurped by a subject.

Mr. *Ryder* declared himself ready, when called upon, to state the motives of his conduct. He denied, indignantly, that he had usurped the prerogative of mercy; he had merely suspended the operation of the law, until it could be known whether that mercy would or would not ultimately be granted. In the case of the unfortunate person lately executed, the Recorder had reported to him, that the two Judges who had assisted him in the trial had entertained no doubt of the guilt of the convict, and had seen no ground that could admit of an application for mercy; it was, in fact, a case of as foul murder as had ever been committed in England.

Jan. 16.

On the motion of Mr. Perceval, the last day for receiving Private Petitions was fixed for Feb. 1; that for Private Bills March 4; and that for Reports, April 29. The Regency Bill was read a second time.

Jan. 17.

A Secret Committee of Nine was appointed to inquire what payments were ordinarily directed by his Majesty to be made out of his Privy Purse.

The House went into a Committee on the Regency Bill; when 13 of the clauses were, after much discussion, disposed of.

Jan. 18.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, when clauses in the Regency Bill were discussed, and the blanks filled up.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

CONSERVATIVE SENATE. *Sitting of Dec. 10.*

The sitting commenced at three in the afternoon; the Prince Arch-Chan-

cellor of the Empire presided. Their Excellencies the Duke of Cadore, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Counts St. Jean d'Angely, and Caffarelli, Ministers

Ministers of State, were introduced. The Prince Arch-Chancellor read the following Message:

Message of his Imperial and Royal Majesty.

"Senators, I have ordered my Minister for Foreign Affairs to communicate to you the several circumstances which occasion the junction of Holland with the Empire. The Orders published by the British Council in 1806 and 1807, have rent in pieces the public law of Europe. A new order of things governs the Universe. New securities becoming necessary to me, the junction of the mouths of the Scheldt, of the Meuse, the Rhine, the Ems, the Weser, and the Elbe, with the Empire, the establishment of an inland navigation with the Baltic, have appeared to me to be the first and most important. I have ordered the plan of a Canal to be prepared, which will be executed in the course of five years, and will connect the Seine with the Baltic. Those Princes will be indemnified who may find themselves circumscribed by this great measure, which is become absolutely necessary, and which will rest the right of my frontiers upon the Baltic. Before I came to this determination, I apprised England of it. She was acquainted that the only means for preserving the independence of Holland was to retract her Orders in Council of 1806 and 1807, or to return at last to pacific sentiments. But this Power was deaf to the voice of her interests, as well as to the cries of Europe. I was in hopes of being able to establish a cartel for the exchange of prisoners of war between France and England, and to avail myself, in consequence of the residence of two Commissioners at Paris and London, to bring about an approximation between the two countries. I have been disappointed in my expectations. I could find nothing in the mode in which the English Government negotiated but craft and deceit.—The junction of the Valais is an effect long intended of the immense works which I have had performed in the Alps within the last ten years. At the time of my Act of Mediation, I separated the Valais from the Helvetic League, foreseeing then a measure of such advantage to France and Italy.—So long as the war continues with England, the French people must not lay down their arms.—My finances are in the most flourishing state. I can meet all the expences which this immense empire requires, without calling upon my people for fresh sacrifices. (Signed) NAPOLEON.

"Palace of the Thuilleries, Dec. 10, 1810.

"By order of the Emperor,

H. B. DUKE OF BASSANO."

After the Message was read, his Excellency the Duke of Cadore, Minister for Foreign Affairs, laid the following Report before the Sitting:

REPORT OF THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR AND KING.

"Sir, Your Majesty has exalted France to the highest point of greatness. The victories obtained over five successive coalitions, all promoted by England, have produced these consequences: and it may be said, that we are indebted to England for the glory and power of the Great Empire. At every opportunity your Majesty made offers of peace, and without considering whether it would be more advantageous than war: you looked, Sir, only to the happiness of the present generation, and you always shewed yourself ready to sacrifice to it the most flattering prospects of the future. It was in this spirit that the peace of Campo Formio, of Luneville, and of Amiens, and subsequently of Presburg, of Tilsit, and of Vienna, were concluded; it was in this spirit that your Majesty has five times sacrificed to peace the greater part of your conquests. More anxious to adorn your reign by the public happiness than to extend the frontiers of your empire, your Majesty set bounds to your greatness; while England, keeping the torch of war continually alive, seemed to conspire against her allies as well as herself to create the greatest empire that has existed for twenty centuries.—At the peace of 1783, the power of France was strong in the Family Compact, which closely bound Spain and Naples with her political system.—At that of Amiens, the respective strength of the three great Powers was increased by the addition of twelve millions of Polish inhabitants. The Houses of France and Spain were essentially hostile to each other, and the people of the two countries were removed farther than ever from each other by the difference of their manners. One of the great Continental Powers had her strength less diminished by the junction of Belgium with France, than it was increased by the acquisition of Venice; the secularizations also of the Germanic Body added more to the power of our rivals. Thus, at the conclusion of the Treaty of Amiens, the relative force of France was less than at the peace of 1783, and much inferior to that to which the victories obtained during the wars of the two first coalitions gave her a right to expect. This treaty, however, was scarcely concluded, when the jealousy of England displayed itself strongly. She took the alarm at the continually increasing prosperity and riches of the interior of France; and she hoped

hoped that a third coalition would wrest Belgium, the provinces of the Rhine, and Italy, from your crown. The peace of Amiens was broken; a third coalition was formed; three months after it was dissolved by the treaty of Presburgh. England saw all her hopes blasted: Venice, Dalmatia, Istria, the whole of the Adriatic coast, and that of the kingdom of Naples, fell into the power of France. The Germanic Body, established upon principles contrary to those upon which the French empire was founded, dropped to pieces; and the system of the Confederation of the Rhine transformed into close and necessary allies the same nations who in the first coalitions marched against France, and united them indissolubly to herself by their common interests. The peace of Amiens then became in England the object of the regret of every Statesman. The new acquisitions by France, which there were no hopes of wresting from her at any future time, rendered the fault that was committed more evident, and shewed the full extent of it. An enlightened man, who during the short interval of the peace of Amiens visited Paris, and had learned to know France and your Majesty, was put at the head of affairs in England. This man of genius comprehended the situations of the two Countries. He perceived that it was not in the power of any State to compel France to retrograde; and that the true policy consisted in arresting her progress. He perceived, that, by the success obtained over the third coalition, the question was changed; and that it must no longer be thought of contesting with France the possessions that she acquired by victory; but that it was necessary, by a speedy peace, to prevent those new acquisitions which the continuation of the war would render inevitable. This Minister did not souceal any of the advantages which France derived from the erroneous policy of England; but he had in view these which she might still acquire. He thought that England would gain much, if none of the Continental Powers lost more. He directed his policy to disarm France, and to have the Confederation of the North of Germany recognised in opposition to the Confederation of the Rhine. He perceived that Prussia could only be preserved by peace; and that on the fate of that Power depended the system of Saxony, of Hesse, of Hanover, the fate of the mouths of the Ems, of the Jade, of the Weser, of the Elbe, of the Oder, and of the Vistula, ports necessary for the commerce of England. Like a great man, Fox did not deliver himself up to useless sorrow for the rupture of the treaty of Amiens, and losses hence-

forth irreparable; he wished to prevent greater, and he sent Lord Lauderdale to Paris. The negotiations began, and every thing led to hope that they would have ended happily; when Fox died. From that time they languished. The Ministers were neither sufficiently enlightened nor temperate to perceive the necessity of peace. Prussia, excited by that spirit which England infused into all Europe, put her troops to march. The Imperial Guard received orders to set out; Lord Lauderdale appeared terrified at the consequences of the new events that were preparing. It was proposed to sign the treaty; that Prussia should be included in it, and that the Confederation of the North of Germany should be recognized. Your Majesty, with that spirit of moderation of which you have given such frequent examples to Europe, consented. The departure of the Imperial Guard was delayed for some days; but Lord Lauderdale hesitated; he thought it necessary to send a Messenger to his Court, and that Messenger brought him an order to return. In a few days after Prussia no longer existed as a preponderating power. Posterity will consider that period as one of the most decisive in the histories of England and France. The Treaty of Tilsit put an end to the fourth coalition.—Two great Sovereigns, lately enemies, united in offering peace to England; but that Power, who, notwithstanding all the forewarnings she had received, could not bring herself to subscribe to conditions which would leave France in a more advantageous situation than she was after the Treaty of Amiens, would not enter into a negotiation, the unavoidable consequence of which would have been to place France in a situation still more to her advantage.—We refused, it was said in England, a treaty which maintained the North of Germany, Prussia, Saxony, Hesse, and Hanover, independent of France, and which secured all the outlets of our trade; how, then, can we agree at this time to conclude with the Emperor of the French, when he has extended the Confederation of the Rhine to the North of Germany, and to found on the banks of the Elbe a French throne; a peace, which, by the course of things, whatever the stipulations might be, would leave under his influence Hanover, and all the ports of the North, those principal arteries of our commerce?

[The Exposé dwells at some length upon the Coalitions—declares that a proposition was made to our Government to recal the Orders in Council, upon condition that the independence of Holland should be respected by the French, which was rejected—recommends the annexation

tion of the Hanse Towns to the Empire: the repairing the canal between Hamburg and Lubeck, and the construction of a new canal, which would unite the Elbe to the Weser, and the Weser to the Emms—advises the continuance of the Berlin and Milan Decrees (we thought they had been rescinded), and the opposition of the Continental blockade to the Maritime one, from which the most auspicious results are predicted.]

(Signed) CHAMPAGNY, Duke of Cadore.
Paris, Dec. 2.

Bonaparte has ordered, by a Decree of the 14th ult., the formation of Councils of Discipline for the advocates belonging to the different courts of justice, with powers, under certain circumstances, to strike their names out of the lists of those privileged to plead. All advocates, on being admitted to the bar, are to take the following oath:—"I swear allegiance to the Constitution of the Empire, and fidelity to the Emperor: that I will not say or publish any thing contrary to the laws and regulations, good morals, the safety of the state, and the public peace; that I will never violate the respect due to the tribunals and public authorities; and that I will never give an opinion for, nor support any cause which I shall not, in my soul and conscience, believe to be just."—It is directed by this Decree, that if an advocate shall, in his pleadings or writings, permit himself to attack the principles of the Monarchy and the Constitution of the Empire, the laws, and established authorities, the Court shall forthwith sentence him to one of the punishments prescribed by the 31st article of the Criminal Code, without prejudice to farther proceedings in the case.

The Conservative Senate, in the sitting of the 15th ult., were presented by Count Caffarelli with an *Exposé*, which, after stating that the Empire enjoyed the most profound peace—that by the machinations of our Government the horrors of war still desolated the extremities of Europe (meaning Spain and Portugal), it proceeds—"Amidst the calm which his Majesty has re-established in the Empire and in Europe, he is occupied with the amelioration of his marine; and his genius suggests to him efficacious means for opposing to his enemies upon the seas, numerous fleets, animated, like his veteran and formidable phalanxes, with a desire at last to conquer an universal peace. The will of his Majesty shall be always that of destiny, for power and genius never will in vain.—Already, Gentlemen, at the voice of his Majesty, maritime establishments are created;

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our coasts, the extent of which is augmented, are every where defended by courage, and fortified by art; the arsenals are provided with necessary materials; ships are rising in our ports, and our fleets will one day try their strength with those of the enemy, and reign upon the seas. But to arm these vessels, to equip them, his Majesty has felt that he stood in need of seamen. Those who at present man his squadrons, would not be sufficient for the greatness of his plans; new means are necessary for new views. Commerce and the Fisheries, which were wont to furnish seamen for the State, are at present too inconsiderable, and a new system must be forthwith resorted to for supplying the wants of the country. At the voice of his Majesty, there issues, from the maritime departments, a crowd of young men, who, being at once sailors and soldiers, will shew themselves worthy rivals of those who have raised so high the glory of the arms of the Empire."—[Here the basis of the plan is unfolded—that it is from the maritime departments, and that of the line of coasts, that these men must be selected. The *Exposé* goes on]—"But the profession of the seamen is liable to so many vicissitudes and dangers, that it is necessary to commence it from the most tender age, when the organs are docile, the body flexible, and habits are contracted without difficulty. It is necessary that the mariner should be early accustomed to peril, and learn to face it with a smile. Young sailors shall, therefore, be selected at the age of from 13 to 16; if younger, the State would wait too long before it enjoyed their services; if older, the physical constitution of man could only be bent with difficulty to all the toils of seamanship.—His Majesty has formed crews for ships, and crews for flotillas. The former, composed of experienced mariners, will man the ships; for the latter, his Majesty is fitting out in his ports small vessels, commanded by skilful officers; on board which will be exercised in manœuvres, in steering, in the use of arms, those young seamen, whom the *Senatus Consultum*, which we present, summons to the honour of serving their country."

The Dutch Papers mention, that Gen. Sarrazin, now in England, had been condemned for desertion, and his name struck out of the Legion of Honour.

The following is an extract of a letter from Rodez, department of the Aveyron, dated Dec. 16:—"The winter has set in here with extraordinary severity, the snow being in many of the surrounding districts six and seven feet deep. But what

what excites the most dreadful alarms, are the ravages of the wolves. These ferocious animals, unable to subsist any longer in their native mountains, sally forth in flocks of many hundreds, and entering the villages, make the peasant and his cattle their prey. The villages on the open plains are entirely deserted; a number of the poor people having fallen sacrifices in defending their tame animals, and the survivors not choosing to expose themselves to similar danger. Our Prefect, with the humane view of reimbursing the sufferers, and preventing the Department being depopulated, has ordered an inventory to be made of the losses: the estimate almost exceeds belief: it is ascertained, that within the last month, 2000 sheep, 400 goats, and 300 horses, have been killed by these ferocious animals. In the departments of the Lozère, and the Higher Loire, the ravages are still greater."

A Gentleman passenger, who was lately washed on shore near Dunkirk out of the Elizabeth Indianman, lashed to a piece of the wreck, was conveyed to a little hovel by a Frenchman who found him along shore, to whom he gave 50 guineas, having saved 500: the Frenchman promised to come at night and take him to a place of safety; at night he went back accompanied by two others, each having a shovel; when, dreadful to relate, they beat his brains out with their shovels, plundered the body, then dug a hole and buried it in the sand. Three or four days after which, the principal, being troubled in his conscience, went and confessed what he had done to a Magistrate; when his two accomplices were taken up, and the dead body dug up greatly mangled. The three men have been committed to Dunkirk gaol, to take their trial for murder.

A ball of fire appeared in the commune of Chargouville, France, on the 23d Nov. which, bursting with a tremendous explosion, let fall three large stones, accompanied with smoke, and darted with such force, that they entered the earth to the depth of near 80 centimeters. One of the stones is covered with a crust of greyish black, while the inside is more clear. It is very compact, and hard enough to cut glass. It appears to contain globules of iron pretty large and brilliant.

The substitute for sugar in Brittany (France) is a syrup extracted from the Bedange apple, beat up with the whites of eggs, and boiled till three parts are wasted.

HOLLAND.

A Dutch Paper of last month announces the sale of 77 houses at Amster-

dam; the proprietors of which had shut them up and absconded, being unable to pay the taxes.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Letters from Cadiz, of the 20th of December, state, that the Cortes had banished the late Regency; and Castanos, the head of it, had been exiled to Galicia.

On the 16th ult. the Cortes ordered their decree of the 2d, for levying an armed force of 10,000 men, to reinforce the army in the Isle of Leon, to be carried into immediate execution. On the 19th a motion was made for "an eternal monument of gratitude to his Britannic Majesty, and the unconquerable British Nation, for the generous and magnanimous assistance afforded to the Spanish Nation;" which was carried unanimously, amidst general acclamations.

The intelligence from Madrid represents the Usurper as busily employed in sending plunder to Paris—a circumstance from which it is not unreasonable to infer, that he thinks he holds his capital by a very precarious tenure.—The accounts from Madrid and Seville represent the situation of the French in those places as truly deplorable. They cannot travel from one part of Spain to another without going in large parties, which have obtained the name of Caravans. In this manner, great numbers of male and female natives of France are daily returning to that country; and the Spanish patriots, like the Arabs of the Deserts, incessantly hover around these escorts, and carry off prisoners and booty to a great amount; in a recent instance it was deemed necessary to send an escort of 1500 soldiers, to protect a convoy consisting of pictures, wool, &c. on its way from Madrid to France.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated Dec. 30.—"Great importance is attached to the seizure of a spy here by the Portuguese peasants, who are ever on the watch. This fellow had been sent on some important errand by Massena, but he was secured before his object was accomplished. As his traitorous intentions were manifest, he would have been shot after a summary trial, but for the important discoveries he made to Lord Wellington. Several of the officers who had obtained leave to embark for England, and were at Lisbon for that purpose, have been suddenly ordered back to the army; which at first induced an opinion, that the British Commander in Chief expected a movement on the part of the Enemy; but it is now said to be in consequence of the discoveries he made by the spy, but of what nature we do not learn."

ITALY.

ITALY.

All the vines and cotton within 14 miles of Mount Vesuvius were destroyed, on the 12th of September, by a volcanic eruption. Every thing else within eight or ten miles was also destroyed. The lava, in some places, was 100 feet deep.

GERMANY.

HAMBURGH, LUBECK, AND BREMEN, ARE ANNEXED TO FRANCE, after the most solemn assurances and pledges to the contrary. Buonaparte has done with them as he did with Holland. He squeezed all their wealth from them first, under the pretence of respecting their independence; and then, when they have nothing more to give, he seizes their territories, and unites them to France. The French Papers talk of the joy expressed at this union; assertions which we know to be false. So indignant were the inhabitants of Bremen, Lubeck, and Hamburgh, that they shut up the theatres and all places of amusement. Let Denmark look now to herself. Buonaparte has pushed his fangs close to her frontier. Schleswic and Holstein will be his next prey.

A prodigy of precocious acquirement has appeared in Germany, in the person of John Spitzler, a youth only 13 years of age, but who is said to be well acquainted with ten different languages, most of the mathematical sciences, and to be a proficient in music. He is a native of Lower Austria, and the son of a reduced Clergyman: for the last six months he has been blind. The Emperor Francis has settled a pension on him.

The base of the Carpathian mountains, near Makonitza, fell on the 6th of November, with a report so loud that it was heard at the distance of twelve miles. Six villages have been destroyed by this precipitation, and 34 lives lost.

M. Parea, inspector of woods at Ravenna, has discovered the secret of extracting from the plant-seed of the thorn (*ramus paliurus* of Linnæus) a clear sweet oil, without smell, and fit for domestic purposes.

PRUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin, dated Dec. 4, says, "The embarrassments under which our Government labours, arising from the stagnation of trade, and the difficulty of finding money to pay the contribution, occasioned his Majesty lately to dispose of valuable jewels to the amount of 600,000 florins, in order that his faithful subjects might not be burthened with fresh taxes. This mark of consideration has greatly endeared him to the citizens; and a voluntary contribution is on foot to prevent the recurrence of *f. c.* sacrifices."

The accounts from Berlin, which reach to the 26th, give a melancholy picture of the state of the Prussian dominions. Trade was quite dull; and it was apprehended that the slightest rupture between France and Russia would be the signal for their political extinction. The projected family alliance between his Prussian Majesty and the Emperor Alexander (the former is to receive the hand of one of the sisters of the latter) is not considered as by any means likely to perpetuate the existence of Prussia as an independent State.

SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

Extract of a Letter from Stockholm, dated Nov. 28, 1810.

"In transmitting to you the Swedish Declaration of War against England, I wish to communicate to you some details with regard to the motives which have induced Buonaparte to order it.

"Extremely irritated by the loss of the Isle of Bourbon (seeing it thus every day become more difficult to make good his promise to France, of preserving her colonies), as well as by the resistance which he has met with in the Peninsula, Buonaparte sent for the Baron de Lagerhjelle, the Swedish Minister at Paris, and, in presence of Chaampagny alone, spoke to him as follows: "The election of the Prince of Ponte Corvo to the throne of Sweden has alone restrained my just resentment against your Court for the last three months. It has not ceased to give provocation to France since 1808; at one time preventing England from making peace for three years together; and at another, seeking the alliance and protection of France in order to desert it afterwards. I knew (added Buonaparte) how to provide against the hatred of Gustavus Adolphus—he was my declared enemy; while the present Government of Sweden has only sought my friendship for the purpose of recovering Finland, an event that will never take place. It has besides continued to trade with Great Britain, in contravention of the treaty of peace with France, by permitting colonial produce to be introduced into Sweden, for the purpose of being afterwards re-exported to the Continent!

"In consequence of all this," continued Buonaparte, "my Minister at Stockholm has orders to demand, that war be declared against England—that English manufactures be burnt, and that colonial produce be subjected to a duty of 50 per cent.; and, in case of refusal, he must quit Stockholm immediately. It is I who ordered it—such is my pleasure."—Whenever the Baron De Lagerhjelle attempted to reply, Buonaparte

parte ordered him to be silent, crying "Hold your tongue."

"The Council of State at Stockholm, and, which will surprise you still more, Bernadotte himself, were of opinion, that war should not be declared against England. The declaration of the Danish Minister, that he would depart from Sweden if Buonaparte's demand, through his own Minister, were not complied with, and the fear that the King would experience the fate of the unfortunate Gustavus Adolphus, should he have a war with France, Russia, and Denmark, produced submission to the pleasure of Buonaparte. The soundest and most numerous part of the nation highly disapprove of such a system.

"They cannot proceed to burn the English manufactures, and to impose a duty of 30 *per cent.* on colonial produce, without first convoking the States of the realm. The Baron de Lagerbjelke having mentioned that objection to Buonaparte, received for answer, "Let me hear no more of these silly (the expression is much more coarse in the French) laws of Sweden."

"It is believed here, that Buonaparte, during the spring, will put the Swedish fleet in requisition, for the purpose of making it act with that which he is equipping in the Texel; but it is the general opinion, at the same time, that this Country will not act hostilely against England, if the latter does not attack her."

Letters from Anhalt assert, that not only is it designed to restore Finland to Sweden, but also to annex to the latter country the greater part of Norway. Denmark, it is said, however averse to compliance, will be unable to resist the mandates of France; her prompt obedience may procure her an indemnity, but resistance would seal her ruin. Other political arrangements were in contemplation; but they would not be made public for some time.

A new Decree has been issued by the Danish Government, by which all trade with England is prohibited, under more severe penalties than any yet inflicted by the cruel Napoleon. It is declared a felony, punishable by death, in the captain of a ship maintaining intercourse with England.

Norway is said to be in a state of revolution, in consequence of the attempt made there to enforce a conscription of seamen for the French service. The report rests on the authority of the Captain of the galliot North Star, of Pappenburgh, arrived at Aberdeen, from Christiansand; who adds, that the ports on the Norway coast were all in the pos-

session of the insurgents, comprehending the whole military and naval force of the country.

TURKEY.

Extract of a Letter from Constantinople, Nov. 18.

"The Pacha of Bagdad had for several years past refused to pay the greater part of the contributions which he was bound to send to the Imperial Treasury. The Government was in consequence obliged to resort to measures, secretly adopted, in order to reduce to obedience this rich and powerful Governor, whose distance from the centre of the Empire rendered him the more dangerous. Halet Effendi, formerly Ambassador to the French Court, was accordingly on this occasion charged with an important mission. He was sent to Mussul, where, in secret with the Pacha of that city, he concerted measures for surprizing the Pacha of Bagdad. Halet, very early one morning, appeared at the head of 6000 men, before the gates of Bagdad, which he found undefended, and immediately made his troops enter.

"The Pacha, who was generally detested by the inhabitants, observing that the alarm had spread through the whole city, took flight with a small number of his friends; but, a price having been put upon his head by the Pacha of Mussul, he was betrayed by his own servants, and massacred in a village where he had hidden himself. The Pacha at Mussul sent the head of this rebel to Constantinople, where it was exposed for three days on the gates of the Seraglio. It is asserted, that in his coffers upwards of thirty millions were found, which are expected to arrive soon at the Imperial Treasury. The Pacha of Damascus, suspected of intriguing with the Vechabites, would have shared a similar fate; but, having received timely notice, made his escape in disguise."

REBELLION AND MASSACRE OF THE JANISARIES AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

BULLETINS.

"Constantinople, Dec. 2.

"The turbulence and sedition of those who should be our defenders, has once more stained the *pride of cities* with blood and slaughter. The events of the war with the Infidels are known to every true believer, Notwithstanding the great efforts made by his Sublime Highness (whom may God ever bless!) to inspire his army with an invincible spirit—to impart his foresight and skill to its valiant leaders; that success which may be merited, but which it is not in the power of feeble mortals to command, has not attended our arms. The Russians,

sians, at the commencement of the war, possessed themselves by surprise of Moldavia and Wallachia, the advanced posts of the Empire: aware of the incalculable advantages of obtaining possession of the fortresses on its banks, their armies were reinforced—their men goaded to hazardous and destructive enterprizes, and a populous but treacherous province (Servia) urged to rebellion. His Sublime Highness made incredible efforts to stem the torrent, which threatened the Empire and the religion of the Prophet with ruin. He succeeded; for, though Selistria, Rudschuk, and Nicopolis fell, it was not until after great waste of blood, and the Enemy had been so weakened as to be incapable of pursuing his advantage. The keys of the Danube may be its fortresses; but the stay of the Empire is a numerous and gallant army, led by experienced Chiefs, and sustained by a population preferring death to subjection. After all his successes, the Enemy has not dared to advance; our Vizier, with the main army, continues at Sehuula; the coasts of the Black Sea are secured from invasion or insult, and our rebellious subjects, the Servians, driven back with shame and loss. Nevertheless, as the events of war are uncertain, and as the blessed Prophet has himself recommended that policy should be used where force may fail, we thought it right to listen to the overtures for negotiating a peace. We dispatched Officers to make known our conditions: we did not think that this, our laudable anxiety to procure so great a blessing, would be misinterpreted.

"But wicked and ungrateful men, forgetting the submission they owed to us as the lineal descendant of the Prophet, artfully prepared a tale for the ear of the credulous, that we had renounced the glories of our illustrious line, and destined the subjection of the crescent. Immediately these Janissaries, those sworn foes to discipline and order, were seen hastening from every quarter with arms in their hands. They instructed their partizans to declare, that reform, and the removal of obnoxious men, were their objects; and when by these artifices they had swelled their forces to 40,000 men, they avowed their real intentions, called out for "War," and to be restored to all their former privileges. His Sublime Highness witnessed these proceedings with affliction, but not with dismay. He could have relied on the affections of his people, but was desirous of sparing the effusion of blood. He retired on the night of the 24th on-board the Ottoman fleet, having previously

dispatched trusty messengers to the different Pachaliks with intelligence of the revolt. All attempts to bring those deluded men to reason proved ineffectual. They violated the Seraglio, plundered the treasures, and forced open the houses of the citizens for valuables. In the wantonness of their anger, they fired one of the quarters of the city, by which many houses were destroyed. At length, on the 27th, the troops who were to quell this rebellious spirit began to arrive. The Janissaries marched out to meet the advanced body; but, though they were double in number, the imposing attitude of those brave men made them fall back. On the following day, dreading to be attacked in their quarters, they drew up in order of battle—they advanced to the charge with fury, and fought like men animated by despair. After a few hours contest, their ranks were broken, and they fled: being pursued from street to street, scarcely any escaped. It is computed that 12,000 of these traitors have been slain.

(Signed) IBRAHIM, Reis Effendi."

"Constantinople, Dec. 3.

"His Sublime Highness, to quiet the minds of his faithful subjects, has commanded it to be made known, that the negotiations with the Emperor of all the Russias are in the most favourable train; and that every disposition has been shewn to concede the points in dispute. The pay of the army will be transmitted regularly in future. The Grand Vizier has been reinforced. The Pacha of Serai continues to defend Varna.

(Signed) IBRAHIM, Reis Effendi."

(From the Supplement to the Abeille du Nord, of Jan. 3.)

PROCLAMATION.

Constantinople, Dec. 4. By the blessing of the Prophet, the formidable rebellion which threatened even the existence of our Empire, and the maintenance of its holy religion, has been terminated. The streets of our capital were crowded with the carcasses of the dead, who expiated their crimes by the scymeter; and the scaffold is yet reeking with the blood of the victims sacrificed to the justice of our cause. Ten thousand Janissaries suffered by the swords of our brave and loyal subjects, three thousand bled beneath the hands of the public executioner, and an equal number by the just laws of our sacred religion have been condemned to imprisonment, until they are released from the torment of this world to succeed to the tortures of the next. The blessed Prophet, who constantly watches over our welfare, knows with what anguish we beheld this scene

scene of terror and desolation. He knows that every Mussulman that fell gave a pang to our paternal heart; but Justice, who never calls in vain when she does demand satisfaction, must be obeyed; and to her dictates we bowed, while the fatal sentence was pronounced. It was thus that the Divine Power exterminated those who ventured to disturb our tranquility, and from whom we have now nothing to fear. On the love of our faithful people we shall always securely rely, to detect and expose those traitors, who, unawed by this dreadful example, may still endeavour, by their insidious art, to weaken that authority which the blessed Prophet has confided in our hands.

Peace being then restored in our capital, his Sublime Highness cannot avoid repeating his ardent wishes for the restoration of tranquillity to his beloved subjects in the distant provinces of his Empire. Terms were offered in our name to the Commander of the Russian armies, which it was expected would meet with immediate acceptance. But the hope was vain. Late successes made our Enemy haughty and untractable; and although the whole of the province of Moldavia was offered to be ceded to Russia, and to be annexed to her Empire, yet the proud and vain-glorious General rejected the offer, and insisted not only that Moldavia, but that the entire fertile province of Wallachia should be comprehended in the grant. Yet this was not all—the neutrality of Servia was not to be allowed; and she was to be compelled as a separate power to treat with Russia, and full indemnity was to be granted under her former seditious treason and impiety. Thus circumstanced, our faithful people will not be surprized, that in our name the Commander in Chief, the GRAND VIZIER, hesitated. He dispatched Couriers to our capital; and in return we commanded him to break off the negotiation, and to act on the offensive. Then at length it was that our Enemies repented of their presumption, and under this feeling they have again offered to treat. If, on any terms that are consistent with the glory of our Empire, the blessings of peace can be obtained, our dear people, whose interest alone is our guide, may remain in the perfect assurance that those blessings shall be secured to them.

(Signed) "IBRAHIM, Reis-Effendi."
ASIA.

A forest in India, 65 miles in length, and 28 in breadth, was set on fire in June last, through the negligence of some wood-cutters. At the date of the account, the conflagration had conti-

nued five weeks, and 50 villages in the vicinity of the forest had been destroyed. Many of the unfortunate and idolatrous natives, believing the calamity to be a direct visitation of some vengeful deity, and not choosing to survive the loss of their property, precipitated themselves into the flames.

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

Intelligence has been received, *via* America, of an attempt having been made by French emissaries to shake the allegiance of the people of the Philippine Isles to Ferdinand the Seventh; which was, however, frustrated by the Governor. The emissaries came originally from the Isle of France, and, being furnished with the necessary instructions, obtained, in the disguise of Japanese merchants, permission to settle some time at Manilla. About 300 of the native inhabitants suffered themselves to be seduced: some of the soldiery were also bought over; but the number and competence of the conspirators were still unequal to the execution of their plan. They had been flattered with an assurance, that a French naval force would, in the month of July, visit the Chinese Seas, and give them both assistance and protection. Disappointed in this expectation, they made a premature effort to seize the arsenal, and disarm the garrison, but were easily counteracted by Don Ferdinand de Folgueras, the Governor. They then surrendered at discretion, and 70 of them had since expiated their treason with their lives.

The Presidency of Chili, according to advices from the river Plate of the 13th Oct. had declared itself independent, and renounced its allegiance to Ferdinand VII. At the Caraccas, all the Europeans had been put into confinement.

Letters from various places on the island of Cuba give a melancholy detail of the combined effects of a hurricane and earthquake, experienced there at the close of October. The hurricane commenced at the Havannah on the 24th, by a gale from the Southward, which continued till the night of the 25th, when it fell for a few hours. On the following day two slight shocks of an earthquake were felt: the wind changed to the Northward, and during the ensuing 48 hours the contention of the elements was truly dreadful. The waves rose to a tremendous height, washing over the flag-staff of the castle, though 40 feet from the level of the sea, and sweeping the pier, a church, and 60 buildings away. Thirty-two vessels were driven on shore, and wrecked; out of which number, four were carried three miles up the country, and two nearly into

into the heart of the town. Five Americans were driven over to the Florida shore, where they went to pieces; but the greater part of their cargoes was preserved.

At St. Jago de Cuba the hurricane and earthquake were simultaneous in their destructive operation. There was a lapse of three days between the two principal shocks, which occurred both in the middle of the night. The inhabitants, on the first alarm, fled, half naked, into the open plain to the East of the town; but, though the danger appeared to cease for some time, the hurricane, by scattering the ruins of the buildings in various directions, rendered it too hazardous for the people to make any effectual effort to save their property. On the morning of the 28th the greater part of the town, which had escaped the fury of preceding shocks, was swallowed up, and a chasm, 20 feet broad, remained the only vestige of this frightful ruin. The river Aquadore, near which St. Jago was situated, was for some time agitated like the waves of the sea; but, though raised in the centre many feet above its ordinary level, did not overflow its banks.

At Quito, Spiritu Santo, and Choa, the hurricane has done great damage, pro-

strating the sugar-cane and plantain, and tearing the coffee-trees up by the roots. It is supposed that not more than half a crop will be averaged throughout the island.

The damage to the shipping at the Havannah is computed at 600,000 dollars; the injury at St. Jago cannot be correctly estimated; but the loss of lives at both places is believed to be not fewer than 350.

A lamentable occurrence took place in Port Royal Mountains, Jamaica. The dwelling-house, &c. and from 25 to 30 acres of full-bearing coffee, on the plantation of Mr. Robert G. Dalhouse, sunk down and disappeared on the 15th of November, and nothing but the ridge of the house was discernible. Some days previous to this accident, the earth was observed to crack, and sink in a trifling degree, and the house to be affected by it, when Mr. Dalhouse was advised to remove with his furniture; which he fortunately did. The cause is not well ascertained; but it is supposed to have been occasioned by a hollow or subterranean passage in the earth, which swallowed up the buildings, &c. as there was not the smallest symptom of an earthquake at the time.

MEMORIAL, respecting the Establishment of a Seminary for the Promotion of British Interests. Commercial and Political, in the Island of MALTA; submitted to the Consideration of his Majesty's Honourable Privy Council, Notaries and Proctors and Civilians, Ship-Owners and Merchants, individually and collectively; and particularly the Honourable East India, Russian, and Levant Companies; to the Consideration also of the African and other Societies, engaged in the Improvement of Geography, the Exploration of unknown Regions of the Earth, and all Manner of useful and liberal Investigation.

The reciprocal advantages of a commerce between Great Britain and the Coast of Barbary having become evident to Muley Solyman, the present Emperor of Morocco, who has the reputation of being more learned in the Mahomedan commentaries on the Koran, as well as of being of a more mild and generous disposition than any of his predecessors, wrote a letter with his own hand, not

many years ago, to his present Majesty, our good King, on this subject*. This letter remained in the Secretary of State's office here for some months, as no one could readily be found capable of translating it. This delay in returning an answer, naturally considered as a mark of disrespect, gave great offence to the Emperor.

An Institution of the kind now pro-

* In this letter, Muley Solyman gives his Majesty the sacred title of Sultan, and shews him greater respect than had ever before been paid by any Mussulman to a Christian. This circumstance coming to the knowledge of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Honourable Spencer Perceval, that gentleman expressed a wish to a friend of Mr. Grey Jackson's to have a translation; and the letter was transmitted to Mr. Jackson for that purpose. "Dr. Buffe," says Mr. Jackson, who delivered it, "assured me, it had been sent to one, if not both Universities, and to the Post-office; but that, either from a difference in the punctuation of the characters; or in the language itself, no one could be found capable of rendering it into English. This statement, however unaccountable it may appear to many, was afterwards further confirmed by passports, and other papers in African Arabic, being sent to me for translations, the want of which had detained vessels in our ports, and caused merchants in London to suffer from a loss of markets."—*An Account of the Empire of Morocco, &c.* By J. G. Jackson, Esq. p. 219.

posed

posed was established at Vienna by the Emperor Joseph II.; who, though justly accused of restless rash and innovation, is allowed by all candid men to have had a constant eye to the amelioration of the many and vast countries under his sovereign power, and to have made many improvements. In this academy of commerce, the pupils are instructed in a variety of foreign languages, and in the art of design and drawing. It is well known, that the Emperor was so intent on the extension of commerce, that he made an effort for the establishment of an Oriental Company at Embden. In subserviency to his great commercial views, he founded the academy just mentioned.

If there be a country on earth that has an interest in any academy for instruction in the languages of Maritime States, in different quarters of the world, it is Great Britain; and if there be one spot better adapted than another to its establishment, it is Malta. It were certainly to be wished, that instead of foreign interpreters and agents, often very imperfectly qualified for the business they undertake, and not always to be depended on for their fidelity and honesty, we should have faithful interpreters and agents of our own nation, whether for the purpose of mercantile correspondence, or the transaction of business in person, at factories or other stations; persons qualified to understand clearly, and both to speak and write with fluency Arabic, Turkish, Moorish, modern Greek, Latin, Italian and other languages, or dialects of the same original language. The policy of all civilized nations has generally provided for a due supply of public functionaries, in every department of importance, by furnishing the means of a suitable education; and, of late, the same measure has been resorted to by the East India Company, in establishing a college for the instruction of youth in the Persian and Arabic tongues, and in the history of the past and present state of Hindostan, and the Peninsula of India, and the countries with which our Possessions in the East have or may have most intercourse. Why should less attention be paid to the Mediterranean coast of Africa, so inviting to commerce, and the formation of new political connections? Should the appointment of Consuls, or other interpreters and agents, depend on chance? Or the interest that any person may have to procure a situation for himself under government, however unqualified? A man born and bred in the Western Isles, or the Highlands, and Northern parts of Scotland, cannot well be supposed to be master of

either the English or African languages. Yet these have been for some time the great nurseries of our agents in Barbary. And it is much to be regretted, that though the Barbary powers have always signified an earnest desire to have well-bred linguists from Britain, they have not been treated with a proper degree of consideration in this respect.

If it were at all necessary to illustrate the connexion between a command of languages and a wide range of commerce, it might be mentioned, that it is the widely diffused language of the Koran, that has opened so vast a field of commerce to the Mahomedans.

The facilitation which such a ready command of agency and correspondence is calculated to afford to various and extensive commerce, would contribute, in the same proportion, to the increase of the public Revenue; so that, were an academy for instruction in the languages of all great commercial nations to be established wholly at the public expence, there cannot be a doubt that it would be ultimately refunded to the publick, with large increase. But at Malta, such an academy may be founded, without imposing any burthen on the publick. All the property in the island of Malta which belonged to the antient order of the Knights of St. John, has, in right, devolved to the Crown of Great Britain. This property may be converted into a fund for the support of proper masters and a few scholars. The grand Library and the public buildings are at the disposal of his Majesty's civil Commissioner, who is at liberty, with the consent of his Majesty's Ministers, to appropriate some part or quarter thereof to public halls, and the residence of the masters and scholars on the foundation. We say *on the foundation*, because it may be reasonably presumed that some, nay not a few, of the natives of Malta will be disposed to send their sons to the proposed college; where they may be instructed in the English language as well as the others above mentioned; and thereby be well qualified to act in the capacities of consuls, commercial interpreters, and agents, and as travellers under the patronage of various literary and liberal individuals, or societies for the exploration of unknown regions, and the advancement of both natural and civil history. From Great Britain and Ireland too, ingenious and spirited young men might resort to the seminary at Malta, as the best preparative for such employment as has been stated; than which none can be imagined more creditable or more pleasant. In a word, besides the scholars on the foundation, others may

may attend the college of Malta in the same manner, as other students, besides the Bursars or scholars, do in our universities, particularly those of Scotland, where they board and lodge in the university towns, or very near vicinity, attend the hours of instruction, and repair to their own lodgings during the intervals between the different meetings of the classes. From the moderate expence of living in Malta, many youths from Great Britain and Ireland would be induced to make the knowledge of the modern languages a profession, and prove useful schoolmen on their return home, and as linguists abroad. From the circumjacent countries too, as Spain and Portugal, France, Italy, the Grecian islands, and Asia Minor, nay, and from all commercial countries, particularly Russia, if she retain her posts on the Euxine and the Caspian, it is not extravagant to anticipate, that young men may be attracted in process of time to the Commercial Institution at Malta: in which case, the acquirement of the languages most fitted for commercial agents, and persons travelling for other purposes, would be greatly facilitated by social converse among ingenious youth of different nations.

In proportion to the knowledge acquired by nations of each other's language, mutual intercourse would be promoted, and the asperities that arise from national antipathies be worn away. A liberal and enlarged sphere of sympathy would contribute more to the extension of commerce, than the most successful arms.

That this seminary may be the more alluring to the different nations on the Mediterranean shores, it might perhaps be thought advisable in case of success in the first attempts, to add some professorships in the liberal arts and sciences. The air of Malta is serene, pure, and salubrious. From its local situation in the centre nearly of the antient civilized world (for a large portion of the North of Africa acknowledged the dominion and influence of the Romans), it is calculated to enliven a thousand recollections of the progress of civilization from the cradle of arts and sciences. No where could an university be more happily established for a citizen of the world.

If the colonization of some islands in the Ionian Sea by the English, should go hand in hand with the establishment, and gradual improvement of a college at Malta, the advantages which might result from such joint establishments are incalculable. On this subject, the colonization of certain Grecian islands, the

author of this Memorial may perhaps submit his thoughts to the publick at a future period; in the mean time, it is of importance to observe, that both at Malta, and any settlement or settlements that might be made by Great Britain in the Greek islands, it would be of the last consequence to make provision for public worship: instruction in the doctrines and duties, and the due and solemn performance of the holy rites of the Christian religion. The alleged indifference and disregard of the English to religion seems, indeed, to render such provision indispensibly necessary.

The reign of his present Majesty has been nobly distinguished by voyages of discovery performed at the public expence, from the exalted motive of advancing knowledge, and thereby multiplying the resources of mankind, and particularly for the purpose of introducing arts and civilization among savage nations. There cannot be conceived any design more humane, more beneficial to the world at large, or more worthy of a King. In proportion to the extended intercourse of men and nations, knowledge is extended; and knowledge, as has been well observed by Lord Bacon, is power: "*Homo, Nature interpres atque minister, tantum potest quantum scit; natura enim obtemperando vincitur.*"

But to carry our researches into the inland regions of Africa, where perhaps civilization never prevailed, and into those of Asia, formerly civilized and polished, but now fallen into obscurity and barbarism; to explore regions on the Terra Firma, almost as much unknown to us as the islands were formerly in the Pacific ocean, and with whom we are more nearly connected by various relations, is a design not less humane, wise, or glorious. By travels, as well as voyages, new objects are discovered—new phenomena, natural and moral; remains of antiquity are found, and new productions of nature discovered. Traces are found of nations now extinct; and tribes and nations are found to exist in new and unheard-of circumstances or situations. Thus, the whole map of human nature, to use an expression of the late illustrious Mr. Edmund Burke, is unfolded; the superfluities, as well as the wants of different countries are found out; new political relations are formed; and all the sons of men, brought back as it were again into one family, have it in their power to co-operate for general improvement in all that gives grace, dignity, and comfort to life. Now, the establishment of a school for the languages

of the nations around the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, would evidently serve as a means for the attainment of all these objects. Commercial, political, literary, and scientific correspondence, and journeys to remote countries, would be facilitated; travelling, whether for gain or more liberal ends, would be made easy; the sphere of commerce would be enlarged, and a thirst after knowledge more and more excited by gratification.

It is not to be denied, that we are by no means so careful to cultivate an acquaintance with foreign nations, and thereby to extend our power by moral influence, as our neighbours the French. They have at this moment hundreds of emissaries in Persia, Arabia, and Africa, employed in cultivating an acquaintance, not only with the highest, but with all classes of the natives, for purposes commercial, political, and liberal. Their connexions and influence in Turkey are well known: the great number of travels in the Turkish dominions, published by Frenchmen, shews how attentive France has ever been to this rich and interesting part of the world. The decline of the English factories* in Turkey is fully accounted for by trade with India, and the Americans having been for 20 years the carriers of Europe. This circumstance is somewhat unfortunate; inasmuch as it may appear in the sight of the Turks, with whom every thing is uniform, fixed, and stable, a mark of declining power. By the establishment recommended at Malta, seconded by settlements in the Grecian islands, our trade in the Levant would be naturally revived, and carried to great extent and great advantage.

It is proposed, that, even at the outset, the pupils shall be instructed not only in languages, but arithmetick and the art of drawing. The Professors of English and other tongues most commonly known, or most easily acquired, might consist of travelling Fellows from the Universities; one of whom might be in holy orders, and officiate as the priest of the college. Skilful assistants are to be had at Malta, and in the University of Catania in Sicily. But though it be the interests of commerce, in the formation of such political connexions as these may require, that is the only object proposed by the establishment of an Anglo-Maltese College, in the first place, if this should

flourish to the extent reasonably to be expected, it might be improved into an University for all manner of literature and science; than which no Institution could redound more to the Interests of Britain, and the Glory of his present Majesty's reign.

IRISH NEWS.

Jan. 13. Three female servants of P. Mahony, esq. near *Killarney*, having unthinkingly placed some coals of fire in a room which had no chimney, two of them were found lifeless next morning, and the third was with difficulty recovered.

Jan. 14. A desperate affray occurred in the streets of *Howth* between the labourers employed at the new harbour. The parties engaged amounted to 300 men; and, after a severe conflict, were parted by the exertions of Lord *Howth* and Mr. *Lyster*, aided by a detachment of the military. Many of the rioters are so severely cut and maimed, as not to be expected to survive; and six of the ring-leaders are lodged in gaol.

Jan. 15. A horrid murder was committed this night near *Causheen*, county of *Clare*, on James O'Brien: the deceased, in company with his son, returning towards home, was fired at by some unknown assassin, who lay in concealment for him, near his own dwelling, when the unfortunate man received the contents of a loaded musket, and instantly fell; but the murderers not being satisfied that he was dispatched, and having heard him utter some sentences, they immediately approached him (the son having departed for assistance), and with savage brutality, before they retired, nearly severed the head from the body.

The Commissioners appointed by Parliament to enquire into the nature and extent of the several bogs in Ireland, with the practicability of draining and cultivating them, have made their First Report; in which they state, that the bogs comprize more than one-fourth of the entire superficial extent of Ireland, or about one million of English acres; that they form, as far as they have been examined, a mass of the peculiar substance called peat, of the average thickness of 25 feet, no where less than 12, nor found to exceed 42. This substance varies materially in its appearances and properties, in proportion to the depth at which it lies. On the upper surface it is covered with moss of various species, and to the depth of ten feet composed of a mass of the fibres of similar vegetables in different stages of decomposition; generally, however, too open in their texture to be applied to the purposes of fuel.

* Some years ago, the English Levant Factory Company in Smyrna counted 300 merchants of great consideration, with their apprentices and servants. This company, computed at 14 or 1500 opulent persons in one city, made it cheerful and busy.

fuel. Below this is a blackish turf; at a greater depth the fibres of vegetable matter cease to be visible, the colour of the turf becomes blacker, and its properties as fuel more valuable. Near the bottom of the bog it forms a black mass, which, when dry, has a strong resemblance to pitch or bituminous coal, and having a curvilinear fracture in every direction, with a black shining lustre, and susceptible of receiving a considerable polish. The Commissioners divided all the bogs, containing above 500 acres, in the counties of Kildare, King's County, Tipperary, Westmeath, and Longford, into seven districts, which they assigned to an equal number of engineers, with directions to examine and report thereon. Only one of the reports has been made out, namely, that in the Eastern division; which, according to the engineer, may be drained with facility at an expence of about 147,000*l.* and which would gain 22,490 Irish, or 36,430 English acres, and be convertible to all the purposes of husbandry.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Jan. 13. The ship *Cumberland*, Barret master, which arrived in the Downs this night from Quebec, sustained a gallant contest with four French lugger privateers the same morning, between Dover and Folkestone. Two of them, during a heavy fire with musketry, ran alongside, and boarded the *Cumberland*. The crew had previously retired to the cabin; but, as soon as about 30 men had come on-board, the captain ordered the ship to be cast off from the privateers, and immediately, at the head of his men, rushed forward, and cleared the deck, the greatest part of the boarders being killed, and the remainder jumping over-board. This attempt was repeated four different times, and frustrated in like manner; and the privateers, at length finding that their threat to give no quarter only animated the crew to greater exertion, and having a main-mast and bowsprit carried away, desisted and sheered off. Mr. Caward, chief mate, was wounded in the shoulder, and one seaman has since died of his wounds. The Enemy is supposed to have lost 60 men: Capt. B. killed three himself. The *Cumberland's* crew consisted of 26 men; those of the privateers of 270. The Lords of the Admiralty have, as a mark of their satisfaction at the gallantry exhibited on the occasion, granted each of the crew of the *Cumberland* a protection from the impress for 3 years.

Jan. 14. The Pavilion near *Scarborough*, the seat of R. Williamson, esq.

was totally consumed by fire. No part of the furniture could be saved.

Jan. 17. An atrocious disposition has been manifested at *Marefield*, on the borders of Ashdown Forest (Surrey) to which the Curate, the Rev. Mr. Bingham, has fallen a victim. For some time previous threatening letters had been sent; but at one *p. m.* on Thursday se'night, Mr. B. having heard a noise, got up, went down stairs, and perceived a man quitting the house. He attempted to open a door, but was obstructed by a part of the furniture raised against it; he then went round to an outward door, which he had bolted within before he went to bed, and found it broken open, and some furze faggots burning which had been brought into the room, and the furniture placed round them. The fire was so rapid, the parsonage being principally of wood, that it was with difficulty any lives were preserved. Two of the children were obliged to be thrown out of the window, and two were nearly suffocated before they could be extricated.

Jan. 18. Lately a barn belonging to Capt. Boulbee, of *Bunny*, in the neighbourhood of Nottingham, was accidentally set on fire and consumed, together with a quantity of corn. The accident was occasioned by the servant-man taking some live coals to thaw the pump, which communicated to the building, and set it in flames. The loss is estimated at 200*l.*

Jan. 19. A serious accident lately occurred on-board the *Jason*, a vessel lying in a part of *Boston Deep*, called Clay-pole, about four miles from the town. Business calling the Master away, before he quitted the ship he took the precaution to lock up the cabin, in which some swivel cartridges and a quantity of gunpowder were stored. During his absence, the mate of the vessel, to relieve the tediousness of waiting for a fair wind, imprudently forced open the cabin-door, took out some powder, and sallied forth to shoot sea-fowl, leaving on-board only a lad, about 14 years old. The boy, thus situated, amused himself by fetching a handful of powder, and throwing it by small quantities into the fire; but having, it is conjectured, scattered some between the cabin and the fire-place, the flame ran along the train, and instantaneously communicating with the main body of the powder, produced a tremendous explosion, which blew away the whole of the stern of the vessel, and caused her to sink, with a full cargo of oats on-board.

Jan. 21. The *Elizabeth* brig, a Plymouth trader, loaded with bale goods, caught

caught fire while lying in *Ramsgate* harbour, and though every exertion was used, the greatest part of the vessel and cargo were destroyed.

Jan. 21. The new aqueduct cast-iron bridge of the Grand Junction Canal, over the river Ouse, below *Stoney Stratford*, was opened with the usual ceremonies. The whole length of the iron work is 101 feet; it is wide enough for two boats to pass each other, and has a towing-path of iron attached to it. The bridge is firm and tight in every part, and displays not the least appearance of strain from the great weight on every part. The opening of this aqueduct, and the passage of trade over the embankment, are expected to add 500*l.* per month to the revenues of the Company.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Friday, Jan. 11.

Antonio Cardoza (a Portuguese), Mary Rogers, and Sarah Browne, were indicted at the Old Bailey Sessions for the wilful murder of J. Davis, a waterman, by giving him several stabs in the back with a knife. The two latter were disreputable females; and, having quarrelled in the street with the deceased, called upon Cardoza, who was known to them, to espouse their quarrel, which he immediately did by stabbing the deceased. The learned Judge stated a distinction to exist between the cases of Cardoza and Sarah Browne. There was a quarrel and heat of blood between her and the deceased, but none between him and Cardoza. Cardoza was found guilty of Murder, Sarah Browne of Manslaughter, and Mary Rogers acquitted.—Cardoza was executed on Monday the 14th, opposite Newgate. He persisted to the last in asserting his innocence. Previous to his being brought from the press-yard, he cried bitterly; but, on mounting the scaffold, he acted with becoming fortitude. After being suspended the usual time, the body was conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital for dissection.

Friday, Jan. 18.

This night a fire broke out in a sugar-baker's warehouse at Puddledock, which destroyed the premises, with a great quantity of goods.

Saturday, Jan. 19.

A snake, 14 inches long, and weighing three-quarters of a pound, was shot in the fields between Primrose Hill and Hampstead.

Monday, Jan. 21.

This night a fire broke out in a house in Oakley-street, Lambeth, which totally consumed the same.

The same night a fire broke out, about seven o'clock, in some premises in Cockhill, Shadwell.

Monday, Jan. 21.

The baneful effects resulting from sleeping in a room with charcoal burning, were exemplified at Bayswater; where a poor woman, delivered but a few days before, with her husband, was, on the door being broken open, found suffocated, with the infant alive, and sucking at the mother's breast.

Wednesday, Jan. 23.

This evening a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Bolland, hatter, in Jewin-street, Westminster, occasioned by a boy leaving a candle burning near a quantity of shavings. The work-shop was entirely consumed.

Thursday, Jan. 24.

A fire broke out this morning, in an out-house at a baker's in Goswell-street; which destroyed the whole of the premises where it began.

Friday, Jan. 25.

A fire broke out this night, at a wheelwright's yard in Whitechapel, which entirely consumed the premises.

Sunday, Jan. 27.

At 12 o'clock the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Earl of Moira, Lords Dundas and Keith, arrived at the Chapel Royal, St. James's; when the service of the day began, which was read with great solemnity by the Rev. Mr. Pridden, and the Litany by the Rev. Mr. Hayes. On the Bishop of London (the Dean of the Chapel) and the Rev. Mr. Holmes (the Sub-Dean) entering the altar, to read the Communion-service, they turned to the Royal closet, and made their obeisance to the Prince, as is customary when the King is present. A Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Maddy, from Acts, iv. 12; after which the anthem of "God is our Hope and Strength" was sung; and at a quarter past two o'clock his Royal Highness descended from the closet, and, followed by the three above Noble Lords, went up the aisle of the Chapel, and took his seat under a canopy, and the Lords on the opposite side of the Altar; when the Sub-Dean presented to the Prince a gold dish, and his Royal Highness put in his offering, and afterwards the same was presented to the Lords attending him. The Dean, after taking the sacrament himself, administered it to his Royal Highness, and to the three Noble Lords, and Mr. Maddy, who had preached. On his Royal Highness leaving the Chapel, he was again received with military honours.

Wednesday, Jan. 30.

We have great pleasure in saying, that his Majesty's health has much improved during the present month. He has been able to walk on Windsor Terrace several times, accompanied by his Physicians.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. **A**T High Wycombe, Bucks, the wife of Lieut.-col. Sir Howard Douglas, bart. a daughter.

Jan. 7. In Foley-place, the Hon. Mrs. Werninck, a son.

Jan. 8. At Warren's Hotel, Charles-street, St. James's-square, the Right Hon. Lady Bruce, a son.

At Blackheath, the Countess of Selkirk, a daughter.

Jan. 10. In Portman-square, the wife of Sir John Lowther Johnstone, a son and heir.

Jan. 14. At Eltham, the wife of the Hon. Herbert Gardner, a daughter.

Jan. 15. At Dalkeith-house, Scotland, the Countess of Queensberry, a daughter.

At Cossey-hall, Norfolk, Lady Jerningham, a daughter.

In Bedford-row, Mrs. W. Donville, a daughter.

The wife of Mr. Thomas Smith, of the Borough, two fine boys.

Jan. 17. In Gloucester-place, the Countess of Albemarle, a son.

Jan. 21. In Seymour-place, Viscountess Hamilton, a son and heir.

Lately. At Ashley-park, Surrey, the wife of Sir Henry Fletcher, bart. High Sheriff of Cumberland, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

1810, **J**OHN Trower, esq. of Berkeley-square, Dec. 12. to Sophia, daughter of William Baker, esq. late M. P. for Hertford.

Lately. Lieut.-gen. D. Wemyss, governor of Tynemouth, to Miss Tucker, the Tottenham heiress.

Rev. William Tremayne, rector of St. Mary's, Scilly, to Mary Richards, of St. Kevern, Cornwall.

1811, *Jan.* 1. Jesse Gregson, esq. of Hawkhurst, Kent, to Catherine, eldest daughter of Henry Shuttleworth, esq. of Great Bowden, Leicestershire.

Jan. 2. John Francis Gunning, esq. of Brunswick-square, barrister, to Elizabeth Knight, great niece of Wm. Sollers, esq. banker, of Blandford, Dorset, and great grand-daughter of the late Abraham Gapper, esq. serjeant at law, of Balsome-house, Somerset.

Jan. 3. At Dunraven-castle, the Hon. Windham Henry Quin, M. P. for Limerick, to Caroline, only daughter of Thomas Wyndham, esq. M. P. for Glamorganshire.

Jan. 4. At Wellow, near Bath, Mr. Micah Gibbs, jun. of White Ox Mead, to Miss Martha Pownall, daughter of Mr. Thomas Pownall, Lisson-grove.

Jan. 5. Nathanael Bogle French, jun. esq. of Dulwich, Surrey, to Elizabeth, only child of the late Hon. Wm. Jackson, Chief Justice of Jamaica.

Jan. 9. At Marksbury, the Rev. Wm. Brudenell Barton, rector of Timsbury, Somerset, and prebendary of Wells, to Miss Webb, daughter of the late James W. esq. a Post Captain in the Royal Navy, and Governor of Newfoundland.

Jan. 14. Rich. Strode, esq. of Newbam-park, Devon, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Sir Frederick Leman Rogers, of Blackford, in the same county.

Jan. 15. At Honiton, the Rev. H. A. Hughes, of Uplyme, to Sophia Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Honeywood, rector of Honiton, and Chaplain to the Prince.

Jan. 17. Thomas Turner, esq. of Simbern-park, Essex, to Grace, fourth daughter of the late John Newman, esq. of Hampstead.

Jan. 22. At Hadleigh, Suffolk, the Rev. Frederick Croker, vicar of Gaxhill, Lincolnshire, and Pedishel, Suffolk, to Anne, dau. of the late Capt. Walker Batterell.

Lately. Capt. Butler, 4th drag. guards, to Miss Carden, daughter of Sir J. C. bart. of Templemore, Tipperary.

Henry Bowen, esq. of West Cowes, to the widow Blankenhagen, of Osborn-cottage, with a fortune of 10,000*l.*

Rev. David Williams, LL. B. second master of Winchester-college, to Amelia, daughter of the Rev. Wm. Goddard, of Stargroves, Hampshire.

Rev. James Osborne Stokes, of Wells-cot-house, Worcestershire, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Brett, esq. of Minster-abbey.

DEATHS.

1810, **A**T Oxburgh, Norfolk, in consequence of a hæmorrhage from the lungs, Mary-Margaret, last surviving daughter of the Rev. Joshua White, rector of that parish. Her tender and unwearied filial duty, her alacrity in kindness to her friends, her uniform, discreet, and active beneficence to her neighbours, in their temporal and spiritual concerns, proceeded out of a truly Christian heart, were aided by a sound and cultivated understanding, and adorned by the happiest temper. They made her life lovely, and will make her memory affectionately cherished. Her venerable parents, supported and cheered by her through a long old age, are thus left, one in his 87th, the other in her 83rd year, to sustain their infirmity, by the spirit of those holy hopes and consolations, which they diligently cultivated and successfully matured in her.

Oct. 8. At St. Anne's, Jamaica, Jemima, youngest daughter of Mr. Siocombe, of H. M. Customs, at Bristol.

Nov. ... At Kingston, Jamaica, of a fever incidental to the climate, Mr. Townsend Usher, late of Bristol.

Dec.

Dec. 15. At Brentford, in her 70th year, Mrs. Sarah Trimmer, the well-known and respected Authoress of several excellent books. She was the only daughter of Joshua Kirby, esq. designer in perspective to their Majesties (of whom see some *Memoirs*, principally compiled by Mrs. Trimmer, in our vol. LXXVIII. p. 4.) "This excellent lady was summoned from a world of trouble and sorrow, by one of the most gentle calls that ever was sent from Heaven to a human being: while sitting in her chair, perusing the letters of a deceased friend, she sank as it were into a tranquil slumber; and so peaceful was her end, that the moment when the soul was separated from the body could not be exactly ascertained.—It is an erroneous opinion among many persons, that Mrs. T. desired and prayed that she might be removed from this world in the very manner in which she really was. This, however, was far from being the case; it is true, that she always wished to be spared the pain of a lingering illness, and had great dread of her faculties being impaired by age: she was, however, so fully aware of the many imperfections and errors to which human nature is liable, that it was her earnest desire to have some time allowed her to prepare for death.—Though fortune had lavished no extraordinary gifts upon her, the poor ever found in Mrs. T. a friend who was always ready to supply their wants. Without those superior advantages of education which the females of the present day possess in so eminent a degree, she has, by her own diligence and application, contributed in a most wonderful manner to the improvement of the rising generation, through the means of those works which are approved of and admired by the most learned and distinguished persons of the age. Possessed of a naturally good understanding, a clear perception, a sound judgment, a pious and benevolent heart, and a strong desire to be useful to others, she succeeded so well in the task which she had undertaken, that while the extreme humility of her mind prevented her wishing or seeking for fame, her character became known and applauded, not only in every part of her native country, but also in some of its most distant colonies." Her remains were deposited in the family-vault at Ealing, on Saturday, Jan. 5; and a Funeral Sermon was preached at New Brentford, Jan. 6, by Mr. Haverfield; which shall be more fully noticed in our next; and from which the foregoing extract is taken.—A correct list of Mrs. Trimmer's publications is here subjoined: 1. "A little Spelling-book for young Children;" 2. "Easy Lessons; a Sequel to the above;" 3. "LXIV Prints taken from the Old Testament; with a Description, in a

Set of easy Lessons;" 4. "LXIV Prints from the New Testament, and, Description;" 5. "LXIV Prints of Roman History, with Description;" 6. "LXIV Prints of English History, with Description;" 7. "A Comment on Dr. Watts's Divine Songs for Children;" 8. "An easy Introduction to the Knowledge of Nature, and Reading the Holy Scriptures;" 9. "An Abridgment of Scripture History; consisting of Lessons from the Old Testament;" 10. "An Abridgement of the New Testament; consisting of Lessons composed chiefly from the Gospels;" 11. "A Scripture Catechism; containing an Explanation of the above Lessons in the Style of Familiar Conversation," in 2 vols. The four last articles were written originally for children in the lower classes of life; but they have been adopted into many schools and families, for the instruction of those of superior condition. 12. "An Attempt to familiarise the Catechism of the Church of England;" 13. "An Explanation of the Office of Baptism, and of the Order of Confirmation in the Common Prayer-book;" 14. The same, with "Questions for the Use of Teachers;" 15. "A Companion to the Book of Common Prayer; containing a Practical Comment on the Liturgy, Epistles, and Gospels. This work, though principally intended for young persons, has proved satisfactory to persons of maturer years. 16. The same in two vols. with "Questions for the Use of Teachers;" 17. "Sacred History, selected from the Scriptures, with Annotations and Reflections." This work is executed upon a peculiar plan, and was composed with a view of exciting in young minds an early taste for divine subjects, and of furnishing persons of maturer years, who have not leisure for the works of more voluminous Commentators, with assistance in the study of the Scriptures. The historical events are collected from the various books of which the Sacred Volume is composed, and arranged in a regular series; many passages of the Prophetic writings, and of the Psalms, are interwoven with the respective parts of the history to which they relate; and the whole illustrated by annotations and reflections, founded on the best authorities. 18. "Fabulous Histories; designed to teach the proper Treatment of Animals." 19. "The Guardian of Education;" in 5 vols. This was a periodical work, which was published at first in monthly, and afterwards in quarterly numbers. It was undertaken with the pious and benevolent design of assisting young mothers in the education of their children, and was continued through twenty-eight numbers; when the fatigue which attended so laborious a task, and a multiplicity of other avocations, obliged

obliged the venerable Editor and Authoress to relinquish it.

Dec. 23. In North-street, Fitzroy-square, aged 72, Rear-admiral John Boyle.

Dec. 25. In Duke-street, Manchester-square, after a severe illness, aged 68, Cuthbert Baines, esq. a Post Captain of His Majesty's Navy. He married first, in 1774, Lydia, daughter and one of the coheiresses of George Veale, esq. of Penzance, by Margaret, eldest daughter of Walter Borlase, LL. D. of Castle Horneck, and niece to the Rev. Dr. Borlase, author of "The Natural History of the County of Cornwall." By her, who died in 1805, Captain Baines had five sons and two daughters. In 1808 he married, secondly, Miss Mawby, by whom he has left no issue.

Dec. ... In High-street, Marylebone, in her 77th year, Mrs. Anne Shirley, fifth daughter of the Hon. Laurence S. (who was the tenth and youngest son of Robert first Earl Ferrers). She was aunt to the present Earl.

Lately. Aged 71, Mrs. Richardson, of Ivy-house, near Coningsby.

In Killaloe, John Cox, esq. M. D. and justice of the peace for the county of Tipperary.

The wife of Mr. Cooke, surgeon, of Gloucester.

1811, Jan. 1. In Silvester-row, Hackney, after an illness of a few days, and in the 21st year of her age, Miss Anne Butler, third daughter of Mr. William B. of Oxford-court, Cannon-street. To commemorate departed worth, is an office ever agreeable to duty and feeling; and often are the sympathies of our frame strongly interested, when merited praises and a few flowers are scattered over the grave in which female excellence is entombed. Miss Butler's superior understanding was invigorated by the pursuits of useful knowledge. With ancient history, as well sacred as profane, and with the annals of her native country, and of modern Europe, she was conversant. An extensive acquaintance with Geography, and with Biography and Chronology (employed as its auxiliaries), rendered her familiar with a multitude of circumstances, and of anecdotes, that related to celebrated places, with the memorable characters who have appeared on the stage of life, and with the important eras which have marked its varied drama. Though she did not undervalue nor neglect the charms of French Literature, nor omit to avail herself of the opportunities of improvement which education and which conversation presented, it was principally by the perusal of historic works in our own language, and of the productions of some of the most eminent of our Classics and

Poets, that her taste was refined, her imagination enriched, and her judgment strengthened; at the same time that some brilliant passages in their writings served to exercise her memory, and were the favourites of her leisure hours. Miss Butler's form was elegant, her countenance intelligent and expressive, and her movements graceful. In her hand-writing there was much beauty; her taste had been improved by her proficiency in drawing. When she occasionally joined in the dance, she could not but be admired; and when she played on the pianoforte, the effects produced by her correctness of judgment, her delicacy of ear, and the skilfulness of her hand, were not unfrequently heightened by the clearness and melody of her voice. Her manners were polished and pleasing; she had a very obliging and delightful disposition; and, as vivacity and sensibility were perhaps its chief characteristics, and as she had much activity of mind, her company was courted, and she diffused animation and happiness throughout the circle in which she moved. But, alas! she had a heart too susceptible of the finer feelings of our nature. The too eager contemplation of the supposed scenes of future happiness which had recently opened upon her mind, the powerful effect produced by the consequent congratulations of her friends, and the conflicting feelings, created by the prospect of her union with one to whom she was attached, and by her regret at leaving a parental roof, where she had been happy and kindly treated, gave rise to a nervous affection of the mind, which, as her constitution was delicate, speedily terminated in her death. How important, therefore, and how necessary is it (especially for females of a similar age, and of an equal sensibility) not only that those repulsive principles of our nature, fear, anger, and aversion, should be strictly regulated; but also those lovely passions, hope and joy, which sometimes successively delight, dazzle, and overwhelm us! That we should maintain the perpetual ascendancy of reason, and keep under controul even our mildest and most pleasurable emotions, is a maxim on which we should never cease to act. We are frail, and constantly touch the threshold of eternity. Even the sunshine of the soul may be converted into a destructive blaze.

"Turn hopeless thought, turn from her:
thought repell'd,

Resenting rallies, and wakes ev'ry woe.
Snatch'd ere thy prime! and in thy bridal
hour! [smil'd;
And when kind fortune, with thy lover,
And when high-flavour'd thy fresh-op'ning
joys; [complete."
And when blind man pronounce'd thy bliss
At

At Needham Market, Suffolk, Captain Stephenson Kitching, born March 19, 1738. He was the second son of John Kitching, esq. of Carleton, near Skipton, co. York, by Margaret, his second wife, who was daughter of John Stephenson, esq. of Old Laund, in the forest of Pendle, co. Lancaster. On the 21st of October, 1774, he entered himself a volunteer officer in the first West Riding Militia, Yorkshire, then commanded by Col. Sir Geo. Saville, bart. He married to his first wife, Anne, daughter of Henry Little, citizen of London, by whom he had one daughter, who died Aug. 21, 1788, aged 19 years and a half; to his second wife (1770) Diana, widow of John Proby, of Elton, Northamptonshire, esq. who was M. P. for Stamford, co. Lincoln, and also for the county of Huntingdonshire, 1788; to his third wife, Anna Maria, only daughter of T. Burnett, of London, esq. and widow of Thomas Hartley, merchant, of Fish-street-hill, London; he married to his fourth wife, Jane, daughter of Mr. Tabor, of Brightlandsea, Essex, gent. and widow of James Peto, of Stratford-grove, Essex, esq.; he married to his fifth wife, Miss Beddingfield, of Needham Market, Suffolk, who survives him.

Mr. Thomas Baird, of the house of John and George Button and Company, Bread-street.

Endeared to her acquaintance for gentleness of manners, and sweetness of disposition, Mrs. Culliford, relict of the late Thomas C. esq. of Clifton.

At Cheltenham, in his 37th year, James Maxwell, esq. of Orange-grove, in the Island of Tobago; who had a few months ago returned to this country on account of ill health. His honourable and upright principles as a man of business, his pleasing and social qualities as a companion and friend, had long secured him the respect and esteem of a most numerous and respectable circle of acquaintance, who have to lament his early loss. Mr. Maxwell was of the family of Monteth, in Scotland, and first cousin to her Grace the Duchess of Gordon; and, what is rather an uncommon circumstance, was one of nine brothers, the whole of whom, except himself, have been bred up in the service of their country; in which service, a few years ago, he had the misfortune to lose two of his beloved brothers, both Captains in the army, of considerable reputation. Mr. Maxwell leaves behind him six brothers, three of whom are Post Captains in the Navy, who have eminently distinguished themselves in the service of their King and Country on several occasions; two are Captains of Artillery, and one is in the service of the Honourable East India Company.

Randle Ford, esq.

At Norton, near Stockton, aged 62, Francis Smith, esq. one of the people called Quakers.

Jan. 2. In St. Leonard's Hospital, Newark, Mr. Rob. Long, formerly an eminent corn-factor.

In his 18th year, Joseph Willis Heath, youngest son of Mr. Joseph H. of Standard-hill, near Nottingham. He was accidentally drowned, while endeavouring to ascertain the strength of some ice on a fish-pond near Beeston.

Mr. John Stevenson, of Barton, near Nottingham.

At Edgehill, near Liverpool, in his 72d year, Mrs. Norris, relict of Thomas N. esq. merchant, formerly of that place.

Aged 50, the wife of Mr. Gelsthorpe, farmer, of Upton.

Jan. 3. At Brompton, the Rev. Henry Hodges, vicar of Embleton, co. Northumb.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Alex. G. K. Shippard, student at the Royal Naval College, eldest son of Capt. A. S. R. N.

Of an apoplexy, Geo. Fryer, esq. of Chancery-lane.

At Trowell, Notts, aged 23, Augustus Parkyns, esq. nephew to Sir John Borlase Warren, of Stapleford-hall.

At Miss Garsed's, Shirehampton, aged 95, Mrs. D. Wilkinson; and on the 6th inst. aged 56, Miss Garsed.

Geo. Frederic, son of Mr. Lockley, surgeon, of Half Moon-street.

After a few days' illness, Mr. Wm. Guppy, of Chard, Somerset, last brother of Mr. G. of Bristol.

Aged 63, John Morley, esq. of Holme-hall, near Brigg.

Jan. 4. Aged 42, Mr. Wm. May, of Crispin-street, Spital-fields.

The wife of Mr. Benjamin Nind, jun. of Peckham.

On Clapham common, the wife of John Smith, esq. banker, Lombard-street.

At Knightsbridge, aged 63, Mrs. Elizabeth Delegal, relict of Henry Sacheverell D. esq. late of the Island of Barbadoes.

At Hammersmith, in her 64th year, Mrs. Phoebe Burnell.

At Glasgow, in the 63d year of his age, Mr. John Reekie, teacher of the Greek and Latin languages. Though his whole life had been laboriously devoted to the instruction of youth in the principles of Greek and Roman Literature, he yet found means to acquire a critical acquaintance with the antient Classics, and a profound knowledge of the structure of their languages, which has not been surpassed in any period; and is perhaps without parallel in the present. A happy sagacity, aided by a memory uncommonly retentive, enabled his unwearied zeal to surmount many obstacles which had baffled the most celebrated scholars; and

and his numerous MSS. display, in every page, proofs of original and luminous investigation. It is to be lamented as an irreparable loss to the learned world, that these writings, rich in new views and illustrations of many of the most intricate and obscure pages of antiquity, sacred and profane, should have been left by his death, in the state rather of desultory notes, than of commentaries fit for publication. His extensive library is composed chiefly of the scarcest and most valuable editions of the Classics, and is supposed to contain a collection of Greek Grammarians, perhaps unequalled by any other in the kingdom. His vast erudition was not encumbered, as we often see it, with pedantic state and solemn ostentation: on the contrary, he was characterized by a playful simplicity of manner, and a liberal disposition to communicate, in the plainest and most expressive style, his stores of learning. His last illness was lingering and painful—he bore it with the firmness of a philosopher, and contemplated its issue with the pious resignation of a Christian. His valuable collection of books will, we understand, be sold in Edinburgh. We wish, for the sake of his relatives, that it were otherwise ordered; for London (we believe) is the only market in which such books as Mr. Reekie was in the habit of collecting, will bring their full value.

The infant son of John Morris, esq. of Bryn, Glamorganshire.

Aged 94, Mrs. Sedgley, of Bath, widow of Samuel S. esq. formerly one of the Corporation of Bristol.

Jan. 5. At Wolverhampton, in her 82d year, Mrs. Reynolds, widow of the late Thomas R. esq. of Willen-hall, Staffordsh.

Suddenly, Anne, wife of Mr. W. Rees, of Park street, Marylebone.

At Whitby, aged 85, Mr. Rich. Watkins. And, about the same time, his son, Mr. William Watkins, author of "The Whitby Spy," "Fall of Carthage," and other ingenious performances.

At Hinckley, aged 63, Mr. Luke Wright; in whose character sobriety, industry, punctuality, and honesty, were predominant traits. He formerly took a very active part in instructing the Church choir; and though by no means eminent as a performer, knew well the theory of musick. As a composer, he was not below mediocrity; he never published any of his productions, yet they seldom failed, when performed, to give satisfaction to an audience. His anthems, as well as his other pieces, are written strictly according to rules of composition, and evidently prove, that the author of them possessed both ingenuity and fertility of imagination.

Mr. Samuel Sharratt, jun. of Walsall.

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Aged 39, Mr. John Clarkson, insurance-broker, of Hull.

Jan. 6. At Abington, advanced in years, Mr. W. Barney, one of the Corporation of that city.

Jan. 7. At Islington, Mrs. H. Osborne, relict of Wm. O. esq. formerly a wholesale linen-draper in the Borough.

At Islington, aged 58, Thomas Roddy, esq. He had resided for a long period in Bengal.

In his 79th year, A. Brodie, esq. iron-founder, of Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, one of the most benevolent of human beings. His loss will be severely felt by the poor. He possessed an immense property; the greater part of which he has directed to be shared amongst his nephews and nieces.

Aged 65, Mrs. Susan Mills, sister of Mr. Thomas M. of Milk-street.

At Major Price's, Leigh, the wife of T. Powell, esq. of Henbury.

The eldest daughter of William Snell, esq. of Salisbury-hall, Herts.

At Exmouth, Devon, William Carson, esq. formerly of Charleston, South Carolina.

In Upper Belgrave-place, Pimlico, aged 72, Geo. Aust, esq. formerly an eminent goldsmith in the Strand.

Jan. 8. In Portland-street, Sir Francis Bourgeois, the Historical Painter. He has bequeathed his fine collection of pictures, and the bulk of his fortune, to Dulwich-college. An addition is in consequence to be made to the gallery of that ancient edifice, for the purpose of receiving the pictures; and an ample provision is made for keeping them in due preservation.

Mary Anne, wife of Charles Pope, esq. of Park-street, Bristol.

In New-street, Spring-gardens, the wife of John Proctor Anderdon, esq.

In her 75th year, Mrs. Roberts, widow of the late Rev. James R. rector of Wolverton, and vicar of Stoneley, Warwicksh.

The wife of the Rev. Langham Rokeby, rector of Arthingworth, Northamptonsh.

Aged 71, Mrs. Goss, relict of Mr. John G. of Park-street, Birmingham.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, in her 66th year, the wife of Sir John Pinhorn, of Southwark, and of Ringwood-house, Isle of Wight.

Jan. 9. At Petworth, Sussex, Mrs. Spersholt.

At Limehouse, aged 59, Mrs. Mitchell, relict of James M. esq.

Aged 79, Mr. Edw. Stevenson, framersmith, of Derby-road, near Nottingham.

Aged 58, Mr. Rich. Stainton, of Hull, nearly 40 years clerk in the house of Wm. Williamson, esq.

In Great George-street, Rutland-square, Dublin, the wife of T. Wallace, esq. barrister at law,

At

At Gilmorton, Leicestershire, William Chandler, gent.

Jan. 10. At Dudley, after a short illness, in his 35th year, Mr. Daniel Hughes, mercer and draper.

At Gretna-green, aged 79, Mr. Joseph Paisley, the celebrated Coupler. He was born at Kerkandrew-up-Esk, in Cumberland, and early in life was bound apprentice to a tobacconist. He soon left his trade, to follow the employment of a fisherman; and he was allowed by his contemporaries, from his uncommon strength and agility, to be the most expert man in the use of the *lister*, for the destruction of salmon, of any ever heard of. His delight was in talking of juvenile feats of activity, and the immense quantities of brandy he could have drunk, without feeling the smallest effects from intoxication. He was accustomed to relate, in the presence of concurring witnesses, that he frequently swallowed a pint of unadulterated brandy at one draught. He dwelt with complacency on a celebrated achievement of which he shared the glory of a great brother drinker: they consumed, without any assistance whatever, no less than *ten gallons* of brandy in three days. For the last 40 years of his life he is supposed to have drunk not less than two bottles of brandy daily. (See our vol. LXXVII. pp. 707, 802.)

Suddenly, aged 78, Mr. John Terry, ship-owner, of Brook-street, Hall.

In his 67th year, the Rev. Chas. Walker, rector of Slimbridge, Gloucestershire, and in commission of the peace for that county. He was formerly fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford; M. A. 1769; B. D. 1783.

Mr. John Hunt, second warehouse-keeper of H. M. Excise of Bristol.

At Thoresby-park, near Ollerton, Nottingham, the Rev. Mr. Saltreen (a near relation of Lady Manners.) While he was skating in the park, the ice suddenly gave way, and he was drowned before any assistance could reach him.

At Annadale, co. Antrim, aged 61, the Hon. William-John Skeffington, Constable of Dublin-castle, and formerly M. P. for 30 years for the borough of Antrim. He was the third son of Clotworthy S. 4th Viscount and first Earl of Massereene, by Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Henry Eyre, esq. of Rowter, co. Derby, and brother of Clotworthy, the late, and of Henry, the present and third Earl of Massereene and sixth Viscount.

Jan. 1. In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, the wife of Mr. Furber, of Lewisham.

At Blackbeath, Alexander Massen, esq.

In Castle-street, Leicester-square, in his 65th year, Thomas Thompson, esq.

In Berkeley-sq. James Adamson, esq.

In Red Lion-street, Holborn, Mr. Emanuel Thorley, many years an eminent linen-draper there.

In Cooke's-court, London, Mr. Thomas Ward, solicitor, brother of John W. esq. of Marlborough.

At Brahead-abbey, parish of Paisley, aged 95, Marian Sproull, who married in 1723 James Stevenson, by whom she had only one son and one daughter. She has left 15 grand-children, 40 great grand-children, and 10 great great grand-children. She had seen seven generations, five of whom were alive at one time.

At Mansfield, aged 74, Anne wife of Mr. Thomas Parkin, sen. grocer and baker.

At Mansfield, aged 77, Mr. James Marriott, corn-dealer.

Jan. 12. Aged 77, Mr. Thomas Robinson, of Willoughby, near Sleaford.

Aged 82, Mrs. Smith, widow, mother of Mr. Joseph S. of the Royal-Oak, Lincoln.

The infant daughter of Andrew Loughnan, esq. of Bedford-place, Russell-square.

Mrs. Jackson, of Skinner-street, Somers-town.

At Windsor, in her 59th year, the wife of William Gorton, esq.

Mrs. S. Young, of Lewin's-mead, Bristol.

Mrs. Eaton, relict of the late Mr. Peter E. of Bristol.

At Innox-hill, near Frome, John Vincent, esq. an eminent surgeon.

Jan. 13. At Cromwell, near Newark; at an advanced age, the wife of James Bradley, gent.

In Cleveland-court, St. James's-place, in his 76th year, Patrick Clafon, esq.

Samuel, youngest son of Mr. Falbous, of Great Charles-street, Birmingham.

In Upper Guildford-street, Mrs. Hinckley, relict of the late Dr. H. many years treasurer of the college of Physicians.

At Westbourne-place, King's-road, aged 65, William-Thos. Lewis, esq. comedian.

He was born at Ormskirk, in Lancashire, March 4, 1748-9. His grandfather was a Clergyman, rector of Trahere, in Caermarthenshire, and second son of Erasmus Lewis, esq. (private secretary to Mr. Hak-

ley, minister to Queen Anne) the confidential friend of Pope and Swift, whose name appears so often in their correspondence.

His father, Mr. William Lewis, served his time to a linen-draper on Tower-

hill, but quitted business for the stage. He performed in Dublin at the same time with Garrick, under the direction of the then manager, Mr. Sheridan.

In 1749, young Lewis was carried to Ireland, and educated at a grammar-school at Armagh, kept by a Mr. Heapy, whose son lost a leg in the service of the East-India Company, and in consequence thereof obtained a considerable post in the India-house.

Mr. Lewis went on the stage very young, and early distinguished himself at Edinburgh, under

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the management of Mr. Digges. In 1771 he was at Dublin, and by his performance of *Belcour*, drew the town to the Little Theatre, Capel-street, where he was engaged in opposition to Mr. Mossop, who attempted the same part at the rival theatre, Crow-street. In the gay scenes Lewis was superior, but Mossop had the advantage in the impassioned ones; it was, however, one of Mossop's worst characters. Happily for Lewis, Macklin was in Dublin when he was performing, who, on his return to England, made so favourable a report of him to Mr. Colman, the manager of Covent-Garden, that he immediately sent for him. His first appearance was October 13, 1776, in his favourite character of *Belcour*. Mr. Colman was so well satisfied with Mr. Lewis, that he allotted him, in the same season, a principal part in his then new Comedy of *The Man of Business*; from this time he continued gradually rising in the estimation of the Publick, succeeding first by the indisposition, and afterwards by the deaths, of Mr. Woodward and Mr. Barry, to their principal characters, which he performed from 1776 to 1782, when he became Deputy Manager of Covent-Garden Theatre; and one of his first acts shewed his good sense, in quitting the buskin for the sock, in which latter his superiority was very apparent. In this arduous station, he conducted himself with so much propriety and justice towards the Proprietors, and with so much suavity of manners towards his brothers and sisters of the sock and buskin, that when, in consequence of a severe fit of illness in the Spring of 1805, he was under the necessity of resigning the situation, he retired with the best wishes of all. Since his secession from public life, he became a joint proprietor with Mr. Knight in the Liverpool and Manchester Theatres; which have flourished under their superintendence, to the great advantage of the Company, and to the delight of several audiences.—As an actor, Mr. Lewis was unequalled in the sprightly cast of comedy, and there was an indescribable elegance in his deportment, which no modern actor could even imitate with success. In the sustaining a part which comprehended serious dignity, such as *Lord Townley*, he was inferior to Mr. Smith and Mr. Holman; but in such fashionable and flippant characters as *Sir Harry Flutter*, *Tom Shuffleton*, and *Sir Charles Racket*, he was eminently attractive, and left all rivalry at a measureless distance. As a man, he was upright and good—as a husband, father, friend, he united all those endearing qualities which will make his loss irreparable to his afflicted widow, his affectionate children, and to an attached circle of acquaintance.—Mr. Lewis's health had been

gradually declining for some length of time; and the misery occasioned him by the death of a most amiable daughter, about 12 months since, quite overcame him. It brought on a train of low and afflicting disorders, which baffled the exertions of his medical advisers, and finally terminated his existence, whilst in the arms of his unhappy family. He has left a most amiable lady to lament his loss, formerly Miss Leeson, of Covent-Garden Theatre, whom he married in Dublin, about 50 years since, by whom he has had several sons and daughters, the majority of whom are now living. His eldest son went out to India, with recommendations equal to any ever sent from this country, and which, to the credit of both father and son, were voluntarily offered and given; he has also a son on the stage, who has acquired much reputation at Hull.

In his 74th year, the Rev. Edw. Howman, rector of Gissing and Flordon, and in the commission of the peace for Suffolk.

At Knightsbridge, aged 56, Mr. Geo. Dent.

Jan. 14. Of a dropsy, in her 30th year, Mrs. Anna Harral, wife of Mr. Harral, of Park-street, Islington, fourth daughter of the late Wm. Empson, esq. of Isleworth, and sister of the late John Masters Esq. surgeon of his Majesty's ship Castor. Her illness, sudden in its commencement, rapid in its progress, and fatal in its close, proved to be a combination of *anasura* and *ascites*. It may be regarded as furnishing one of the melancholy proofs, which we daily witness, of the yet infantile state of Medical science; as, of three professional gentlemen of acknowledged skill and experience, who were consulted upon the case, two entertained opinions directly at variance with each other; while the third felt himself incapable of deciding, till the disease should have acquired a more distinct character. Thus, the unfortunate sufferer was deprived of the aid which she might possibly have derived from medicine; and, in one little month from the period of her first attack, she was snatched from the agonized embrace of connubial affection, and consigned to her native dust, leaving, for "another and a better world," a circle of loving and beloved friends, to lament her early and premature departure. Deep, indeed, is their cause for lamentation, though not as those "without hope," for, to a natural sweetness and affability of disposition, the deceased united all that can endear a wife and a mother, every grace that can lend a charm to society, all the virtues that adorn and dignify her sex. A purer heart than hers, more void of offence to God or man, never animated the human bosom.

At an advanced age, Mrs. Parker, of Chelsea.

At Tottenham, aged 74, William Robinson, esq.

In Bernard-street, in her 77th year, Mrs. Esdaile, relict of James E. esq. late of Hoddesdon, Herts.

In King-street, Bath, Mr. John Ring, a commissioner for taking special bail. He formerly kept the public-house called the Bell, in Monmouth-street, the sign of which bore this apposite inscription "I Ring."

Aged 47, Mr. Wm. Bromley, coast-waiter in H. M. Customs at Hull.

In the Market-place, Leicester, aged 85, Mr. Clarke, of Castle Donington.

Mr. Joseph Turton, of Olveston.

Found dead in his bed, Mr. Geo. Tar, upholsterer, of Bath.

At his mother's house, Bathwick, Mr. F. Jarman, son of the late Mr. F. J. of Bath.

After an illness of a few minutes, at the house of Col. Gilpin, where she was on a visit with her family, Mrs. Hampson, wife of Leonard Hampson, esq. of Luton, Bedfordshire.

At Brading, Isle of Wight, in his 78th year, Mr. Thos. Midlane.

Jan. 15. At Elby, co. Gloucester, the Rev. John Pettat, rector of Quenington, and upwards of 40 years vicar of Stonehouse, in that county; a man who conscientiously discharged the sacred duties of his office with fidelity and zeal. He endeared himself to his family and friends by his cheerfulness of temper, affability of manners, and a constant attention to their comfort.

At Edinburgh, after a long and painful illness, the wife of J. Bogue, esq. W. S.

In Broad-street, Oxford, Mrs. Tawney, relict of the late Rev. Bradnam T., B. D. one of the minor-canons of Winchester Cathedral.

Jan. 16. At Francis Wilson's, esq. Battersea-rise, Major James Lloyd, of the 3d reg. Native infantry, on the Bombay establishment.

At Wigmore, Herefordshire, aged 86, Mr. John Oakley, many years the father of that place.

In New Bond-street, Mrs. Catherine M'Douall, the oldest inhabitant in the street.

At Huntingdon, Mrs. Bell, of Clinford, daughter of Matthew Consett, esq. of Guildford-street.

In the Tower, Mrs. Breese, relict of the late Wm. B. esq.

Aged 59, the Rev. Dr. John Vardill, rector of Skirbeck and Fishtoft, Lincolnsh.

At her son-in-law's, Mr. Wells, merchant, of Hull, aged 62, Mrs. Yeoman, of Doncaster.

Whilst on a visit at Huntingdon, of scarlet fever, Mrs. Bell, a widow lady, sister to Mrs. William Johnson, of Stamford.

Jan. 17. In his 20th year, Robert Macfarlane Hammond, third son of Wm. H. esq. of Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

At Witney, in his 77th year, Mr. T. Dix, carpenter, and many years master of the Bell public-house there.

At Chiswick, James Mair, esq.

At Neston, Cheshire, Edmund Lyon, esq.

Jan. 18. At Northall, aged 87, Mrs. Sarah Pott, relict of Percival P. esq. senior surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Aged 87, Mr. Carter, of St. Ebbe's, Oxford.

At Duffield, Derbyshire, in her 86th year, Mrs. Gould, widow and relict of Edw. G. esq. late of Mansfield Woodhouse, Notts.

In Chester-place, Lambeth, aged 78, Daniel Golden, esq. formerly of the Strand, linen-draper. And, a short time ago, Dorothy, his wife. They had been married 53 years.

At his lodgings in St. Aldate's parish, Oxford, aged 86, the Rev. John Webb, formerly scholar of Wadham-college, Ox.

Jan. 19. In Bloomsbury-square, in his 77th year, Edw. Ommanney, esq.

Mrs. Denham, relict of the late Robert D. esq. of Chigwell, Essex.

At Grantham, advanced in years, the wife of Rob. Calcroft, gent.

At Bath, Col. Luttrell, many years an inhabitant of that city, and brother to John Fowles L. M. P. of Dunster-castle.

Jan. 20. The wife of the Rev. Henry Plimley, vicar of New Windsor.

At Turner's-hill, Cheshunt, aged 78, John Ralph, esq.

At Leicester, Mr. Wm. Leeson, cabinet-maker.

Aged 80, Mr. Croft, formerly a painter; but latterly on the establishment of the Charter-house. He was suddenly taken ill on Clerkenwell-green, and being conveyed home in a coach, expired on entering his apartment.

At Kirkby, near Sleaford, Mr. William Fisher, an opulent grazier, &c.

Jan. 21. At Woodford, Essex, Mrs. Mathew, relict of Job M. esq.

In Harley-street, the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Lee, daughter of Simon Earl Harcourt, and relict of Sir Wm. Lee, bart.

At her son's, in Spa-fields, near Islington, aged 70, Mrs. Caley, of Walthamstow, Essex.

At her sister's, in Lower Seymour-street, Mrs. Sanford, relict of Henry William S. esq. of Walford, Somersetshire, and sister of Sir Geo. Yonge, bart.

Suddenly, Mr. Lyons, many years the first bassoon-player in the orchestra of Drury-lane Theatre.

Jan. 22. Aged 74, Mrs. Coltman, relict of the late Mr. C. of St. Nicholas-street, Leicester. Though little known beyond her

her domestic circle, she was a character of no ordinary stamp; she possessed great energy of mind, a sound judgment, and lively imagination; an ardent taste for the beauties of Nature (always associating the Creator with his works) afforded her through life present enjoyment. A long and intimate acquaintance with the Scriptures cheered and illuminated her declining years. As she advanced in age, her piety became more and more animated, and at length rendered her soul too ethereal to be confined in an earthly tenement. Those who enjoyed her intimacy, can alone appreciate her worth: they will long revere her memory, and lament her loss.

At Southampton, Mr. Thomas Miles.

In his 61st year, John Lloyd, of Laytonstone, Essex, of the house of Taylor, Hanbury, Lloyd, Bowman, and Co. bankers, in Lombard-street. This worthy man was a member of the Society of Friends; and was beloved and respected by all who knew him, as he endeavoured to exemplify in his conduct the principles of Christianity. He was ever ready to do a kind action; but his charity and benevolence were not ostentatious. He was a member of the Committee of Subscribers to promote the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and lived to see their assiduous labours crowned with success. He has left a widow, and 9 sons and daughters to lament their irreparable loss.

Jan. 23. Mr. Nutt, grocer, Belgrave-gate, Leicester.

Aged 68, Jane, wife of Thomas Trundle, esq. of Crosby-square.

Jan. 24. At Stockwell, Surrey, Mr. Wm. Rich, many years venison-dealer on Ludgate-hill. He was a worthy benevolent man. His wife died not two months before him.

At South Lambeth, in his 36th year, James Julius Teush, esq.

The infant son of Mr. Dardier, of Burycourt, St. Mary Axe.

Most sincerely and deeply lamented, Mrs. N. Salomons, of Finsbury-square, mother of Mrs. Edw. Goldsmid, and sister of the late A. G. esq.

Jan. 25. At his father's house, after a few days' illness, Mr. J. B. Edmonds, son of Mr. J. E. of Tetsworth, Oxfordshire.

In Thavies-inn, Holborn, aged 2 years and 2 months, William-Bowyer, second son of Mr. John-Bowyer Nichols, printer, of Red Lion-passage, Fleet-street.

Lately. In Sloane-street, aged 76, John Fennell, esq. of the Navy Pay-office.

In Dublin, Mr. M'Cready, merchant, father of Mr. M. manager of the Birmingham Theatre Royal.

At Great Barr, Staffordshire, aged 84, Mr. Rawlins.

At Cork, T. Hewitt, esq.

At Bristol, Samuel Fripp, esq.

I. Clarke, esq. of Wacton, Norfolk.

In the *Tagus*, Capt. Houghton, of the *Vestal* frigate.

Rev. J. Shorland, rector of Martyr Worthy, Hants.

At Great Barr, Staffordshire, aged 75, the Rev. Charles Blackham.

Aged 85, John Givett, esq. of Icklingham, Suffolk.

John Boreham, the Walsham postman. It is estimated that he had, in the course of 23 years, walked 86,112 miles.

At Bath, Mrs. Mansel, relict of Capt. M. At Westbury, Wilts, Mr. Edmund Gibbs, late of Cutteridge-farm.

Miss Anne Landeg, daughter of the late Roger L. esq. of Swansea.

At Swansea, the Rev. Mr. Lucas, of Northamptonshire.

At Leominster, in her 78th year, Mrs. Medicot.

At Winchester, James Duel, esq. formerly an Officer in the Army.

In Salisbury, aged 87, Thos. Safe, esq. Suddenly, at the Field-house, near Stourbridge, the wife of Tho. Waldron, esq.

At Marazion, aged 86, Tho. Coleman, esq.

At Handsworth, near Birmingham, Capt. Wm. Green, R.N.

The wife of Mr. Hunt, bookseller, of Worcester.

At Newcastle, in an almshouse belonging to the Simpson family, aged 101, Eliz. Wiems. Four years ago she walked to Bradley, a distance of 10 miles.

At Cashio-bridge, near Walford, Wm. Stoaehewer, esq. of Cannon-street.

In London, Robert Coleman, esq. formerly of Leicester.

Rev. Milward Southall, of Churchill, near Stourbridge, Worcestershire.

Rev. Mr. Bowen, of Rhoscrowther, Pembrokeshire.

At Radley, Berks, in his 76th year, Mr. Greenaway.

Rev. Isaac Davidson, D. D. minister of Whitmore Manse, Scotland.

At Birmingham, aged 31, Mrs. Somerset Richings.

At Joan-hall, Pembrokeshire, W. Allen, esq.

At St. Andrew's, Mrs. Gillespie, widow of the late Rev. Dr. G. principal of St. Mary's college.

Aged 82, Mrs. Ewart, of Troquear, Dumfries.

At Belfast, Mrs. Shaw, of Coohor, Kildare.

At Maldon, Essex, aged 76, W. Waltham, esq. one of His Majesty's Justices of the peace, and deputy lieutenant for that county.

Charles, second son of N. A. Jaggars, esq. of the East Essex militia.

Aged 50, John Walter, agent of the Victualling-office.

At

At Salisbury, Jane, wife of Wm. Hussey, esq.

Mrs. Robins, relict of Thomas R. esq. of Trenure-house, Penzance.

Thos. French esq. of Cranlee-hall, Suff. At Flushing, near Falmouth, Major Moore, of the 4th dragoon guards.

In his 107th year, John Robinson, labourer, of Kirkby-Mallory, Leicestershire.

At Ward, Beer-Ferris, J. W. Foote, esq.

At Heniton, aged 70, Mr. J. Tooze.

Mrs. Pogson, relict of John P. esq. late of Rougham-place, Suffolk.

In his 79th year, Avery Jebb, esq. of Tapton-grove, near Chesterfield.

At Ipswich, S. Abbott, esq. And, in his 85th year, John Dade, esq.

At Tonford-place, Kent, Wm. Willes, esq. late of Goring, Sussex.

Miss Phillips, only daughter of Philip P. esq. banker, Haverfordwest.

In his 79th year, Thomas Hunt, esq. of Cockshot Lydiat, Herefordshire.

Mr. Thos. Swayne, of Steeple-Langford. Suddenly, Rebecca, youngest daughter of Mr. Solomon Sweetapple, of West-Harham, near Salisbury.

Mrs. Gardiner, relict of C. G. esq. of Minchinhampton.

At Scarborough, Geo. Salvin, esq. paymaster in 15th reg. of foot.

Lieut. W. Loley, of the East India Company's Marine service. He perished in the late calamitous wreck of the Elizabeth, off Duakisk.

In Stanhope-street, after a lingering and painful illness, Thomas Goode, esq. Navy-agent.

Aged 100, Hannah Garratt, of Rowley Regis, Worcestershire.

Aged 103, Mrs. Court, of Beaudesert, near Henley-in-Arden.

J. Carmichael, M.D. late of Birmingham.

Aged 84, Mr. James Highfield, of Wolverhampton; and within the week, aged 70, his brother Mr. W. H. of Bilston.

In the parish of Inch, co. Antrim, aged 100, Thomas Torney.

Aged 101, Alice Parker, of Hetton, near Skipton.

At Blyth, aged 104, Mrs. Blakey.

Aged 91, Mrs. Lamb, widow, of Newark.

Aged 72, Capt. John Shilstone, one of the oldest ship-masters of Bristol.

Mrs. Calaway, St. Paul's boarding-school, Bristol.

At Exeter, Edw. Blagdon, esq. late of Blagdon-house, Devon.

Capt. Brayne, of Chester.

At Peterchurch, Herefordshire, T. Delahay, esq.

At Droitwich, Rob. Penrice, esq. son of the late R. P. esq. solicitor.

At Rochester, aged 16, Mary, only daughter of Capt. Mansfield, R.N.

The wife of John Williams, esq. of Hawford-hill, near Worcester.

At the Catholic chapel, Worcester, in his 83d year, Rich. O'Farrel Caddell, esq. formerly of Harbournstow, co. Meath.

At Saffron Walden, aged 87, Isaac Gardiner, esq.

At Frampton-upon-Severn, Mrs. Hollings, relict of John H. esq. of Stroud.

At Exeter, aged 81, Mrs. Nutcombe, relict of the Rev. Chancellor N.

In his 75th year, John Hussey, esq. of Nash-court, near Marnbulk, Dorset.

*** The late Mary Verney, Baroness Fermanagh in her own right, (whose death we have already slightly noticed in p. 591 of our last volume) died Nov. 15, 1810, at May-place, Kent, aged 73. She was born Oct. 23, 1737, the posthumous and only child of the Hon. John Verney, eldest son of Ralph, Viscount Fermanagh, Baron of Belturbet, and first Earl of Verney, to which latter honour he was promoted after his son's decease. Her Ladyship's great-grandfather was Ralph Viscount Fermanagh, in which title he was succeeded by his son Ralph, created Earl of Verney, as before mentioned, who died Oct. 4, 1752, and was succeeded by his second, but eldest surviving son, Ralph, 2nd Earl, who was one of His Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and successively M. P. for Wendover and Carmarthen. This Lord married Sept. 11, 1740, Mary, daughter and heiress of Henry Herring, of Egham, Surrey, a director of the Bank of England; but dying, without issue, March 23, 1791, the titles of Baron of Belturbet, Viscount Fermanagh, and Earl of Verney, became extinct; but the estates devolved to his niece, Mary Verney, only daughter of his elder brother, the Hon. John Verney, who, as before stated, died in his father's life-time, without issue male. Mary Verney was created Baroness Fermanagh in 1792, in about a year after the extinction of the antient titles of her ancestors; but, deceasing unmarried, the title of Fermanagh becomes again extinct, making the 12th Irish Peerage which has failed since the Union in Jan. 1801, for default of male heirs.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Dec. 24, 1810, to Jan. 22, 1811.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	938	Males	770	2 and 5	140
Females	830	Females	690	5 and 10	50
Whereof have died under 2 years old		401		10 and 20	43
Peck Loaf 4s. 11d.; 4s. 11d.; 5s. 1d.; 4s. 11d.		11d.		20 and 30	94
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.				30 and 40	146
				40 and 50	152
				50 and 60	136
				60 and 70	144
				70 and 80	108
				80 and 90	41
				90 and 100	6

AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL PROPERTY, DOCK STOCK, FIRE-OFFICE SHARES,
 &c. in January 1811 (to the 24th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street,
 London:—Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, 1260*l.* with Half Yearly Dividend,
 at the rate of 45*l.* per Share clear, per Annum.—Birmingham, 1040*l.* dividing 42*l.* clear.
 Coventry, 855*l.* dividing at the rate of 32*l.* per Share.—Swansea, 167*l.* the last Dividend
 8*l.* per Share.—Monmouthshire, 129*l.* with 2*l.* 10*s.* Half-Yearly Dividend.—Grand Junction,
 960*l.* ex Half-Yearly Dividend of 3*l.* to 265*l.*—Kennett and Avon, 42*l.* to 43*l.*—Wilts and
 Berks, 45*l.* 10*s.*—Rochdale, 52*l.* 10*s.* 55*l.*—Ellesmere, 75*l.*—Union, 96*l.*—Lancaster, 26*l.*—
 Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 24*l.*—Worcester and Birmingham Old Shares, 40*l.*—New ditto, par,
 to 3*l.* Premium.—Grand Surrey, 75*l.*—West India Dock Stock, 161*l.* ex Half Yearly Di-
 vidend of 5*l.*—London Dock, 120*l.* to 128*l.* ex Half Yearly Dividend of 3*l.* clear.—Lon-
 don Scrip, 20*l.* 10*s.* to 26*l.* per Cent. Premium, with Interest.—Albion Assurance, 60*l.*—
 Globe, 119*l.* 10*s.* ex Half Yearly Dividend of 3*l.*—East London Water Works, 185*l.*—
 West Middlesex New ditto, 20*l.* per Share Premium.—Kent ditto, 32*l.* Premium.—Grand
 Junction ditto, 10*l.* 10*s.* to 12*l.* 12*s.* Premium.—London Institution, 68*l.* 5*s.*—Surrey In-
 stitution, 23*l.* 2*s.*—Covent Garden New Theatre Shares, 470*l.* without Admission.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending January 19, 1811.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Middlesex	97 7 00	0 39	7 30	5 51	2
Surrey	105 0 42	0 39	4 33	0 51	6
Hertford	89 4 51	0 39	4 29	4 47	0
Bedford	85 0 44	4 38	6 26	8 44	10
Huntingd.	85 3 00	0 38	0 24	4 42	3
Northam.	82 8 44	0 36	5 21	6 43	10
Rutland	86 6 47	0 40	3 25	0 43	0
Leicester	86 2 48	0 39	1 24	4 43	3
Nottingham	90 0 42	0 41	2 25	8 48	6
Derby	87 8 00	0 42	0 25	10 53	4
Stafford	95 5 00	0 42	11 28	11 57	4
Salop	102 11 65	8 44	2 31	11 00	0
Hereford	105 6 57	6 43	4 30	0 48	3
Worcester	103 10 53	4 40	4 34	11 52	5
Warwick	103 2 00	0 41	9 51	3 56	5
Wilts	105 0 00	0 36	10 28	6 61	4
Berks	102 5 00	0 35	10 29	1 50	6
Oxford	101 2 00	0 35	10 25	7 46	8
Bucks	98 4 00	0 36	2 27	10 47	7
Brecon	121 6 83	2 52	3 25	8 00	0
Montgom.	107 2 00	0 42	1 28	9 00	0
Radnor	119 11 00	0 44	3 29	7 00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.					
	96 0 50	1 40	11 26	9 49	6
Average of Scotland, per quarter:					
	65 1 44	8 25	7 24	2 40	11

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Essex	91 4 39	0 37	10 31	2 48	6
Kent	93 0 55	0 38	0 31	3 45	0
Sussex	98 10 00	0 37	8 27	6 40	0
Suffolk	89 2 42	0 34	7 26	9 38	3
Cambridg.	82 5 00	6 31	7 20	10 55	6
Norfolk	84 4 38	9 33	1 26	5 38	9
Lincoln	85 0 00	0 35	11 21	2 47	0
York	80 2 49	8 34	1 22	4 56	5
Durham	87 4 00	0 00	0 27	3 06	0
Northum.	74 9 48	8 36	0 25	0 00	0
Cumbecl.	81 7 49	6 40	0 25	9 00	0
Westmor.	91 2 52	4 42	2 26	11 00	0
Lancaster	86 3 00	0 53	4 28	4 59	4
Chester	90 3 00	0 46	10 30	1 00	0
Flint	96 0 00	0 51	2 00	0 00	0
Denbigh	95 8 00	0 52	3 29	10 00	0
Anglesea	00 0 00	0 40	0 21	0 00	0
Carnarv.	89 8 00	0 48	4 24	0 00	0
Merionet.	95 0 00	0 48	8 28	4 00	0
Cardigan	98 9 00	0 38	10 16	3 00	0
Pembroke	81 10 00	0 38	8 17	10 00	0
Carmarth.	101 4 00	0 42	4 18	8 00	0
Glamorg.	107 3 00	0 46	8 22	8 00	0
Gloucester	113 3 00	0 38	8 32	0 53	4
Somerset	110 9 00	0 44	10 34	0 58	0
Monmo.	119 5 00	0 46	8 00	0 00	0
Devon	110 9 00	0 43	6 00	0 00	0
Cornwall	95 4 00	0 43	2 24	0 00	0
Dorset	102 3 00	0 36	9 28	0 70	0
Hants	102 1 00	0 33	11 28	8 56	0
	92 11 47	9 40	4 26	0 49	5

PRICES OF FLOUR, January 28:

Fine per Sack 85*s.* to 00*s.* Seconds 75*s.* to 80*s.* Bran per Q. 14*s.* to 16*s.* Pollard 26*s.* to 30*s.*

RETURN of WHEAT, in Mark-Lane, including only from Jan. 14 to Jan. 19:

Total 8,584 Quarters. Average 93*s.* 9*d.*—8*s.* 2*d.* higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avordupois, January 19, 49*s.* 10*d.*

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, January 23, 45*s.* 9*d.* per Cwt.

PRICE of HOPS, in THE BOROUGH MARKET, January 28:

Kent Bags.....	6 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> to 7 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i>	Kent Pockets.....	6 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> to 9 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>
Sussex Ditto.....	5 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> to 6 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i>	Sussex Ditto.....	6 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> to 7 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>
Essex Ditto.....	5 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> to 7 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>	Farnham Ditto.....	11 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 13 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i>

AVERAGE PRICE of HAY AND STRAW, January 28:

St. James's, Hay 7*l.* 15*s.* Straw 3*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*—Whitechapel, Hay 7*l.* 15*s.* Clover 9*l.* 9*s.*

Straw 3*l.* 2*s.*—Smithfield, Clover 9*l.* 15*s.* Old Hay 8*l.* 10*s.* Straw 3*l.* 6*s.*

SMITHFIELD, January 28. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:	
Mutton.....	5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Beasts about 1700.	Calves 110.
Veal.....	6 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 8 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 12,770.	Pigs 220.
Pork.....	6 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 7 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>		

COALS, January 28: Newcastle 52*s.* 6*d.* to 60*s.* Sunderland 56*s.* 6*d.* to 60*s.*

SOAP, Yellow 80*s.* Mottled 90*s.* Cured 94*s.* CANDLES, 12*s.* 6*d.* per Doz. Moulds 13*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4*s.* 5*d.* Clare Market 4*s.* 5*d.* Whitechapel 4*s.* 3*d.*

EACH DAYS PRICE OF STOCKS IN JANUARY, 1811.

Bank	3 per Cent.	Consols.	India	Exchange.	South Sea	Old	New	Om-	Irish	Imp.	Eng. Lot.	English
Stock.	Red.	Consols.	Stock.	Bills.	Stock.	Ann.	Ann.	num.	3 per Cent.	3 per Cent.	Tickets.	Prizes.
1 241	65 1/2	67 1/2	shut	10 a 19 pr.	shut	65 1/2	shut	5 1/2 dis.	96 1/2	6 1/2	22 1/4	all Money.
2 242	66	66 1/2	shut	19 a 21 pr.	shut	65 1/2	shut	4 1/2 dis.	96 1/2	6 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
3 241 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	shut	23 pr.	shut	66 1/2	shut	4 1/2 dis.	96 1/2	6 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
4 241 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	shut	23 a 25 pr.	shut	66 1/2	shut	4 1/2 dis.	96 1/2	6 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
5 241 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	shut	22 a 24 pr.	shut	66 1/2	shut	4 1/2 dis.	96 1/2	6 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
6 Sunday	66 1/2	66	shut	23 a 24 pr.	shut	66 1/2	65 1/2	4 1/2 dis.	96 1/2	6 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
7 244	66 1/2	66 1/2	17 1/2	25 pr.	shut	66 1/2	65 1/2	4 1/2 dis.	96 1/2	6 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
8 241	66 1/2	66 1/2	17 1/2	26 a 28 pr.	shut	66 1/2	shut	4 1/2 dis.	96 1/2	6 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
9 240 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	shut	27 a 28 pr.	shut	66 1/2	66	4 1/2 dis.	96 1/2	6 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
10 240 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	shut	26 a 27 pr.	shut	66 1/2	65 1/2	4 1/2 dis.	96 1/2	6 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
11 240 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	shut	27 a 28 pr.	shut	66 1/2	65 1/2	4 1/2 dis.	96 1/2	6 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
12 241	66 1/2	66 1/2	shut	27 a 28 pr.	shut	66 1/2	65 1/2	4 1/2 dis.	96 1/2	6 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
13 Sunday	66 1/2	66 1/2	17 1/2	28 a 27 pr.	shut	66 1/2	65 1/2	4 1/2 dis.	96 1/2	6 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
14 240 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	17 1/2	28 a 26 pr.	shut	66 1/2	65 1/2	4 1/2 dis.	96 1/2	6 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
15 241	66 1/2	66 1/2	17 1/2	26 a 27 pr.	shut	66 1/2	shut	4 1/2 dis.	96 1/2	6 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
16 240	67	66 1/2	17 1/2	23 a 28 pr.	7 a 12 pr.	66 1/2	shut	4 1/2 dis.	96 1/2	6 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
17 240	67 1/2	66 1/2	17 1/2	23 a 28 pr.	7 a 13 pr.	66 1/2	shut	4 1/2 dis.	96 1/2	6 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
18 241	67 1/2	66 1/2	17 1/2	26 a 27 pr.	8 a 12 pr.	66 1/2	shut	4 1/2 dis.	96 1/2	6 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
19 241	67 1/2	66 1/2	17 1/2	26 a 27 pr.	5 a 8 pr.	66 1/2	shut	4 1/2 dis.	96 1/2	6 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
20 Sunday	66 1/2	66 1/2	17 1/2	27 a 28 pr.	6 a 8 pr.	66 1/2	shut	4 1/2 dis.	96 1/2	6 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
21 240 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	17 1/2	27 a 26 pr.	4 a 6 pr.	66 1/2	shut	4 1/2 dis.	96 1/2	6 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
22 241 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	17 1/2	25 a 28 pr.	6 a 5 pr.	66 1/2	shut	4 1/2 dis.	96 1/2	6 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
23 241 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	17 1/2	25 a 26 pr.	2 a 6 pr.	66 1/2	65 1/2	4 1/2 dis.	96 1/2	6 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
24 241 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	17 1/2	26 a 25 pr.	2 a 5 pr.	66 1/2	65 1/2	4 1/2 dis.	96 1/2	6 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
25 241 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	17 1/2	25 a 26 pr.	6 a 5 pr.	66 1/2	65 1/2	4 1/2 dis.	96 1/2	6 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
26 241 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	17 1/2	25 a 26 pr.	6 a 5 pr.	66 1/2	65 1/2	4 1/2 dis.	96 1/2	6 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
27 Sunday	66 1/2	66 1/2	17 1/2	25 a 26 pr.	6 a 5 pr.	66 1/2	65 1/2	4 1/2 dis.	96 1/2	6 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
28 241 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	17 1/2	25 a 26 pr.	6 a 5 pr.	66 1/2	65 1/2	4 1/2 dis.	96 1/2	6 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
29 241 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	17 1/2	25 a 26 pr.	6 a 5 pr.	66 1/2	65 1/2	4 1/2 dis.	96 1/2	6 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
30 241 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	17 1/2	25 a 26 pr.	6 a 5 pr.	66 1/2	65 1/2	4 1/2 dis.	96 1/2	6 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.

Printed by Atkyns and Son, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, London.]

WANSOMB and CO. Stock-Brokers, 11, Holborn, 37, Cornhill, and 58, Haymarket.

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

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Embellished with beautiful Perspective Views of REPTON PRIORY, DERBYSHIRE;
an Old Gate-way at QUEEN CHARLTON, SOMERSETSHIRE; and also with
a Portrait of RODDY RODGERS.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London:
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, Post-paid. 1811.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY for January, 1811. By Dr. POLK, Bristol.

Days.	M. 8 h.	G. heat	Inches. 20ths.	WEATHER.
1	26 28	30- 3	cloudy, ground covered with snow	
2	21 23	30- 0	mostly clear	
3	21 25	29-13	cloudy, light snow most of the day	
4	18 27	29-14	mostly cloudy, evening tempestuous	
5	21 22	29-14	morning cloudy, afternoon clear, high wind	
6	23 26	29-14	mostly cloudy, windy	
7	22 24	29-14	cloudy at times	
8	20 24	29-14	cloudy	
9	21 27	29-14	mostly cloudy	
10	22 35	29-14	cloudy, afternoon rainy	
11	37 40	29-12	cloudy at times	
12	42 47	29- 7	rain most of the day	
13	31 44	29- 9	cloudy at times, some showers	
14	42 44	29- 9	cloudy, drizzling rain at times	
15	34 39	29- 9	cloudy at times, rain and hail	
16	33 39	29-16	cloudy at times, evening some light rain	
17	46 49	29-12	cloudy, very rainy, windy	
18	35 39	29-12	clear	
19	31 39	30- 4	clear	
20	32 41	30- 4	mostly cloudy	
21	39 43	29-19	clear	
22	24 40	30- 0	mostly clear	
23	32 41	30- 1	cloudy, rainy at times	
24	28 36	30- 6	morning clear, afternoon cloudy	
25	31 44	30- 8	mostly clear	
26	31 39	30- 3	cloudy, evening rainy, high wind	
27	39 38	29-12	very clear, and cloudy alternately	
28	24 30	29-11	mostly clear	
29	14 27	29-12	mostly clear	
30	21 30	29-10	cloudy, evening considerable snow	
31	31 37	29- 1	rain most of the day.	

The average degrees of temperature from observations made at eight o'clock in the morning, are 28-77 100ths; those of the corresponding month in the year 1810, were 32-24 100ths; in 1809, 33-17 100ths; in 1808, 33-47 100ths; in 1807, 31-35 100ths; in 1806, 37-7 100ths; in 1805, 33-16 100ths; and in 1804, 33-50 100ths.

The quantity of rain fallen is equal to 2 inches 62 100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1810, was 90 100ths of an inch; in 1809, 4 inches 12 100ths; in 1808, 1 inch 5 100ths; in 1807, 2 inches 28 100ths; in 1806, 5 inches 97 100ths; in 1805, 2 inches 44 100ths; and in 1804, 4 inches 43 100ths.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for February 1811. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1811.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1811.
Ja.	°	°	°			Feb.	°	°	°		
27	58	40	33	29, 50	fair	12	49	49	38	29, 11	rain [snow
28	28	33	28	, 59	fair	13	35	40	35	, 20	stormy, hail,
29	24	29	24	, 60	fair [at night	14	37	42	40	, 40	fair
30	21	32	30	, 62	cloudy, snow	15	40	42	35	, 51	cloudy
31	31	42	39	, 05	rain	16	36	39	33	, 80	cloudy
F. 1	38	42	41	, 30	rain	17	29	35	37	30, 20	cloudy
2	40	45	42	, 40	cloudy	18	37	43	35	, 02	cloudy
3	44	46	36	, 46	cloudy	19	35	42	34	29, 82	fair
4	32	45	37	30, 05	fair	20	33	41	38	, 66	cloudy
5	36	39	39	29, 95	cloudy	21	39	43	44	, 09	small rain
6	44	49	45	, 52	cloudy	22	42	51	44	, 01	fair
7	42	47	44	, 54	fair	23	41	49	45	, 05	fair
8	45	48	45	, 54	stormy	24	44	55	54	, 01	rain
9	40	46	43	, 65	cloudy	25	41	49	48	, 25	fair
10	45	50	50	, 60	small rain						
11	50	50	49	, 25	stormy						

THE

For FEBRUARY, 1811.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 1. 1811.

THE readiness which you have at all times shewn in promoting the general interests of Literature, and of introducing to your Readers the notice of any important undertaking, must plead my excuse for requesting you to confer a favour on the oldest of your Coadjutors, which in a similar case you would readily grant to a Stranger. Without farther ceremony, therefore, I will beg you to preserve in your lasting pages the substance of my Proposals for completing the Second Edition of "Hutchins's History of Dorsetshire," on the *Conditions* which will be found expressed on the Advertisement on your Blue Cover. In addition to the wish of doing justice to those who have already purchased the former Parts, and that the World may not be deprived of so important a Link in British Topography; my Motives for undertaking the Task are, an ardent Desire to do Honour to the Memory of its original Author, Mr. HUTCHINS;—to the filial Piety of his Son-in-law, the late General BELLASIS, who projected the New Edition, and expended a large Sum towards carrying it into Execution;—and to the unremitting Exertions of my late excellent Friend Mr. GOUGH, in its Improvement. Under these circumstances, I confidently appeal to the Lovers of our National Antiquities; and the Volumes shall be put to the press as soon as ONE HUNDRED COPIES are subscribed for.

The Communication of any material Corrections, or Change of Property since the former Volumes were published, will be properly attended to, and incorporated with the Additions at the end of the Work.

Yours, &c. J. NICHOLS.

"Although aware of the Disappointment occasioned by the fatal Destruction of the THIRD VOLUME of Mr. HUTCHINS's va-

luable History (a Calamity much aggravated by the Deaths of Gen. BELLASIS and Mr. GOUGH); Mr. NICHOLS takes the liberty of observing, that of the Two Volumes already published, the sale was so extremely limited, that (including several Books which were given as Presents) not more than 112 Copies remain in existence. The Prospect, therefore, of any considerable Number of the Continuation of the Work being called for, is not very promising. Yet, even under these unpromising circumstances, Mr. NICHOLS, encouraged as he has been by the Invitation of several respectable Individuals, would not shrink from giving his personal Labours to its completion, if secured from actual Loss in an undertaking, of which the Risque would be at least 1500*l*.

"With the Permission, and under the Sanction, of the immediate Representatives both of Mr. HUTCHINS and of Mr. GOUGH; Mr. NICHOLS, with great Deference, submits his Proposals to the Consideration of the Publick, and especially to the Nobility and Gentlemen of the County more immediately interested in the Completion of the Work, without whose powerful Support it cannot with any degree of prudence be undertaken.

"From the very considerable accession of Materials obtained by the unremitting exertions of Mr. GOUGH, and the Contributions of several respectable Gentlemen in the County, it will be found expedient to divide what was intended for the THIRD, into Two VOLUMES; which, uniformly printed with those already before the Publick, will consist each of about Five Hundred Pages; and will be embellished with more than FIFTY beautiful PLATES, besides numerous Vignettes; which, having been placed in the custody of Mr. BASINS, are fortunately preserved. Among these are a great many new ones; several of which are only in part engraved, but all will be finished within the requisite time.

"The Work will be enriched with several elegant Plates of Shells and Fossils; and also with very full Catalogues of the Birds, Shells, and some of the more rare Plants of Dorsetshire; drawn up for the express purpose by the late excellent Natu-

Naturalist and benevolent Physician, Dr. Richard Pulteney, F. R. S. and F. L. S."

"As each Volume may be considered a complete and independent Work, so far as relates to the several Hundreds described in it; it is presumed that the Third and Fourth may be found interesting to many Gentlemen, either resident in DORSETSHIRE, or having Property in the County, who do not actually possess the First and Second; and more particularly so to those who have the original Edition of 1774, which the present one by no means supersedes, as, from the great increase of materials collected with indefatigable industry by Mr. Gough, it contains more than double the Quantity both of Letter-press and Plates, and may therefore be considered, in some degree, a new Work, without which no Public Library, or Private Topographical Collection, can be complete.

P. S. Allow me, Mr. URBAN, to state to my Friends in LEICESTERSHIRE, that I have the fairest Prospect of completing the History of that County before Midsummer, having only *Three* Parishes at this time remaining to prepare for the press; and that any material Corrections in the former Parts will be thankfully received, if sent not later than the beginning of May.

J. N.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. CLIII.

(The Continuation of the Progress of Architecture is deferred.)

BEING much amused this summer with the information that the Temple Church was under the hands of *repairers, restorers, and beautifiers*, I hastened to the spot on Sunday last, (Jan. 27) as the Church was then "opened" (as it is called), for Divine Service. My curiosity was quickened, it being excited by the wish of some respectable friends that I should give my opinion on what professional operations had therein taken place.

After referring to my regular Survey of this Church in the year 1808, in its then state (Vol. LXXVIII. p. 997), I shall concisely state particulars, as follows:

West Front. Nothing done but *oil painting* the lower story, and *yellow washing* the upper ditto. Not one of the odious Wrenian overlayings of door-ways, windows, entablature, and scroll-shores, discarded, in order to bring out to view the original decorations on the walls, as is *yet* to be

seen on the North side of the Nave. Here I was much disappointed, as I expected to have seen something of this sort.

South Side. A few of the hovels crowding the line, pulled down; whereby the basement is on view, with part of some attached arches, &c. The rest of the uprights stand as in 1808; they have been *yellow washed*.

North Side and East Front still remain as in 1808; they have been *yellow washed*.

Interior. The Nave. The boxes hiding the lower halves of the clusters of columns in the centre of the nave, taken away. The bases of these columns, consequently mutilated by such coverings, have been restored, not with an eye to the architecture of the Church, or to the various bases running round the circular side aisle, but to some of Batty Langley's or Gibbs's Five Orders of Roman and Grecian Architecture. This masonic sinning is glaring in the hollow and fillet immediately proceeding from the shaft of the column. In the spandrels of the arches to the dado in side aisle, are a succession of costumed heads; two of them modernised, by a very *zealous* copy from two cherubims heads, (Wrenian school), on a mural monument, date 16 . . , stuck against the clusters at the South East turn of the circle. The lower parts of the walls, columns, &c., *oil painted*, and the upper lines washed with stone colour, and grey tints. This tinting is the modern mode of finishing common apartments, stair-cases, &c. The three grand arches entering from the nave to the choir stopped up; the centre one by the organ (as in 1808), and the other two filled with lath and plaster, or some other like materials. The three apertures for admission into the choir, left as in 1808.

What an excellent opportunity is here lost to give to this most admirable building its original scenic effect, whereby the lines might be on view uninterrupted from West to East! A monstrous Stentorian Organ that is performed upon, without due choral accompaniments, darkens and precludes communication from the lengthened aisle, in one principal central part of the edifice; as doth an enormous and grotesque Wrenian pulpit, from the eye of devotion, another important spot, anciently so arranged

arranged as to give the grand lineal finish to the whole interior. But what gross errors will not professional men fall into, when fashion, or the taste of the day, drives them on, even in the face of such chaste and elegant architectural objects as every where present themselves within these sacred walls! If I am told of the Goths and Vandals of a remote "dark age," tell me also of the Goths and Vandals of the present "enlightened age!" The features of the choir remain as in 1808, except that they have been *oil painted*, and *washed* in stone and grey tints, and the ornamented bosses in the groins and small bustos at the Eastern end above the window gilded. The recumbent statues of the knights in the nave, untouched; the tomb of the bishop on the South side of the choir has in part escaped; the house-painters' brush has only daubed the tomb, and the canopy over the statue. The rest of the monuments, set up during the course of the two last centuries, have been repainted, gilded, and varnished.

On leaving the Church, a friend conducted me to the

INNER TEMPLE HALL;

Of which, externally, little of the original lines exist, the walls themselves having been altered and cased with modern decorations. Internally, the outline of the room to all appearance has not been trenchoned upon; and those particular parts of the first construction yet visible are timber arches, portioning the length of the design into six large divisions: the rest of the framing for the open-worked roof, appropriate to halls, is either destroyed or hid, as the space from arch to arch is filled with a frame of painted square pannels, containing flowers, in the style of 1760. The arches themselves tell the time of Henry VII. when, no doubt, the hall was erected. The original corbels from whence the arches sprung are also lost, or overlaid by the fantastic ornaments of James I.'s reign. The screen, notwithstanding the date 1680 embossed upon it, is evidently carpenter's work of the date 1760 also.

Immediately succeeding the West end of the Hall, is a most curious and uncommon construction of two stories of crypts, or arched chambers, in two divisions each; these are beyond a doubt in their style of work coeval

with the Church. The first division of each crypt contains more minute masonic lines than the succeeding ones. They are of the finest masonry, and in the most perfect condition. In the first division of the first story, a chimney-piece, and over it a bracket formed by an angel bearing two shields of arms, have been introduced in the Tudor times. These crypts are used for offices, cellars, &c.

In considering these vestiges of Antiquity, it is more than probable many similar subjects yet stand within the precincts of the Temple to be explored; and as numerous Patrons of the Arts are supposed to dwell within the boundary, it would surely give high credit to their names if they were to order an immediate survey of each ancient particular that may be encountered, in a general plan, branching from the church in all directions. It cannot be doubted but much discovery in this way would be the result, gratifying to the publick, but more directly that association of learned men, whom Royal patronage has ennobled, and the general voice of Science so much applauded.

H. M. (Vol. LXXX. p. 510.) is assured that the paragraph he has quoted is a *puff direct*. This is not the first speculation of the kind that has appeared from a certain quarter in the Public Prints. These *restorers* may indeed hope for such a *charming* opportunity; but they can never seriously say to themselves, we shall reap a golden harvest in this way. The fallacy of the business may indeed be "found in a Vase" (a Roman utensil), or a nut-shell, but not explanatory drawings sufficient for such a professional enterprize: a Chest, or Chests (old English repositories for Rolls or Books, &c.) would have much better borne out the conceit. We all know that working drawings needful on such an occasion would at least load an eight-horse waggon. But this "discovery" is a most ridiculous insinuation; for I presume there is not one Collector of Antiquities, who can produce the least architectural hint left by our ancestors towards aiding workmen in restoring the destroyed or mutilated lines of Westminster Abbey, to say nothing of the absolute necessity of large and explicit outlined drawings for such undertakings. J. Britton, some five or six years past, with

with the Abbey work-people, announced, that they had obtained, somehow or other, all the original drawings for building Henry VII's chapel, which upon investigation turned out to be no more than two small wretched outlines of two compartments in the interior, scrawled, it is supposed, some 90 or 100 years back. As to the "re-appearance of the Saints in the niches," this can mean no more than a series of fancy figures, done by some modern Sculptor, familiarized in the Pagan, Roman, and Grecian schools; but who, from the turn of thinking at this day, it cannot be expected would strike out any thing partaking of the *superstitious* costume, such as undoubtedly characterized the statues once occupying the said niches.

AN ARCHITECT.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 17.

THE following Arguments having relation to an important question now in agitation, which is also touched on in your last Magazine, I hope you will give them a permanent place in your Publication, though they have already appeared in a Provincial Newspaper. Yours, &c. S. Y.

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, AND HUSKISSON.

It cannot be denied that one of the most important questions in Political Arithmetick which ever was agitated is the dispute regarding the excess and consequent depreciation of the paper currency of the Empire. *The Report of the Bullion Committee* has its strong advocates and its strong opponents: at the head of the former is *Mr. Huskisson*; of the latter, *Sir John Sinclair*. It was not till yesterday that I saw either of their pamphlets, and at the same time the Review of both in the *Quarterly Review* for November (No. 8).—I happened to read the Review first; and laid it down with the impression that *Sir John Sinclair's observations* were among the most weak and ridiculous that were ever laid before the Publick. I yielded the more to this, because I already knew that the Baronet was not possessed of a good style; wanted accuracy of thought and compression of phrase; and was too much in the habit of putting forth jejune and indigested matter. I doubted still if it was not a right cause, which he had brought into contempt by his manner of treating it.

But what was my astonishment when I came to the pamphlet itself? I found that every passage extracted in the criticism had been garbled and perverted

to an extent of which I know no other instance; and discovered it to be a production resulting from great knowledge and very comprehensive views, though deficient in elegance and precision of language.

What the object of the Reviewers may be in this most monstrous abuse of horse-play railery I neither know nor care. Their work professed to commence on the basis of a necessary counterbalance to the democratic doctrines of the *Edinburgh Critics*, promulgated with an ability which it required similar efforts to resist. But some of their own great encouragers have since, it seems, gone into violent opposition; and hence, perhaps, this change in themselves!

The pamphlet of *Mr. Huskisson* is very acute and very able. But I cannot admit it to be so triumphant and conclusive as he and his friends seem to feel it to be. In the first place he appears to take much too narrow a view of the subject; but even in establishing this narrow basis he takes assumption for proof; and if his foundation can be taken from him, or even brought into question, his whole superstructure must of course follow its fate.

The whole of his pamphlet is built on this, that *the high price of Bullion is a proof of the depreciation of Bank Notes*. He assumes it to be tantamount to a mathematical demonstration. Now, so far from a mathematical demonstration, this does appear to me, and to many others, to be an extremely doubtful point at least. Bullion seems like any other mercantile commodity, of which the price depends on the varying demand for it. The state of our trade, and the expenditure for our large armies and navies abroad, may have made the demand out of proportion to the supply, at a particular crisis; in which case the augmented price is caused by the scarcity of Bullion, not by the excess of Bank Notes. And here a question arises, whether, if they, who now are content with the substitute of Bank Notes, would not, without that substitute, raise this Bullion still higher by adding to the competition for it in the market?

An increase of the circulating medium to any extent is no proof of excess, in case the wealth of the Country has increased proportionally. Has it so increased in this Empire? I have a strong persuasion that it has. Wealth, and the representatives of wealth, whether coin or paper, must never be confounded. I mean, real wealth, population, manufactures, buildings, canals, shipping, commerce, agriculture, machinery. Can the vast increase, within thirteen years, of any

any one of these be denied? What then must be the aggregate increase? And will any one pretend that this does not require a proportionate increase of currency to represent it?

But what if this increase of currency should have been one of its chief parents, if not its only parent, in defiance of wasting wars and interrupted commerce! I verily suspect that it has!—The great rise has taken place since the suspension of Bank Payments, and with a rapidity in proportion to the increased issue of Bank Paper! The precious metals must be acquired by the loss of equivalents; a well-regulated Paper Currency rises with, and is created by, the Improvements which cannot be carried on without its aid. How much more rapidly therefore, on this account, National Wealth may increase by the one way than by the other, need not be pointed out.

We must not argue from abuses, nor from minor evils; in every possible system these will arise. Annuitants, and those of fixed incomes, it is said, are placed in a cruel situation, by their being unable to obtain as much for their money as formerly. But if this arises, not from excess of currency, but from increase of the wealth, is it meant that the augmentation of our national prosperity shall stop, that they may keep their relative place in the scale of riches?—The truth is, that the Farmer now pays double and treble his old rent, not because Paper is depreciated, but because Agriculture is improved; because his products are augmented; and the demand for them more keen. It is pretended that our Paper is depreciated *sixth*; this surely will not account for *double and treble rents*!

It is by our Financial System that we have been enabled to carry on for so many years the glorious and unexampled contest with the Great Scourge of Mankind at so incredible an expence: a system which, if it was in part the *consequence* of our *antecedent* wealth, I suspect to have been equally the cause of our *present* wealth and strength.

It seems to be almost the sole secret by which we have supported without decay an Expenditure of which the tenth part would, 40 years ago, have created a National Bankruptcy!

Does it not become us therefore to pause, before we are induced, by light Theorists and narrow Reasoners, to touch it? Is our National Prosperity, on the whole, great and progressive? If it be, let us rest on the sure test of practical wisdom, in defiance of the most subtle and plausible arguments!

For sentiments like these however (for

it is on this broad scale that he has argued the question) Sir John Sinclair has been treated as a driveller of the lowest cast. Such unjust and dishonest opprobrium shall not terrify me from adding my feeble voice to his on so incalculably important a question; for much more forcible and comprehensive arguments than any that they have yet produced are necessary to convince me I am in the wrong.

I regret that neither *my time* nor *your paper* allow me to enter more at length, and in a more methodical and dignified manner, on the various topics of this great subject which occupy my mind. This is scribbled in the utmost haste, amongst a variety of other pressing occupations, both literary and private. The only excuse for this hurry is, that if I did not do it at this instant I should not do it at all: and polish of style and literary fame are out of the question in such a communication. A pure sense of the importance of the subject induces me thus to trouble you. S. Y. Feb. 11.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 18.

IN the *Histoire de la Reformation*, &c. by J. de Beausobre, reference is frequently made to some *Remarks* which it was evidently in the Author's contemplation to affix to the work. Qu. were those *Remarks* ever printed? and, if they were, have they found their way into this country?

Dr. Currie, in his Edition of the Works of Robert Burns (vol. II. 2d edit. p. 176, note), speaks of "the beautiful Story of the *Paria*" being translated "in the *Bee* of Dr. Anderson." Qu. in which of the volumes of the *Bee* may that story be met with?

Dr. Johnson, in his Life of Pope (Murphy's Edition of Johnson's Works, vol. XI. p. 137), says, that in the "Memoirs of Scriblerus" "will be found particular Imitations of the *History of M. Ouffe*." Qu. what is the nature, and who was the writer, of that performance? and whence may a copy of it be procured? N.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 19.

PERMIT me to ask, Why England got the name of JOHN BULL? Was it because the inhabitants loved Roast Beef, and taught their children to prefer it, as substantial food? Or was it that formerly there was something in the manners and external appearance of the inhabitants of England that led Foreigners to give the country so degrading a title? JAMES HALL.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, kept at CLAPTON, in Hackney,
from the 16th of January to the 15th of February, 1811.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		Hyg.	Wind.	Weather, &c.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.			
Jan. 16	38	34	30.06	29.88	1.12	W.	fair—cloudy [cloudy
17	51	38	29.82	29.75	2.3	S. W.	misty and windy—rain,
18	41	31	29.96	29.80	1.21	S. W.—N.	overcast—clear
19	42	29	30.48	30.40	1.9	N.	clear
20	38	32	30.41	30.15	1.5	S.	foggy—clear & clouds
21	38	31	30.05	30.10	1.7	S. W.	fog—small rain
22	35	31	30.20	30.20	1.7	S.	foggy
23	40	32	30.31	30.30	1.10	S. W.	misty dull day
24	40	31	30.50	30.47	1.9	N.	clear [clouds
25	37	26	30.54	30.51	1.9	E.	clouded—clear and
26	38	30	30.36	30.08	1.12	S. W.	white frost—cloudy
27	43	24	29.64	29.60	1.9	N. W.	clear and clouds
28	33	18	29.65	29.65	1.6	N. W.	clouded—clear
29	31	14	29.76	29.63	0.21	E.	misty
30	32	29	29.78	29.55	0.19	E.	fog—snow and wind
31	43	34	29.18	29.08	2.5	S.	small rain—windy
Feb. 1	45	36	29.43	29.29	1.16	S. S. W.	fair—rain & wind—fair
2	45		29.68	29.55	1.15	E. S. E.	cloudy—clear & clouds
3	46	30	29.90	29.60	1.14	S. W.—W.	showers—clear & clouds
4	47	32	30.13	30.10	1.11	S. [N. W.]	white frost—clear & cloud.
5	40	39	30.05	29.72	1.11	S.	clear and clouds
6	50	45	29.65	29.52	1.15	S. S. W.	cloudy and calm—rain
7	50	39	29.82	29.60	1.9	S. W.	showers of hail & rain
8	50	39	29.74	29.58	2.6	S. W.	windy and cloudy
9	49	41	29.78	29.62	1.17	N. W.—W.	cloudy—fair
10	52	49	29.85	29.70	2.6	S. W.	foggy—small rain
11	53	46	29.55	29.37	1.21	S. W.	windy and small rain
12	49	34	29.34	29.30	1.16	SW-NW.	windy—rain—clear
13	41	35	29.34	29.25	1.10	W. N.	clear, clouds, showers
14	44	33	29.68	29.21	1.9	N.—N.W.	clear & clouds—cloudy
15	39	37	29.80	29.15	1.9	S.—S.W.	misty—fair—rain

OBSERVATIONS.

Jan. 20. *Cirri* and *Cirro-strati* observed.

24. Evaporation since the 16th, 45°.

26. Cold increasing, although the wind was South-west; a white frost on the ground.

27. I observed an Arc of *Cirro-stratus* to extend across the Zenith in the direction of the wind. Snow fell during the night.

Feb. 2. About 9 P. M. I observed a *Lunar Halo*. I took the diameter of its area with a quadrant, which was about 40°.

3. Showery morning; towards evening I observed red-coloured *Cirro-strati* in an apparently calm region; while *Fleecy-cumuli* floated beneath them in the wind. The *Cirro-strati* refracted a fine red tint, while the *Cumuli*, passing under, and making the same angle with the Sun, appeared blackish.

4. White frost, succeeded by thaw. About 8 P. M. a *Lunar Halo* of about 40° diameter appeared for a few minutes during the passage of a *Cirro-stratus* before the Moon.

5. Sky variously spotted, streaked and freckled with *Cirro-stratus* in the morning, and with *Cirro-cumulus* at night.

6. Temperature much increased. In the evening I observed a double *Lunar Corona*; that is, a small one within a larger one. I have observed that *Coronæ* as well as *Halones* are generally prognosticks of approaching rain, &c.

7. *Cirrus*, *Cirro-stratus*, and *Cirro-cumulus* precede showers of rain and hail.

8. Sky highly coloured at sun-rise; at night I observed, by the motion of the clouds, that there were two currents of air.

10. Frogs observed about. Thrush sings.

13. Hard shower of hail about noon.

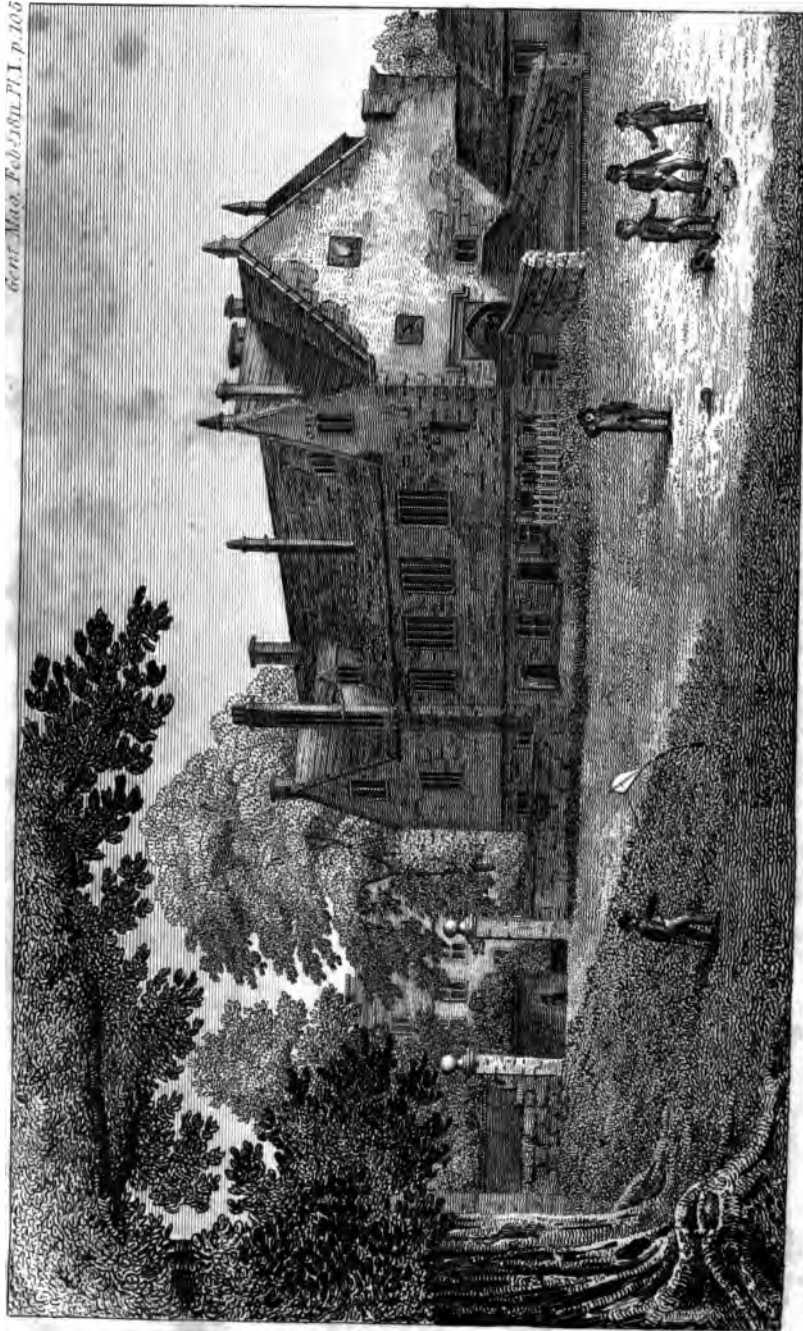
14. Great rise of Barometer.

Clapton, Feb. 18, 1811.

THOMAS FORSTER.

Mr.





MR. URBAN, Nov. 13.

ENCOURAGED by the ready admission which you have given in your Magazine, to the account of various Public Schools and Institutions, I request a place for a short description of Repton Priory, and the School now founded on its site.—(See Plate I.)

At so distant a period as the Saxon Heptarchy, Repton (or *Reopandun* as it was then called) is mentioned in the scanty Chronicles of the times, as we learn from the extracts preserved by Leland, and given in his Collectanea. It was not only the Palace of the Saxon Monarchs of Mercia, but the seat of a noble Monastery of religious men and women, before the year 660; of which Palace, or Monastery, considerable foundations are discoverable, both in the Priory and adjoining Church-yard, when any alterations have been made in the School buildings, or vaults been dug in the Church-yard. The Palace and Monastery being laid waste and destroyed by the Danes, the Priory was re-edified in the year 1172, by Matilda, widow of Ranulph, 2d Earl of Chester, and continued in a flourishing condition, till the Dissolution by Henry VIII. when it was found to be possessed of revenues to the amount of £167. 18s. The site of the Priory, and its possessions in Repton, were granted to Thomas Thacker, esq. servant to Henry VIII. in whose family it continued till the year 1728, when, by the bequest of Miss Thacker, heiress to Gilbert Thacker, esq. the Priory estate in Repton was conveyed to the family of Burdett of Foremark, in which it still continues.

Sir John Port, of Etwall, Knight of the Bath (so created at the Coronation of Edward VI.) who was possessed, by marriage and inheritance, of great property in the counties of Stafford, Derby, and Lancaster, having lost his two sons at an early age, and being minded to bestow some part of his estates in charitable foundations for the repose of his soul, in the year 1556 devised to his executors, Sir Thomas Giffard, Richard Harpur, esquire, and others, certain estates in the counties of Derby and Lancaster; for the foundation of an Hospital at Etwall, and a Free Gram-

mar School at Repton. These institutions were accordingly established after his death, in the year 1557, and continued by Queen Mary's licence, under the direction of the Harpur family, till the year 1621; when, by an agreement between Sir John Harpur on the one part, and the Earl of Huntingdon, Lord Stanhope, and Sir Thomas Gerard, bart. on the other, the three several descendants of Sir John Port's three daughters, the superintendence, after the death of Sir John Harpur; was conveyed to the right heirs of the Founder. By the Petition of the coheirs, the Hospital and School, in the year 1621, were made a Body Corporate, by the style and title of "The Master of Etwall Hospital, the Schoolmaster of Repton, Ushers, Poor Men, and Poor Scholars;" and, in consequence of that settlement, the estates were conveyed by Sir John Harpur to the Corporation, and in that body are now vested. The foundation, from the improved state of its revenues, at present maintains a Master of the Hospital (in whom the power of receiving the rents, and paying the stipends, is vested), a Master of the School, two Ushers, 16 Poor Men in the Hospital, and 19 Poor Scholars at Repton. The entire superintendence of the School and Hospital is hereditary in the families of the Earls of Chesterfield and Moira, and Sir William Gerard, the representatives and coheirs of Sir J. Port's three daughters, who have the power of regulating the Corporation, and electing the Master of the Hospital, Schoolmaster, and Ushers; but a grant of a fourth turn with them in the appointment only of Poor Men, and Poor Scholars, was made by the Charter to the family of Harpur of Calke.

The village of Repton is pleasantly situated in a valley, washed by a rapid trout-stream, that rises in the Pistern hills, about six miles distant Southward. At the Northern extremity of the village, on an elevation overlooking the adjacent country and river Trent, stands the Parish Church, of which a View is given in your vol. LXII. p. 409.

Adjoining to the Church, stand the remains of the Priory, now converted into a Grammar School, and houses for Masters. The entrance from the village

village to the Monastery is through a gateway with a Pointed arch, into the School-yard (formerly called the Infirmary-yard); the Eastern side of which is occupied by a long range of building, with habitations at the Northern end for the School-master; and the Southern for the first Usher. In the middle is the School-room, ascended by a flight of steps at the South end, which was once the Hall, or Refectory, of the Priory. It was formerly lighted on each side by plain round-headed windows, in the Norman style, without mouldings or architrave, with narrow apertures outwardly, but inwardly more widely expanding. The Hall was supported by a row of massive round pillars, in the Saxon style, ornamented with capitals, carved in various patterns, evidently of very antient date, which formerly extended to the end of the Hall; but several were removed some years since, by alterations made in the first Usher's house.

The Dormitory was at the North end of the Hall, in which is remaining a small room, with a coved cieling of stone, in the Saxon style, and a carved key-stone in the centre. On the Eastern side of the Priory was placed the Cloister, the area of which is now converted into a garden, with some faint traces of apertures and doorways in the surrounding walls; one of these in the North-east corner opened from the Prior's lodge into the Cloister; the other on the East, into the Priory Church, which stood on the South side of the Cloisters, and, from the pillars now laid open, appears to have been an elegant structure, in the light florid style, that prevailed in the reign of Edward the Third.

At the West end of the Church is a square massive Tower, apparently of very antient date, now forming the entrance into the School, with narrow round-arched windows. Whether there was a corresponding Tower on the opposite side of the entrance to the Church, cannot now be ascertained, as much devastation has been made at the Western extremity of the Church. The Priory Church was built in the form of a cross, with four large clustered pillars between the nave and choir; the lower part of three of which, about five feet high, are still remaining. By admeasure-

ment made from the remains, the Church appears to have extended 180 feet, and upwards, from West to East; the length of the transepts, from cross walls built on them, and ruin made of them, cannot be ascertained.

This structure was demolished in the beginning of Queen Mary's reign, by Mr. Thacker, as we are informed by Fuller, in his Church History, p. 358. In the adjoining paddock, inclosed on three sides by a strong stone wall, extending over several acres, are the foundations of other buildings belonging to the Priory. One vault only is remaining perfect; in which is a round-headed door-way, leading into the cloisters. At the Northern end of the Priory yard, on a deserted channel of the Trent, and appearing in the view through the trees, is a mansion, rebuilt by the Thackers about a century ago, upon the foundation of the Prior's lodge. The only unaltered part of the original building is a brick Tower, of the age of Henry the Sixth, which is to be ranked among the earliest specimens remaining, built with such materials as bricks. The lower room in it, now a kitchen, exhibits a cieling divided into square compartments, the intersections of which are ornamented with crests and badges of different Priors, carved in oak; one of these is the rebus and initial letter of Overton, Prior in the reign of Henry the Sixth. In the windows are remaining several pieces of painted glass, all charged with the figure of an Eagle, the crest, perhaps, of some Prior or benefactor. The Prior's lodge, of late years, has been rented of Sir Francis Burdett, and appropriated to the residence of the Head-master of the School.

That part of the Priory now remaining, and closely adjoining to the mansion-house, was sold by Mr. Thacker, in Philip and Mary's reign, to the executors of Sir John Port; and, with some of the old possessions of the Priory, appropriated to the advancement of learning; which, as was the case in several other religious houses, had, doubtless, some encouragement among the Canons at Repton; and which, by the care of the pious re-founder, has again taken root, and continued to flourish in the place, till the present time.

Yours, &c. REPTONENSIS.

ILLUSTR.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

BOOK II.—SATIRE I.

(In Continuation from our last.)

Cervius iratus leges minitatur et urnam, &c.] The poet seems in this place indirectly to vindicate himself respecting those individual strokes aimed at living characters by name, which here and there appear in the satires of the first book. Tigellius, Fannius, Pantiulus, Canidia, Sagana, and others of their stamp, have forced me to it, (would he say) and what I have hitherto done is only a warning to them not to provoke me farther; since by giving them a slight specimen, they may perceive that it rests entirely with me, to confer upon them a celebrity, with which they probably will not be highly delighted. — This Cervius (as we are informed by an ancient scholiast) falsely accused Cn. Calpurnius of the crime of assassination. This he probably did, not merely because he had been injured by Calpurnius, and could devise no other means of revenge: but (as may be inferred from the view in which Horace appeals to him) because he had adopted the profession of an informer. — Albutius is reported to have poisoned his wife; then the word *venenum** evidently relates to *Albuti*; and the learned expositors, who (because they read *Canidia Albuti*) have resolved to make Canidia the consort or daughter of this Albutius, by only inserting a comma between Canidia and Albuti, might have saved themselves the trouble of forming that alliance. — Curius (a perfect stranger to us) must at that time have been known throughout Rome, under the character of one who considered the office of a judge as affording a good opportunity of gratifying his private passions. The whole passage, notwithstanding it has lost much of the *piquante* to us by lapse of time, obtains however from the context a portion of light sufficient to render it intelligible.

[*vitiata melle cicuta.*] Again an allusion to some occurrence, which, doubtless, was then generally known by a public judicial act. The predicate *nepos* (riotous, prodigal, worthless rake) which Horace confers upon

this Scæva, evidently shews that *pia dextera* is to be taken ironically. It had been legally proved, that the scoundrel (in order to get at the inheritance the sooner) had dispatched his aged mother out of the world by poisoned honey. To poignard her, the tender-hearted villain, from filial affection (*scilicet*) had not resolution enough: but a dose of hemlock would answer the same purpose as effectually. The truth of the matter was, that Scæva, by this method, better consulted his own safety.

O puer, ut sis vitalis, &c.] This facetious prophecy which, from the tone of pity in which it is pronounced by the old jurist, is rendered the more humorous, refers, I conceive, to the assumed petulance, with which Horace, at the very instant that Trebatius is warning him of the consequences of his satirical humour, seems to give it full scope, by not only levelling capital imputations at three or four persons in one breath; but likewise by positively declaring, that — forasmuch as versifying was that in which his natural strength lay — he would go on making verses to the end of his days, whatever might be the consequences, and even though he should versify himself into exile. The answer, therefore, in the mouth of Trebatius, was perfectly natural: “Yes, my dear friend, if the affair might be compounded for a banishment only from Rome! It will fare much worse with thee, if thou bring thyself into such a predicament. Thou livest at present in habits of intimacy with the great men of Rome! They treat thee with familiarity, because thou amusest them; and thou art simple enough to consider them therefore as thy best friends. But how soon may it happen that, with so thoughtless a disposition, by the same wit which now entertains them, thou mayst graze rather too deeply some one or other of them; and what will the consequence be? He will become cold and indifferent to thee, and thou, who canst not stomach such treatment, wilt take it to heart and pine to death.” This is, I believe, the natural interpretation of the words *majorum ne quis amicus frigore te*

* This word, as every body knows, is of doubtful interpretation; it being used of medicines in general, at least in the language of poetry, as also of colour, balsams, ointments, philters, and magical potions.

feriat, which so many expositors, and even the translator Bateux, have not rightly apprehended. — Unquestionably it was well considered in Horace here to make Trebatius (who speaks it in jest) deliver the seriously intended prophecies of his adversaries which had come to his knowledge, who could no otherwise give vent to their spleen at his intimacy with Mæcenas and other persons of the first rank, than by expressing their hopes, that it would prove of no long duration; and that he, precisely by that which rendered him so agreeable to these great men, by his wit and his satirical vein, would inadvertently ruin himself in their estimation, and fall the lower for having mounted so high. The best method of delivering these gentlemen so much concerned for his repose, from all anxiety, was, by shewing them, how calm and serene he himself could be amidst all their kind solicitudes.

— *famosisque Lupo cooperto veribus?*] It might not unreasonably, methinks, be presumed, that Horace in this dialogue, had likewise indirectly and very covertly his *maiores amicos* in view, and by the exemplified relations that subsisted between Lucilius and his great friends C. Lælius and P. Scipio Æmilianus, or Africanus minor, intended to fortify those in which he stood to Mæcenas, P. Messala, Pollio, &c. by assuring them on his part in a modest but dignified, yet with regard to them in a no less delicate than flattering manner, once for all, that characters like theirs had never any thing to apprehend from a man like him. The example of Lucilius, to which he appeals, is here the more subservient to his design, as he in his own satires (agreeably to the demands of such a vast difference in the times) allowed himself much less liberty than his predecessor; who scrupled not to attack a person of such high consequence as Q. Cæcilius Metellus Macedonius, very scurrilously in his satires, and even to stigmatise Cornelius Lentulus Lupus, although (according to the scholiast) he was *princeps senatus*, in defamatory ver-

ses, — probably with the less restraint, as they were both enemies of his great patron and friend, Scipio.

Virtus Scipiadae et mitis sapientia Lælii.] I cannot think this line so flat as Warburton pronounces it to be in his annotations upon Pope's imitation of this satire; or that, as Baxter opines, it savours of Ennius or Lucilius, and that Horace here incidentally ridicules the turgid style of those poets. *Virtus Scipiadae, sapientia Lælii*, is a manner of speaking not unusual with our bard, being exactly of the same coinage with *mens provida Reguli* (Od. lib. iii. 5.) *virtus Catonis* (Od. iii. 21.) *acumen Stertinius* (Epist. i. 12.) and innumerable precedents for it are to be found in Homer, whom Horace seems herein to have followed. This mode of speech, however, is here adopted with the greater propriety, since the Romans, at least throughout the seventh century of their city, had no man to produce, who, in all that they comprehended under the word *virtus*, had come nearer to perfection than this Scipio; and since Lælius, even during his life-time, had, by the tacit consent of his countrymen, obtained the surname *Sapientis**. "We know that even Scipio's true greatness, and the mild wisdom of Lælius, prevented them not, on privately quitting the theatre, from laying aside the dignity of their characters; and they thought themselves neither too great nor too wise sometimes to unbend their minds with him, and trifle away the time till the cabbage on the fire was ready." This translation of the passage, I conceive, would suit the poet's real meaning, and deliver him from the groundless censures of the two British critics. — But ah! what god, or god-begotten, will be able to redeem him from another far more horrible imputation? from a crime, which in the eyes of a word-catcher is sufficient to efface the most conspicuous merits of an author; in a word, from the irremissible sin of having said, at two several times, *Scipiades* for *Scipionides*, which the great Priscianus had already alleged against him, although indeed Lucilius, Lucre-

* *Sunt ista vera, Læli; nec enim melior vir fuit Africano nec clarior; sed existimare debes, omnium oculos in te esse conjectos; unum te SAPIENTEM et appellent et existiment; non solum natura et moribus, verum etiam studio et doctrina, nec sicut vulgus, sed ut eruditi solent appellare sapientem, &c. Cicero de Amicitia, cap. ii.*

tius, and Virgil, are accomplices with Horace in the perpetration of this horrid solecism! — Woe and alas, and heaven help us all! I know of nothing that I can urge in extenuation of his guilt, excepting that this so heinous an offence to a chaste Priscianic ear, is perhaps the most venial of all delinquencies which a rigid patriotic Roman grammarian could find to arraign him of. And in good sooth, when I reflect, that Horace — this very Horace, whose writings no person of taste and sentiment, for so many hundred years, could ever be tired of reading — has been guilty of so many licences and negligences: that he swarms with Grecisms, and writes almost Grecian Latin; that he disfigures his style by obsolete words long since banished from discourse by the good company of his time; that he makes not the least conscience of writing *Lucili* for *Lucili*, of using *deerat* as a dyssyllable, of saying *surreae* for *surrexisse*, and (what is scarcely conceivable) that whenever he pleased he would make periods of an extravagant length, and parentheses that may be measured by the yard: I comprehend how it was, that while he lived there were critics who told him bluntly to his face, that he was a wretched author, and that such verses as his might easily be spun by the hundred or the thousand by any dabbler in poetry. The long lapse of time to be sure, has made us tolerant to all these grammatical heresies: but we may imagine how the *Bavii* and *Mævii*, the *Fannii*, and *Tigellii*, the *Orbilio* and *Scribonii*, must have carped at him during his life, while antiquity had yet drawn no nimbus round his head.

Infra Lucili censum.] “Most assuredly both in genius and in birth, far beneath *Lucilius*, yet, &c.” So *Francis* likewise has well translated *census* by *birth*.

What though with great *Lucilius* I disclaim
All saucy rivalry of birth or fame, &c.

They were nearly of like import in the age of *Lucilius*; and *Lucilius* was in fact not only a Roman knight by birth, but, in behalf of his sister, great uncle to *Pompeius Magnus*. It is probable that the foregoing *nostrum mehoris utroque* may relate simply to that circumstance.

Equidem nihil hic defringere possum.] The MSS here leave it entire-

ly to our own choice, whether to read *diffindere*, *diffidere*, *diffigere*, or *defringere*. The reasons adduced by Bentley against the juristic *diffindere* appear to me just as luminous, as on the other hand the word *diffingere*, which he recommends instead of it, seem forced and incongruous in the mouth of *Trebatius*. In such trifles frequently all depends on a certain perception which we are hardly able to explain to others, or not without a tiresome prolixity. From the conformity of the whole, and the convertible words themselves, two things are evident: the one, that *Trebatius* means no more than, he has nothing to object; and the other, that in delivering his meaning he employs a metaphorical expression. Whether now *diffingere* or *diffidere* or *defringere* be the proper word, must be determined by the taste, or the sense of the greater propriety and concinnity. The speech of *Trebatius* manifestly relates to what Horace had just before observed concerning his splenetic rivals,

Cum magnis vixisse invita fatebitur usque
Invidia, et fragili querens illidere dentem.
Offendet solido. — Nisi quid tu, docte

Trebatii,

Dissentis?

The properest way, therefore, would be to imagine, that *Trebatius*, preserving the metaphor employed by Horace, jocosely says: I, for my part, have no desire to bite off any thing from it — and then of course *defringere* or *diffringere* would be the right word. I have accordingly, *salvis melioribus*, adopted it in my text, though perhaps, in a translation it might be preferable simply to give the sense, without the metaphor. If, however, the metaphor must be preserved, *Trebatius* might be made to say with a smile: I for my part require thee not to diminish aught from it.

Si mala conderit in quem quis carmina, jus est judiciumque.] The law of the twelve tables against him who indited *mala carmina* against any one, sounds extremely harsh: *Si quis occentassit mala carmina, sive condidisset quod infamiam faxit flagitiumque alteri, capital esto*. In the sequel, the punishment of death being apparently thought too severe, the sentence seems to have been altered into that which *Trebatius* quotes. He therefore, by whom

whom a man was attacked in satirical verses in his civil honour and reputation was liable to an action at law, *injuriarum*, for damages; the plaintiff, however, must be unimpeachable of any notorious acts, *infamia juris et facti*. Lucilius happened to be in a singular predicament. Being publicly insulted by name from the stage by a dramatist, he brought against him a suit at law for it by an action for damages: but the prætor C. Cælius acquitted the dramatist; probably because he had done no more to the satirist, than what the latter took the liberty of doing to all the world. — The witty conceit of taking the expression *mala carmina* for bad verses, would have been but a flimsy evasion, if Horace could not have added, *ei quis opprobriis dignum laceraverit, integer ipse*: thus, however, he decides in three lines the whole affair. I allow it, if one makes *mala carmina*, says he; but if he have only fallen foul of such as are deserving of disgrace, if he himself lives irreproachably, and if his verses moreover are good, and even approved of by Cæsar: how will it then fare with the complainant? — To conclude, it cannot be denied; that the two words, *laudatus Cæsare*, here must have produced a sort of magical effect; it being just as if the poet presented himself to his adversaries clad in the impenetrable armour of Achilles and covered with the terrific ægis. Accordingly it appears that thenceforward he had no farther attacks from that quarter. — I read with Bentley *laceraverit* instead of the usual *litraverit*. His arguments amount to a demonstration, and are not at all shaken by Baxter's and Gesner's flat contradictions:

Solventur risu tabulæ, tu missus abibis.] "Then the process is brought to a laughable termination, and thou mayst walk off discharged." This is all that I can make of the sentence, confessing at the same time, that I have but a faint apprehension of it. That in the case which Horace immediately before supposes, so violent a burst of laughter arose, that the roof of the court-house, or the bench whereon the judges sat, had nearly gone to pieces, (as a scholiast thinks) neither Horace nor Trebatius can have said. Such an hyperbole might possibly have been allowed to pass from

a jester in a Plautinian comedy; but here it could not by any means be justified. Gesner says: *cogitabam, tabulas esse tabellas judicarias, in quibus scribi fingat sententias ludicras et hilares*. — How the learned critic, by the word *solvers* could be led to this idea, is more inexplicable to me than the problem itself; however, this unsuccessful attempt emboldens me to hazard another, the sufficiency whereof may be determined by those who have a seat and vote in trials of such causes. Every judge, as is well known, on proceeding to give sentence on a trial at law, had three tablets delivered to him: the one marked with A (*absolve*), another with C (*condemno*), the third with N.L. (*non liquet*). Now, may not *solventur risu tabulæ*, be as much as to say: the judges with laughing let the tablets drop out of their hands? However extraordinary this metaphor may be, it would certainly not be more so, than the synecdoche, which Cruquius adopts, when he says, that *tabulæ* has here the same signification as *judicium*.

Ormond-street.

W. T.

Mr. URBAN, Bristol, Jan. 28.

THE Review of my Poems in your Magazine for October, was very different in substance and spirit from the superficial, skimming comment, the "faint, damning praise," or the searching, witty malignity, by which they who exercise the functions of periodical critics have sometimes chosen to signalize their indolence or their ill-nature. To no part of the Review do I consider myself more really indebted than to that in which the writer, with a liberal candour of construction that lends a grace to rebuke, urges his objections to a particular passage, in a style of reasoning equally sound and eloquent. That the impression conveyed by this passage is not confined to the Reviewer, appears from an excellent letter in December last on the indispensable duty of attending public worship. — The author appears to regard the verses in question as justifying an imputation of proselytism to the modern philosophy; by which, I suppose, is meant the deistical philosophy, or pure, natural religion, professed by

the

the followers of Bolingbroke. Your Correspondent is pleased to express himself of my very moderate abilities in terms which, from such a writer, would have given me the highest gratification, were I capable of being gratified by the praise of talent at the expence of Christian principle. Deeply impressed with that conviction, which the intrinsic simplicity of truth in the Gospel itself is all-sufficient to produce in every sincere and unprejudiced mind, and which the writings of Locke, of Butler, and of Paley, are so admirably calculated to confirm; I feel obliged to your Correspondent for the occasion which he has afforded me to disavow the general sentiment, deduced, by what I must confess to be a natural inference, from the exordial lines of my Sabbath Musings. As these lines were only alluded to in your Review, I shall here quote them entire :

What needs the dimly purpled light that
glows [chant
Through imag'd glass, or what the measur'd
Of Monkish strains to the deep organ's
peal, [sound
To rouse devotion; when thy cliffs re-
The wave's mild murmur, and thy thick-
ets green [in dew
Ring with the song of birds? when flowers
Exhale their fragrance, and the sense is
cheer'd [groans,
With air and sunshine? While fanatic
Breath'd from a gloomy spirit, rise to him
Who spread this verdure o'er the fields,
who bade [sun;
These violets spring, and lighted up the
Be mine with silence of the heart to praise
His mercies, and adore his name of love.

Now, I readily admit that in these lines there is a confusion of thought, arising from the want of steadily contemplating and separating the ideas that presented themselves, and arranging them in the connexion necessary to give clearness and precision to their meaning. "The fanatic groans breath'd from a gloomy spirit" have no affinity to the prayers chanted or rather gabbled, by the choristers. They belong to a different and more melancholy superstition. But the whole passage in its present crude order seems to throw a slight on Church worship in general. The leading idea in my mind was, that outward observances were of none effect, if unaccompanied by the religion of the heart — and I meant to illustrate this prin-

ciple by touching on the opposite religious extremes of mummery and cant. The mechanical chanting of the confession, of the solemn and affecting supplication in the Litany, and of the Lord's Prayer, is an evident relic of Popish mummery; and is, in fact, given up by your Correspondent as an indefensible practice. So far our sentiments completely coincide: and I hope also to acquit myself of the less important part of the imputation, namely, heterodoxy of taste. The painted glass was mentioned in connexion only with the pompous ceremonial of the high cathedral service. Exclusively of these unmeaning and monotonous intonations, these 'Monkish strains,' I can assent most cordially to his admiration of Cathedral architecture, as eminently adapted by the shadowy glow of light, the aerial loftiness of roof, and the indistinct immensity of vanishing ailes, to enlarge and exalt the imagination, while it awes and soothes the mind; thus producing through the senses a disposition of feeling highly favourable to devotional sentiment. I shall, however, venture to remind your Correspondent, that, as far as the mere theory is concerned, he has suffered his judgment to be seduced by the romantic and ingenious hypothesis of Bishop Warburton. That the shaded walks of a forest did *not* suggest the idea of the primitive Gothic architecture (introduced, not by the Goths but by the latter Romans, at the time of the Gothic invasion of Italy) is evident from the fact, that the early Gothic (called also the Saxon from its adoption by the Anglo-Saxons, but more properly the Roman) and the Norman architecture, which differed from it only in magnitude, could not be said to bear any resemblance whatever in the form of its round-headed arches, and the massive rotundity of its pillars, to the pointed intersections of an avenue of trees. It was at a later period that the vast round column was split into slender shafts, the arch pointed, and the capitals and roofs carved with foliage. These innovations were gradual; and the new style (called by some the Saracenic, for no better reason than the former was styled Gothic; namely, because it arose at the time of the Crusades) is, I think, well expressed by the characteristic

characteristic term affixed to it by War-
ton, of the *florid*, or ornamented, Go-
thic.

To return to the verses: I trust it
will appear that neither allusion was
levelled at the general institution of
social worship, of whose reasonable
necessity, divine authority, and apos-
tolic example, every man must be ful-
ly convinced, who studies with atten-
tion the Gospel history and the early
annals of the primitive Christian
Church.

The lines are not as they originally
stood: they were altered in that not
unusual mood of restless dissatisfac-
tion, which though it often leads to
the amendment of a bad passage, no
less frequently tempts a writer to re-
fine away all the merit of a good one.
I shall transcribe the original passage
from the fifth volume of Dr. Aikin's
Athenæum; in which the verses were
first printed; and it is my intention
to restore it in the event of a second
edition of the Poems.

O native Isle belov'd! by sounding waves
Bosom'd remote, and hallow'd from the
world!

The spirit meek of sanctity now walks
Thy flowery meadows, and thy thickets
green.

I love thy pious reverence of the day;
It whispers hope; it breathes the secret
pledge

Of preservation, while Earth's kingdoms
fall.

I love thy pure and simple rite: there are
Who love thee not: there are who barb'rous
deem [cern

Thy manliest virtues, and whose eyes dis-
In this thy cheerful holiness, a gloom
Sullen and sad: There is no sullen gloom,
O England, in thy Sabbaths! gayer
climes [sports,

May smile derision: leave them to their
Their masques, and blasphemous idola-
tries:

Be this thy stedfast anchor: be this day
No common festival; no tide profane
Of dance and feast, and revelry and song.
Be thine the joy of spiritual things,
Deep-felt, serene; the joy Religion loves.

CHARLES A. ELTON.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 14.

GIVE me leave to solicit a column
in your next Number for the in-
sertion of Decker's description of the
human head, which I have transcribed
from his GUL'S HORNE-BOOKE, a pub-
lication of considerable rarity, abound-
ing in allusions to the follies and man-

ners of his day, and written in a style
of pleasant irony, well adapted to the
subject chosen by the author, which
was the instruction and reproof of the
young gallants in the early part of the
seventeenth century.

"The *Head* is a house built for Reason
to dwell in, and thus is the tenement fram-
ed. The two *Eyes* are the glasse windows
at which light disperses itself into every
room, having goodly pent-houses of haire
to overshadow them. As for the *Nose*, tho
some (most injuriously and improperly)
make it serve for an Indian chimney, yet
surely it is rightly a bridge with two ar-
ches, under which are neat passages to
convey as well perfumes to aire and
sweeten every chamber, as to carry away
all noisome filth that is swept out of un-
cleane corners. The cherry *Lippes* open
like the new painted gates of a lord may-
or's house to take in provision. The *Tongue*
is a bell, hanging just under the middle of
the roofe; and lest it should be rung out too
deepe (as sometimes it is when women
have a peale) whereas it was cast by the
first Founder, but onely to tole softly;
there are two even rows of ivory pegs
(like pales) set to keep it in. The *Eares*
are two Musique roomes, into which as well
good sounds as bad descend downe two
narrow paire of staires, that for all the
world have crooked windings like those
that lead to the top of Powles steeple; and,
because when the tunes are once gotten in,
they should not too quickly slip out, all
the walls of both places are plaistered with
yellow wax round about them. Now, as
the fairest lodging, tho it be furnisht with
walles, chimneys, chambers, and all other
parts of architecture, yet if the seeling be
wanting, it stands subject to raine, and so
consequently to ruine: so would this good-
ly palace, which we have moddeld out un-
to you, bee but a cold and bald habitation,
were not the top of it rarely covered. Na-
ture, therefore, has plaid the tyler, and
given it a most curious covering, or (to
speake more properly) she has thatcht it
all over, and that thatching is haire."

Yours, &c.

P. B.

MR. URBAN, Bedford Place,
Jan. 15.

IT is one of the characteristics of
the present enlightened age, that
the publick are always ready to pay a
proper tribute of respect to the me-
mory of departed excellence. If this
be due to Poets, Warriors, and States-
men, how infinitely stronger is the
claim for those who have passed a
long life in one uniform series of ac-
tive virtue and benevolence!

These



Gateway of the Abbot's Court-house at Queen Charlton, Somersetshire.



Portrait of Roddy Rodgers.



J. B. H. sculp.

These reflections have been called forth by the recent death of Mrs. TRIMMER, whose indefatigable labours to instruct the rising generation by her various writings, and by the establishment of numerous Schools to protect our Church Establishment and our holy Religion from the inroads of Scepticism on the one hand, and Fanaticism on the other — and whose unwearied exertions to inculcate the principles and promote the practice of sound Morals and true Religion, are universally known and acknowledged. (See pp. 86. 143.)

Such a woman as Mrs. TRIMMER should not be consigned to the grave without some lasting tribute of respect to her memory. It is due to her — it is due to ourselves — it is due to posterity. In what form or manner, and to what extent, I will not presume to dictate; but content myself with requesting that some of your readers, who know the exalted character and talents of this valuable woman, will communicate their ideas on this subject; and which, if approved, will doubtless receive the sanction and support of every Friend to Virtue and Religion. L. S.

Mr. URBAN, Frome, May 24.

I SEND you a sketch of the Old Gateway (Plate II. fig. 1.) that belonged to the Abbot's Court-house at Queen Charlton, a village distant five miles South-east from Bristol.

Collinson says, in the second volume of his "History of Somersetshire," that, at the time of the Conquest, this village, with that of Whitchurch, and many other adjoining places, was parcel of the manor of *Keynsham*, where an extensive Abbey was founded by William Earl of Gloucester, of the order of Black Canons: — and Edward II. ratified this grant, with the villages of Whitchurch, Chewton, and Charlton. No vestige of this Abbey now remains at Keynsham; and this Gateway is the only fragment of the Court-house remaining at Charlton.

If any of the ingenious Antiquaries of the present day were to cross this part of the country, it might perhaps repay them, if they would deviate a mile or two from the great road leading from Bristol to Wells, and visit

this little retired village. — The Collector of Fossils, also, would add considerably to his collection, could he but devote a few hours for his researches in this neighbourhood, where the *Cornua Ammonis*, or Snake-stone, are found in prodigious quantities, from the size of half an inch to two feet diameter.

The Monkish tale of the Virgin *Keyna* first originated in this district; which tells us, that, when this lady arrived at years of maturity, she attracted many admirers, and many noble personages sought her in marriage: but she was deaf to all their overtures, having consecrated her virginity by a perpetual vow, for which cause she was denominated by the Britons *Keyn-Wyryf*, or *Keyna the Virgin*. At length she determined to forsake her native country, and seek some desert place where to indulge in private her religious contemplations. Directing her journey beyond the Severn, she met a certain woody place in these parts, and made her request to the Prince of the country, that she might be permitted to serve God in that spot of solitude and retirement. The Prince informed her, he was ready to grant her petition; but that the place so swarmed with serpents, that neither man nor beast could live therein; to which the Virgin replied, that she firmly trusted she should be able to drive the venomous brood out of all the country. Hereupon the place was granted her, and by her prayers all the snakes and vipers were converted into stones: — and to this day all the stones in that country resemble the windings of serpents, through all the fields and villages.

Yours, &c.

RODDY RODGERS, of whose figure the accompanying drawing (Plate II. fig. 2.) bears a strong resemblance, was born in the village of Carrumoney, in the County of Antrim, in 1798, having no arms. There is the shape of an hand impressed on his right side, a little below where the arm-pit should be. He has been taught to read and write English, and is now supported by the bounty of the inhabitants of Carrickfergus, where he at present resides. He holds the pen between the first and second toe

of his left foot, and feeds himself in the like manner with a spoon.

The above account has been transmitted from Ireland, and its accuracy may be depended on. EDIT.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSEHOLD BOOK.
Continued from Vol. LXXX. Part II. p. 219.

P. 103. *My Lord's Boord-end.*] In the houses of our antient Nobility they dined at long tables. The Lord and his principal guests sat at the upper end of the first table in the Great Chamber, which was therefore called *The Lord's Boord End*; the Officers of his Household, and inferior guests, at long tables below in the hall. In the middle of each table stood a great salt-cellar; and, as particular care was taken to place the guests according to their rank, it became a mark of distinction whether a person sat above or below the salt. This and the following section, which relate to the order of serving up the victuals, will be much illustrated by the following memoir:

An Account how the Earl of Worcester lived at Ragland Castle before the Civil Wars. (1641.)

"At eleven o'clock the Castle-gates were shut, and the tables laid: two in the Dining-room; three in the Hall; one in Mrs. Watson's apartment, where the Chaplains eat, Sir Toby Matthews being the first. [This was probably the noted Sir Toby Matthews, enumerated among Lord Orford's Painters, who wrote the famous character of Lucy Piercy, Countess of Carlisle, printed by Fenton in his notes on Waller's Poems.—He was son of an Archbishop of York; but, turning Papist, had probably accepted the place of Chaplain in this great Earl's family, who was a Roman Catholic.] Two in the House-keeper's room for the Ladies' Women. The Earl came into the Dining-room attended by his Gentlemen. As soon as he was seated, Sir Ralph Blackstone, Steward of the House, retired: The Comptroller, Mr. Holland, attended with his Staff; as did the Sewer, Mr. Blackburn; my Lady's Gentleman-Usher, Mr. Harcourt; my Lord's Gentlemen of the Chamber, Mr. Morgan and Mr. Fox, with the Daily Waiters, who were gentlemen worth from two to seven hundred pounds a year,

bred up in the Castle. At the first table sate the Noble family, and such of the Nobility as came there. At the second table in the Dining-room sate Knights, and other honourable Gentlemen, attended by footmen. In the Hall, at the first table, sat Sir Ralph Blackstone, Steward, the Comptroller, the Secretary, the Master of the Horse, the Master of the Fish-ponds, my Lord Herbert's Preceptor, with such Gentlemen as came there under the degree of a Knight, attended by footmen, and plentifully served with wine. At the second table in the Hall (served from my Lord's table, and with other hot meat) sate the Sewer, with the Gentlemen-waiters and Pages, to the number of twenty-four. At the third table in the Hall sate the Clerk of the Kitchen, with the Yeomen Officers of the House, &c. &c."

Then follows a list of the Officers of the Household, ending with footmen, grooms, and other menial servants, to the number of 150. — Some of these footmen were brewers and bakers.

P. 104.] In looking over the list of birds and fowls which are enumerated in the XIXth section we find that *Cranes*, which are now judged to have forsaken the island (Pennant's British Zoology), were then almost as common as the Heron and Heron-sew. *Wypes* are now called Lapwings; *Wipua* is still the Swedish name. The *Tern* is the *Sea-Swallow*. In the list of birds here served up to the table are many fowls which are now discarded, as little better than rank carrion; as, for instance, "Item, — It is thought good that Seegulles be hade for my Lorde's owne mees, and non other, so they be good, and in season, and at j.d. a pece, or j.d. ob. at moste."

P. 114.] By way of supplement to the warrants for Deer, may not improperly be added from an antient Inquisition, — "An Account of all Deer in the Parks and Forests in the North, belonging to the Earl of Northumberland, taken in the IVth year of Henry VIII." (1512.) The names of the parks, and the number in each, are specified. They amount to, In Northumberland, 4 parks, 1 forest, 1912. Yorshire, 8 parks, 1 wood, 1896. Cumberland, 4 parks, 3 places for Fallow and Red Deer, 1763. Total

5571; exclusive of those in Sussex, and other counties in the South.

P. 136. *Habberdyn Fish.*] This is the Northern term for barbelled Cod (vide Willoughby, 166.), so called from Aberdeen, antiently famous for curing this kind of fish.

P. 162. *Or it be entered*], i. e. *before* it be entered. *Or* in old English signifies *before*, as it does still in Shropshire, where it is pronounced *ore*. So in Shakspeare (King John, Act IV. S. 5.)

“*It will be*

Two long days journey, Lords, *Or e'er* we meet—”

the phrase *Or e'er* is not rightly understood by such as imagine *e'er* signifies *before*, or is the same as *ere*: *e'er* is merely a contraction of *ever*, and is barely augmentation; it is the word *or* or *ore* which signifies *before*, and is synonymous to *ere*. “*Veteres Angli er et or sine discrimine scribebant*,” says Lye in Junii Etymol. ad verb. *Ere*.

P. 188. *Bere must be made bigger in Somer thann in Winter for turninge.*] (So it is here; not *tunnynge*, which is an erratum;) i. e. The beer should be made stronger in Summer than in Winter, to prevent its turning sour. *Big* is also the name of a species of barley, of which the malt might possibly be made; and then *bigger* may mean more impregnated with *big*.

P. 220. *William Worme, my Cofferer and General Receyvour.*] This William Worme, who is herein vested with such great trusts, and whose name occurs before so familiarly as to be used instead of his office (p. 56), continued to be employed under the sixth Earl of Northumberland, when he had the still more important post of Earl's Treasurer. At length he fell under a suspicion of treachery, and of betraying his master to Cardinal Wolsey, who appears to have treated that young Lord in a very arbitrary and imperious manner. In a letter written by this sixth Earl of Northumberland (son of the Author of our Household-Book) he mentions a very particular instance of the Cardinal's tyranny, in seizing upon the furniture of his Father's Chapel, particularly the fine Service-books, and applying them to his own use. As this letter

gives a curious picture of the manners as well as literature of our Nobility at that time, I shall transcribe a great part of it; and that the rather as it is a full vindication of this Earl of Northumberland from the charge of ingratitude, in being the person employed to arrest the Cardinal at his Castle of Cawood. He had been placed under the Cardinal's roof by his father, among other young Noblemen who accepted of menial offices under that proud Prelate; but it plainly appears from his letters, that he had been treated with so much harshness and contempt, as to be under no great obligation to him on that account. In one letter he tells his friend, that the Cardinal had wrote to forbid him attending the funeral of his own father to Beverley, and had treated him with many other indignities. These letters are written soon after that Earl's death, and are directed “to his beloved cousyn Thomas Arundel, one of the Gentlemen of my Lord Legate's Prevey Chamber;” whom he addresses with the familiar appellation of “Bedfellow,” as a term of endearment; which, however strange it may appear now, was consistent with the state of manners in the middle ages: Holinshed tells us of that Lord Scrope who was one of the conspirators against Henry V. “The said Lord Scrope was in such favour with the King, that he admitted him sometime to be his bedfellow; in whose fidelity the King reposed much trust.” Vide Chron. sub an. 1415.

“Bedfellow, After my moste harti recomandacion: Thys Monday the iii off August I resevyd by my servaunt letters from yow beryng datt the xxth day off July, delyveryd unto hym the sayme day at the Kynges town of Newcastle: wher in I do perseayff my Lord Cardenalls pleasour ys to have such Boks as was in the Chapell of my lat Lord and Ffayther (wos soll Jhu pardon). To the accomplisshement of which, at your desyer; I am confformable, notwithstanding I trust to be able ons to set up a Chapel off myne owne. But I pray God he may look better upon mee than he dothe. But methynke I have lost verry moche, ponderynge yt ys no better regardyd: the occasion wher off he shal persayff. — Fyrst, the long lyeug

lyeng off my Tressorer *, with Hys very hasty and unkynd words unto hym, not on my parte desservyd. — Also the news off Mr. Manyng, the which is blon broud over all Yorksher, that neyther by the Kyng † nor by my Lord Cardenall I am regardyd: And that he wil tel me at my metyng with him, when I come into Yorksher: which shal bewythyn thys month, God wyllynge; but I flier my wordes to Mr. Manyng shal displeas my Lord; ffor I will be no Ward. — Also, Bedfellow, the payns I tayk and hav takyn sens my comyng hether, are not better regardyd: but by a fflatterynge Byschope off Car'ell [Carlisle] and that fals Worm ‡, shal be broth [brought] to the messery and carfulness that I am in: and in such slanders, that now, and my Lord Cardenall wold, he cannott bring me howth [out] ther off.

* * * * *

I shall wyth all sped send up your letters with the Books unto my Lordes Grace; as to say, iiij Anteflonars §, such as I thynk wer not seene a gret wyl; v Gralls; an Ordeorly; a Manual; viijth Prossessioners. And ffor all the residew, they not worth the sendyng, nor ever was occupied in my Lord's Chapell. And also I shall wryt at this time as ye have wyllyd me.

"Yff my Lord's Grace wyll be so good Lord unto me as to gyff me lychens [licence] to putt Will. Worme wythyn a Castell off myn off Anwyk in assury, unto the tyme he hav accomptyd ffor more mony rec'd than I ever rec'd; I shall gyff his Grace ijcli. and a Benyffs off a C. worth unto his Colleyg ||, with such other thynges resservyd as his [Grace] shall desyre; but unto such time as myne Awditors hayth takyn accompt off him: Wherin, good Bedfellow, do your best, ffor els he shall put us to send myself, as at owr meetyng I shall show you.

* His long continuance with the Cardinal.

† He had probably disoblised the King by his attachment to Anne Bullen.

‡ He mentions this William Worme in a former letter, as the person who betrayed him.

§ These terms will be explained hereafter.

|| The College which Wolsey had newly founded at Oxford, originally "Cardinal College," now "Christ Church College."

"And also gyff secuer credens unto this Berer, whom I assur yow I have fforddon a mervellous honest man, as ever I fflownd in my lyff.

"In hast at my Monestary off Hul Park the iij day off August, in the owne haud off

Yours most assured.

H. NORTHUMBERLAND.

To my bedfellow Arundell."

I know not whether the above offer was accepted, or the said William Worme committed to durance in Alnwick Castle; but there is a tradition in the place, that an Auditor was formerly confined in the dungeon under one of the towers till he could make up his accounts to his Lord's satisfaction.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Birmingham, Jan. 24,

I BEG to offer an elucidation of the antient Seal found at Redwick in Monmouthshire, and engraved in the second part of your last vol. p. 617, from the communication of J. W. By favour of that ingenious Correspondent, I have obtained an impression of it; with which your Engraving perfectly agrees, except in the fourth letter, which, in the original, has a somewhat longer tail, and is clearly intended for a Y. The legend is doubtless Norman, or old French, and may be thus read:

IE SUY SEL
D'AMUR LEL.

Conceiving the last word to be the same as *loial* or *laiel*, the whole may be translated (though at the loss of the charming jingle), I AM THE SEAL OF TRUE LOVE: this being allowed, it will naturally follow that the two pairs of Birds in the device are *Doves*, the usual emblem of Constancy, and correspondent with the sentiment of the circumscription.

Its date may be referred to the time of Edward I. or the preceding Reign; as I conjecture from comparing it with Seals appended to deeds of that æra.

Yours, &c. WM. HAMPER.

Mr. URBAN, Coventry, Jan. 25.

I STRONGLY suspect that the Portrait engraved for Mr. Dallaway's *Heraldic Enquiries* 1793, and there called Sir William Dugdale, is in fact the Portrait of his Son Sir John Dugdale.

My

My reasons for such suspicion are as follow; and I shall be thankful for correction if in error.

The Badge and Arms are engraven *Garter*; but possibly the former may not be very distinctly marked in the painting; in which case *Norroy* might be easily mistaken for *Garter*, and the *Arms* in the corner may have been added subsequently to the painting of the picture. All this is merely hypothetical, it is true; but I trust some Member of the College of Arms (where the original is deposited) will confirm or refute these doubts, suggested by one who never saw the Painting; and I now proceed to facts: Sir *William Dugdale* was 72 when made *Garter*; whereas the Portrait in question, as Mr. Noble (*History of College of Arms*, p. 311.) has very justly remarked, "represents a young, not an old man." Moreover, the costume is not of that period; and whoever examines the portrait of Sir *Wm. Dugdale* by *Hollar* at the age of 50, will find great difficulty in believing Mr. *Dallaway's* Portrait can represent the same person at the age of 72. Sir *John Dugdale* was created *Norroy* in 1686, at the age of 57: the costume and age of the person represented in Mr. *Dallaway's* picture perfectly well agree with Sir *John D.* at this period; and, when it is recollected that the Portrait was presented to the College of Arms by Sir *William Skeffington*, a descendant of *Thomas Skeffington, Esq.* who married one of Sir *John Dugdale's* daughters, I think there will remain little cause for hesitation in pronouncing the Portrait to be that of Sir *John* and not Sir *William Dugdale*. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Napton Vicarage,*
Aug. 24, 1810.

THE progress in the building of the Free Church of Birmingham is suspended, on account of the pecuniary Fund being exhausted; and a Letter soliciting additional Subscriptions has been sent by the Trustees to the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy of the neighbourhood. It has for many years past been regretted by the Friends of the Established Church, that the contributions by Briefs for rebuilding those sacred edifices which the pious zeal of our Ancestors erected for the worship of God, are,

throughout the different parishes of the kingdom, so small; and that in those places where the increased population requires an additional Church on the above plan, the means of obtaining contributions are so limited. The usual mode of collecting money for these good purposes has been inadequate; and I think the subjoined statement, under the authority of Dr. Burn, will sufficiently account for the cause of failure, notwithstanding the Clergy may have complied with Mr. Nares's late directions in reading the Briefs separately which are delivered to them.

For the Parish Church of RAVENSTONDALE
in the County of Westmorland.

Lodging the Certificate . . .	0	7	6
Fiat and Signing . . .	19	4	2
Letters Patent . . .	21	18	2
Printing and Paper . . .	16	0	0
Teller and Porter . . .	0	5	0
Stamping . . .	13	12	6
Copy of Brief . . .	0	5	0
Portage to and from Stampers . . .	0	5	0
Mat for Packing . . .	0	4	0
Postage to Waggon . . .	0	4	0
Carriage to Undertaker . . .	1	11	6
Postage of Letters and Certificate . . .	0	4	8
Clerk Fees . . .	2	2	0

Total of Patent Charges . . .	76	3	6
Salary for 9986 Briefs . . .	249	13	0
Additional Salary for London . . .	5	0	0

330 16 6

Collected on 9986 Briefs . . .	614	12	9
Deduct for Charges . . .	330	16	6

Clear Collection . . . 283' 16 3

Collections . . .	9986		
Blanks . . .	503		

Total number of Briefs . . . 10489

From this statement it appears, that nearly half of the sum collected is paid in fees of office. If a compensation were made by the Government to the individuals receiving those Fees, I would suggest that a Circular Letter be written (instead of the Brief) under the authority of the Bishop of the Diocese in which the Church is required to be erected (after having adopted the same measures to ascertain the expence which is now resorted to by employing a Surveyor), and forwarded, post free, to the Minister of every Parish in the kingdom.

This

This Letter communicated by him to a Vestry, stating that the money subscribed would be transmitted to the Parish about to rebuild their Church or erect an additional one, would call forth the pecuniary aid of many Friends of the Established Church who now withhold it on similar applications by Briefs, in consequence of the excessive deductions which are made from their contribution (as appears by the above statement), and in some instances so small as to leave very little for the good purpose for which the Brief was granted.

A Brief was granted about sixty years ago for repairing the Church in the Parish in which the Writer resides; the collection, as appears by the account of one of the Trustees, was about 500*l.*; and the sum paid to the Parish, after deducting Fees, &c. 180*l.*

If there are 10,000 Parishes in England, may it not be reasonably calculated that as many pounds would be collected on each well-grounded cause of application? and might not the overplus money be appropriated to the increase of Small Livings, in conjunction with the sum lately voted by Parliament for the same purpose under the directions of the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty?

T. R. BROMFIELD.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 4.

AS the Rev. Mr. Shaw did not live to complete his History of Staffordshire, and the hundred of Pirehill was not published by him; I take the liberty of offering the following particulars respecting the Parish of Woolstanton, for insertion in your pages.

I could considerably enlarge upon the description here sent; but by entering into farther detail, my letter, by reason of its great length, would become inadmissible in your Miscellany.

Yours, &c. UU—S.

The Parish of WOOLSTANTON is situate in the North division of the hundred of Pirehill, in the county of Stafford; and on the South side it adjoins the parish of Newcastle under Line. It has two principal divisions, termed the North and the South side.

The *North Side* comprehends the townships of *Chell, Wedgwood, Brierlyhurst, Stadmonslow, Thursfield, Oldcote, Ravenscliff* or *Ranscliff*, and *Tunstall*.

The *South Side* comprises *Woolstanton, Knutton, Chesterton*, and *Chatterley*.

The length of the parish may be about six miles, the average breadth not quite two. The population, I imagine, may be stated at not less than 5000; the return in 1801 being 4679. Several respectable Manufactories of earthen-ware, china, &c. are established on the North side; particularly in the township of Tunstall: and in the South side near to Newcastle, on the road from thence to Chesterton, is a cotton-work, which, from an inscription on the front, appears to have been erected in 1797; and which employs a great number of hands.

Clay, Iron, Stone, and Coal, abound in various parts. The principal *brick and tile-works* are at Chesterton and Tunstall; whence the proprietors frequently send their tiles, pipes, &c. to a considerable distance; being able to execute distant orders upon reasonable terms, by means of Water-carriage. The Grand Trunk Canal * passes a

* The following extract respecting this Canal may not be unacceptable to some of your Readers: "This county (Stafford) is famous for its Potteries, and for its Canal, Grand Trunk or Staffordshire Canal; a work begun in 1776, under the direction of Mr. Brindley, in order to form a communication between the Mersey and the Trent, and, in course, between the Irish Sea and the German Ocean. Its length is 92 miles; namely, 31 miles on the North side, from Harecastle Hill, where it was begun, to the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal at Preston on the Hill in Cheshire, and 61 miles from the South side of the hill to Wildon Ferry in Derbyshire, where it communicates with the Trent. To effect this work, 40 locks were constructed on the South side, there being 316 feet fall. On the North side there is only 1 lock, which is near Middlewich, and is 14 feet wide. The Canal is 29 feet broad at the top, 26 at the bottom, and the depth four feet and a half. It is carried over the river Dove, in an aqueduct of 23 arches, and the ground is raised above a mile, to a considerable height: it is also carried over the Trent by an aqueduct of 6 arches. At Harecastle Hill (in Woolstanton Parish), it is conveyed under ground 2880 yards; at Barton in Cheshire, a subterraneous passage is effected of 560 yards in extent; and, in the same neighbourhood, another of 360; at Preston on the Hill, where it joins

mile or upwards under ground, at Harecastle Hill, very near to Tunstall in this parish.

The following is an account of the prices of Bricks, Tiles, &c. at Cherterton, as they were stated to me in 1804; since which time, I believe, most articles have considerably advanced.

As an apology for obtruding such kind of information upon Mr. Urban's notice, I must observe that I conceive that a topographical description of any place is not complete, unless the interests and pursuits of the Man of Business, as well as those of the Antiquary, be consulted. A mere transcript of monuments, old deeds, &c. is not generally interesting; though it may afford amusement to many.

	£.	s.	d.
Common Bricks, each thousand	1	2	6
Dress . . . Do.	1	10	0
Floor . . . Do.	2	10	0
Quarries, each—			
6 inches square and $1\frac{1}{2}$ thick	3	5	0
7 Ditto	3	15	0
9 Ditto	8	0	0
Kiln Tiles, each 12 inches square, 6d. each.			
Pipes for drains, or conveying water above or under ground, all half a yard in length—			
2 inches in diameter . . .	4d.		
3½ Ditto	5d.		
6 Ditto	6d.		
7 Ditto	8d.		
9 Ditto	1s.		

Tiles for covering the roofs of houses about 17. 14s. 0d. per thousand.

Ridge Tiles, about 6d. each.

From the fluctuating prices of almost every article, perhaps in the course of thirty or forty years the then current price may afford a striking contrast to the above statement!

Three cubical yards of clay are considered sufficient to make 1000 bricks; and 2s. or 2s. 6d. per thousand, a fair mine-rent; so that, when a Proprietor knows the extent and thickness of a bed of clay, he may hence form a tolerably accurate idea of its real value.

Coal differs in quality, thickness, and inclination; some strata burn dull, and leave a considerable residue of ashes, others clear, with a quick consumption: the thickness is from

two to ten feet; and the inclination varies from a perpendicular descent to an almost horizontal flatness, but the most usual *dip* is about one foot in a yard. It is gotten at different depths; in some places pits are sunk upwards of 130 yards; and in some places, coal is gotten within 20 yards from the surface: at Kidcrew in the North side of the parish is to be seen some of the most improved kind of machinery for raising coal. The price is, according to quality and situation, from 8s. 8d. to 9s. 2d. per ton.

About one-sixth part of what coal produces at the pit-head, is here judged a fair mine-rent, to the proprietor of the land.

The water which drains from the coal mines is, in this country, of considerable value to those through whose lands it chancs to pass, as it is impregnated with a yellow substance termed Car; which is used by the Potters, and is a necessary ingredient in making that kind of ware called Egyptian black. The mode of procuring the Car is as follows. Being of a specific gravity greater than that of water, it forms a sediment at the bottom of the channel of the stream that conveys it from the mine: when a considerable quantity is thus lodged in a certain space, the stream, to that extent, is diverted from its usual course; and the car is thrown out of the channel, from whence the water has been turned off, upon the adjoining banks; where it remains till dry. Sometimes small pits or ponds are made on the adjoining banks, and the car is scooped from the bottom of the channel, and thrown into them, without diverting the course of the water.

When it is sufficiently dry, it is sold at the rate of one guinea per cart-load.

Iron Ore is smelted near Golden Hill in the North side, and at Apedale in the South side of this parish: at the latter place is established a respectable foundery; and oftentimes thirty tons of iron is there smelted weekly.

The *Agriculture* of this country has of late years been considerably im-

joins the Duke's Canal, it passes under ground 1241 yards. From the neighbourhood of Stafford, a branch is made from this Canal, to run near Wolverhampton, and to join the Severn near Bewdley; from this again two other branches are carried, one to Birmingham, the other to Worcester. Mr. Brindley died in 1772, and left this Canal to be finished by his brother-in-law, Mr. Henshall, who completed it in 1777."

proved

proved by the establishment of Lime-kilns on the banks of the Canals: the lime-stone is conveyed by water, from the quarries in or on the confines of Derbyshire, to these kilns, where it is burnt, and from whence the farmers are supplied.

Land, owing to the improved and improving state of Agriculture, as well as to the great population in this and the adjoining parishes, is an article of great and increasing value. The highest price given for a quantity together which I have heard of is 120*l.* per acre; and for the purpose of building upon, it is frequently sold at 2*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* the square yard. I have heard of 5*s.* being given in particular situations.

THE CHURCH.

Woolstanton Church is an antient stone building, situate about a mile from Newcastle, on the road from thence to Burslem and other parts of the Pottery. It consists of a tower and spire, which is a conspicuous object to the country around; a nave, side aisles, with a small South porch, and a chancel. The nave and aisles are embattled. The tower is situate on the side of the North aisle at the East end. It contains a clock, and six bells. The bells formerly belonged to the parish of Trentham; and are thus inscribed, in capital letters:

1. "Abr: Rudhall cast us all. 1714."
2. "Richd. Marlow, Wm. Hall, Ch. Wardens. A. R. 1714."
3. "Jeffrey Williams, A. M. Minister. A. R. 1714."
4. "George Plaxton, Rector of Berwik in Elmet. 1714."
5. "Richd. Asburie of this Town, Blacksmith, gave me in 1623. Recast, 1714."
6. "John Lord Gower. Kath: Lady Dowager Gower. 1714."

On the East side of the tower is a modern built VESTRY ROOM; wherein parish meetings are held, and business transacted.

In the interior of the Church, the Nave is separated from the aisles by four pointed arches on each side, supported on plain pillars: it also communicates with the Chancel at the East end through a pointed arch, over which is a painting of the King's arms, and two tables containing the Lord's Prayer, Belief, and Ten Commandments; below which are two Tables of Benefactions.

FIRST TABLE.

"BENEFACTIONS to the Parish of WOOLSTANTON.

Queen Elizabeth of famous memory, late Queen of England, left Five Pounds yearly for ever, to be disposed of among the Poor Householders of the Parish of Woolstanton; which said sum is charged upon the Corn Tithes of the said Parish.

Mrs. Edward Unwyn, late of Harding's Wood, gave unto the poorest Household-ers of the Parish of Woolstanton, that are no beggars, upon every Good Friday, the sum of Thirty Shillings amongst twenty of them.

Mr. Dale, late of Mowle, left Three Shillings yearly for ever for and towards the Repair of the Parish Church of Woolstanton.

William Abnett, late of Audley, Gent. left Four Shillings to be paid yearly, out of a Field at Winbrooke, called *Up Smith-Hill*, to be dealt in Groat Loaves by the Church Officers of Woolstanton, on Good Friday for ever, to Twelve Poor Household-ers.

John Cowell, late of Knutton, gave unto the Poor Householders of Chesterton and Knutton, Thirty-two Shillings yearly for ever; and also to the South side of Woolstanton Parish the sum of Twenty Pounds, to set Poor Children Apprentice.

The Honourable Lady Frances Noel gave one large Silver Cup and a large Silver Salver to the Parish Church of Woolstanton, for the Communion Service.

John Turnore, late of Woolstanton, gave the sum of Forty Pounds, the interest to be paid yearly for the use and benefit of the Poor Children of Woolstanton afore-said, to keep them to school or buy books.

Jane Brett, widow of Edward Brett, Esq. of Dimsdale, in the Parish of Woolstanton, gave to the Poor of the South side of the said Parish, Twenty Shillings yearly for ever, to be dealt in Groat Loaves upon the next Sunday to the Seventeenth of February; which said sum is charged upon Little Dimsdale estate.

Ralph Bagnall, late of Woolstanton, gave to the Poor of the Township of Woolstanton, Ten Shillings; to be paid yearly in Bread, and to be distributed, and given in the Parish Church of Woolstanton afore-said, by the Person that shall inherit his estate for the time being, upon every Good Friday and Christmas Day."

SECOND TABLE.

"Mrs. Adderley, late of Blake Hall in this County, left by her last Will and Testament, the sum of Fifty Shillings *per Annum* to the Poor Household-ers in Tunstall, which is charged upon certain Lands in the Parish of Burslem.

Robert Hulme, late of Sandbach in the County of Chester, Physitian, left by his last Will and Testament, an Estate in Odd Rhode,

Rhode, in the said County; Five Pounds for the putting out an Apprentice every year, Thirty Shillings to the Curate of New Chapel, and the overplus to the Schoolmaster of New Chapel, that should teach a Grammar School for the instructing of Eighteen Poor Boys; which amounts to Fifteen Pounds *per Annum**.

John Cartlich, late Citizen and Goldsmith of London, by his last Will and Testament, gave Fifty Pounds; the interest to be given to such Poor Persons as receive no Pension or Relief from the Officer or Overseers of the Poor of the Parish.

(*To be continued in our next.*)

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 9.

THOUGH I am no way inclined to detract from General Craufurd's military merits, yet I am far from giving that unqualified assent to the General's pretensions which a Writer in your last volume, p. 507, ascribes to him. In the first place, when your Correspondent states that the General gave up his commission from some disgust he took whilst on service in India, he ought to have stated what occasioned this disgust, that the reader might be acquainted how far it was well grounded. I have heard it ascribed to some unfortunate speculations on the island of Salsette, that were in no manner connected with his Military pursuits. I cannot agree at all in opinion, that his being appointed to the rank of Lieutenant-General would be no hardship on the service: I think, on the contrary, his return to the Service, and his subsequent speedy attainment of his present rank and situation ought to be a matter of self-congratulation to the General; and that his promotion to any superior situation would be a peculiar injustice to the Army, that they would all feel, and that the heads of our Military department could never think of countenancing. The business at Buenos Ayres, and the affair at Coa, have afforded a variety of opinions among the warmest wishers to the prosperity of the British arms. Your Correspondent, in wishing to establish the fame of his Hero, and by specifying his midnight labours in tactical knowledge, has implied an invidious comparison. Any

* The School at Newchapel is a plain brick and tile building, near the Chapel, and is further endowed with a few small annuities. The reputed value is about 50*l.* a year.

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man in command of an advanced body of the Army would naturally be led to a study of his situation, and the advantages and disadvantages of the ground he was to act on; and his knowledge would in such cases be infinitely more useful by a close application to the maps of the country than by the minutest investigation of Tielke's voluminous productions: although these have their merits, yet the French would not have made the progress they have done, had the system of the Seven Years' War been the practice of the present day. A man in situations of Command before an enterprising Enemy must be awake, while the mere machinery of his corps are recruiting their wasted strength by repose. A General deficient in this must either be a traitor or a fool; and, surely, General C. is not a *singular* instance to the contrary?

I firmly believe General Craufurd to be an intelligent and zealous officer; yet, when an attempt is made to display his merits at the cost and depreciation of equally estimable officers, I think it but justice to bring him to his proper level.

Yours, &c.

MILES TRIM.

MR. URBAN, *Plumsted, Feb. 1.*

AS you have lately indulged us with a beautiful View of the West Front of Lichfield Cathedral, and formerly with a view of the Church of Hanbury, the living of which is annexed to that See, it puts me in mind of a favour I have long had to beg of some of your contributors, of being informed what issue Dr. Wm. Overton left, who was Bishop there from 1580 to 1609, the time of his death.

Mr. Lodge, in his "Illustrations of British History," notes the birth of the Bishop 1525; and from his advanced age I fully expected to have found, either at Lichfield or in London, a Will, which I have made several searches for without success. The Will of Bishop Barlow, whose five daughters were all married to Bishops, one of which was Overton, affords me no information. The Will of Agnes, 1603, who directs her body to be buried by her late husband John Overton, in the church of Hanbury, induces me to think he might be a son of the Bishop. The Will of Christopher Overton, 1604, the Bishop's

shop's nephew, mentions his Cozens Edward and William Overton; but, as the Bishop had several Brothers, they might also be his Nephews. His Mother's Will, 1540, who died a widow, is too early to serve me. By mentioning something farther of his family, it may better aid, perhaps, in serving me. The Bishop's father was Guthlake Overton, one of the Auditors to Henry VIII. He is mentioned by Mr. Lysons, in his "Environs of London;" also occurs in the Heralds' Visitations of Hunts 1575, and in an Inquisition 1596. The Heralds describe him of Swineshead, Lincoln, being the son of Thomas, and grandson of William, who appears by the office *Post mortem* to have died Jan. 2, 1497, seised of lands in Swineshead, Wigtoft, Milton, and Overton Plane, which last probably might be the ancient inheritance of the family. The Christian name of Guthlake, perhaps, may imply that the Overtons that appear of Croyland Abbey were ancestors of the Bishop's father Guthlake. The Bishop's brothers were Edward, John, Anthony, and Richard; probably Anthony Overton of Croyland, a prior there 1523, might be his uncle; and Thomas Overton, abbot there, who died 1413, the lineal ancestor. Any thing that would illustrate these latter persons would oblige, as well as to be informed respecting the Bishop's issue.

N. N.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 4.

THE eloquent panegyric of Philalethes in your last Supplement, p. 601, is well bestowed upon the affectionate tribute paid by Mr. Mathias to the memory of his departed friend. But, in the conclusion of his letter, I am sorry to see such an undeserved stigma cast on that most learned performance "The Pursuits of Literature." "Dark and nameless venom" applies rather to a false and malicious libel, than to a dignified and judicious satire. The Pursuits of Literature has levelled its shafts only where they ought to be aimed—against presumptuous ignorance, and against political principles vitally hostile to Church and State. Every impartial reader of that admirable work will allow its candour in allotting to every eminent character which is noticed in it, its due share of praise or blame, and, where the occasion demands it, of both. If he is acquainted

with the parties, or their works, which are animadverted upon in that critical review of Literature, he will acknowledge the justice and truth of its remarks. The anonymous Author of the "Pursuits," in the introduction to the Poem, assigns a wise and most satisfactory reason for being "nameless."

R. O.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 4.

IT is much to be lamented that gentlemen of property and real consequence, derived from a long and respectable line of ancestry, should be so backward in taking upon themselves the honourable office of High Sheriff of a County; which they ought rather to consider as an important duty necessarily devolving upon them, and which they should be ambitious to fulfil in a proper and dignified manner. When such gentlemen as are fit for the office have chosen to fill it, I am sorry to observe, that I have witnessed, in several Counties, a sad depreciation of the consequence annexed to it, in the eyes of the populace, by the shabby and mean appearance which their equipages too often exhibit. A High Sheriff should bear in mind the respect due to public justice, and which must be in some measure testified by external splendour; and he should also recollect, that he entertains the Representative of his Sovereign. Laying aside forms and shows has a tendency to encourage those levelling principles but too much prevalent in these times.

Let me remark, too, that it reflects no honour upon a County, when, at a public meeting, its Sheriff is scarcely able to put the question, or state the business in grammatical terms.

Surely the Judges would do well to inquire more circumspectly into the character and education of those who are inserted in their lists; and it might not be impolitic to levy a very heavy fine for refusing to serve the office; such as might equal the expences attendant upon its execution; as too many, who are very well able to bear the expences, shrink from the office upon the plea of the charges attached to it.

R. O.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 4.

THE design of your Correspondent Clericus is laudable; but his proposal for founding a new Hospital is rather

rather premature, when it is recollected that we have already two institutions of that nature which stand in need of additional revenues to support them—The London and the Middlesex Hospitals. Could not the appropriate name of “Jubilee” be given to one of these? BENEVOLOUS.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 4.

PERMIT me to correct an inaccuracy in your last Supplement, p. 659. Mr. Benyon of Grosvenor-Square never was in the East Indies. His property descended to him from his father, who owned the beautiful seat of Englefield in Berks, and also Gidea Hall in Essex, which last the present Mr. Benyon sold after his father's decease. He married an accomplished and amiable daughter of the late Sir Francis Sykes, of Basil-don Park, Berks. Lord Middleton married Mr. Benyon's sister.

Yours, &c. PHILACRIBES.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 4.

IF your correspondent *An Enquirer*, (see volume LXXX. Part II. p. 627.) can command leisure, he will find the fullest and most satisfactory account of Elizabeth Canning, in the *State Trials*, vol. X. p. 205, (Hargrave's edition) whence he may collect for himself a just opinion of the whole transaction, which is but partially and inaccurately detailed in most publications upon the subject.

Yours, &c. INDAGATOR.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 4.

THE Correspondent who enquires after poor *Betty Canning*, cannot, perhaps, do better than refer to your volumes for the years 1753 and 1754. It is remarkable that among the numerous collections of your late respected Friend at Entfield, no collection of the Pamphlets on this subject occurs. He was a zealous *Anti-Canningite*; and he has, in conversation with me, ridiculed to the last degree, every body who could swallow the story. My father, on the other hand, was a zealous *Canningite*, and I have often heard him say, that he went to see the poor girl in Newgate, and was so taken with her apparent artlessness and simplicity, that he gave her all the money in his pocket. I have two Pamphlets on the subject;

one seems a respectable one, written by Henry Fielding, and printed for Millar; intitled “A clear State of the Case of E. C.” and the other, “A Collection of several Papers relating to E. C.” If your Correspondent had heard as much about the matter as I have done, and knew the violence with which the different parties entered into the subject, he would not have thought there could be impartiality enough in any single Pamphlet to give him a fair account of the business. The violence of party was probably increased by the violence and bitterness with which the Girl was persecuted by Sir Crisp Gascoyne. I perfectly remember Robert Beels, a little old man, who was the Collector at Stamford-Hill Turnpike-gate, and, I believe, was upon duty when the Girl was dragged through; And I, alas! well remember the window of the loft in which she was shut up, which looked out from the gable-end of the house, side-ways toward the road at Entfield Wash: but, I believe, when I last passed that way, the house had been much altered, and its appearance changed. After 58 years, a man, who almost every month hears of somebody whom he once knew, dropping into the grave, is ready to say, with the Messengers to Job, “I only am left alone to tell thee.”

Yours, &c. E.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 5.

MARY Squires had two daughters; one of them was married to a Mr. William Clark, carpenter, Newington Butts; her sister for many years resided with them, and I believe is still living with Mr. John Clark, son of the above. “An Enquirer” may meet with some information respecting Elizabeth Canning's affair from these persons.

There are several others with whom I am acquainted, who have some recollection of the subject. I shall endeavour to procure all their anecdotes, and send them at a future time for “An Enquirer's” use; although I think Mrs. Squires and Mr. Clark can render them unnecessary, if they are so disposed.

Should “An Enquirer” be successful in his enquiries into this affair, I shall be very glad to see it placed in its proper light in your impartial pages.

Yours, &c. X. F.
Mr.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 12.

PHILOMATHES, vol. LXXX. Part II. page 611, having expressed a wish to receive an elucidation of some lines from a poem of Dr. Watts, I beg leave to offer the following, which I conceive to be the true one. I believe it to be an established fact, that Metal, but particularly Iron, cooled to a considerable degree, and applied to the skin, produces an effect very similar to what would follow the application of a hot iron; or, if one might so say, a cold burn.

A similar mode of expression occurs in Milton, where he says,

..... "The earth burns froze,
And Cold performs the effect of Fire."

Yours, &c.

R. E. R.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 14.

YOUR Correspondent Philomathes is desirous of knowing to what fact in nature these lines, in a lyric poem of Dr. Watts's, allude:

"Cold Steel exposed to Northern air,
Drinks the meridian fury of the midnight
bear,

And burns the unwary stranger there."

It is no uncommon thing in the Winterseason of the Northern regions of Europe, for *strangers* to be invited to put their tongues to cold iron, which has the instantaneous effect of the sensation of burning; and, if the tongue was not instantly withdrawn, the skin would be raised to a blister. I have heard, that a soldier, in a Guard-room of Prague, having, during a severe frost, warmed his hands to a glow, and, on the guard being suddenly turned out, having taken hold of the barrel of his musket, which was exposed to the external air, had the palm of his hand blistered; and I am inclined to think that I was informed that some of the skin adhered to the iron. I make no doubt but some or indeed most of our philosophers will be able to explain this *natural fact* to Philomathes; but at present I have neither inclination nor ability to investigate it.

I avail myself of this opportunity to send you an article extracted from the old black letter Chronicle of Master Edmond Howes; which may possibly engage the attention of some of your learned Heraldic Correspondents, who, some few months ago, occupied a portion of your columns with

queries and discussions respecting degrees of Precedence, Rank, and Gentility. The following extract is from Chap. xi. "*On the Colleges of the Municipal or Common Lawyers;*" which we now call the Inns of Court.

"And because that by ancient custom, and by old orders of the houses of Court and Chancery, all those which were admitted into these houses were, and ought to be *Gentlemen*, and that of three descents at the least, as Master Gerard Leigh affirmeth; therefore they which are now admitted are registered by the stile and name of Gentlemen. But yet, notwithstanding this, if they be not Gentlemen, it is an error to thinke that the sonnes of *Graziers*, *Farmers*, *Merchants*, *Tradesmen*, and *Artificers*, can be made Gentlemen by their admittance or matriculation in the Buttrie Role, or in the Steward's Booke, of such a House or Inne of Court; for no man can be made a Gentleman but by his father. And be it spoken (with all reverent reservation of duty) the King who hath power to make Esquires, Knights, Baronets, Barons, Viscounts, Earles, Marquesses, and Dukes, cannot make a Gentleman, for Gentilitie is a matter of race, and of blood, and of descent, from gentile and noble parents and auncestors, which no Kings can give to any, but to such as they beget."

This is indeed, Mr. Urban, a very hard sentence pronounced on many of our Titled Men of the present day; but which, I trust, will be easily removed by the learned Gentlemen of our Heralds' Office; who, I make no doubt, can procure documents among their archives, of much higher antiquity and authority than the said Master Edmond Howes in his *auncient Chronicle*, to confirm the privilege of the Sovereign, of uniting Gentility with Rank or Title.

I have heard an old saying, that the King may make a *Duke*, but not a *Gentleman*; and this I always understood to be only in reference to the behaviour, and not to the rank, of the man on whom the title had been conferred; but you see it is plain that Edmond Howes and master Gerard Leigh think otherwise. RECORDED.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 28.

THE pleasure which I have derived from the perusal of your Miscellany has arisen from a great variety of sources contained in it. If the Classic, the Antiquary, the Naturalist, should find great satisfaction in consulting your varied pages for communications

nications in their lines of reading and research; to me, who have constantly perused them for many years, as those subjects have been highly gratifying, so has your Chronicle of our Naval and Military achievements, and your loyalty in recording every thing breathing the love of the Subject for their patriotic King, added great value and interest to your work. Being a descendant of an antient line of loyal ancestry, I flatter myself you will honour the following distinguished commemoration of the Jubilee with a place in your Magazine, and you will by so doing greatly oblige

Yours, &c.

A Descendant of Sir D. de H.

CELEBRATION OF THE JUBILEE, upon
Moel Famma, Oct. 25, 1810.

On the happy event of our Gracious Sovereign having completed the fiftieth year of his reign, the Counties of Flint and Denbigh assembled from 3000 to 5000 persons on the summit of Moel Famma (i. e. the Mother of Mountains), which presents itself to the delightful vale of Clwyd, and over its highest point runs the boundary line of those two counties. The view is most magnificent, and includes the following distinguished mountains: Black Comb in Cumberland, Snowdon, Cader Idris, the Wrekin Hill in Salop; and it extends into Staffordshire, and even Derbyshire. On this grand station, the two above-named Counties determined to shew their loyalty, by erecting a Jubilee Column, to commemorate the happiness they felt, in common with the whole Nation, at the completion of Fifty years of the reign of their benign and revered Patriot Monarch George III.—The Sun shone upon the undertaking; and the thousands who attended seemed all animated with sympathetic joy on the occasion. The Committees and Gentlemen of the two Counties met about noon at the Bwlch Penbarras, between Ruthin and Mold; where, also, a detachment of the Flintshire and Deubighshire Loyal Militias, under their respected Colonels Garnons and Peirse, headed a procession of the principal Gentlemen of the Counties to the top of the mountain, a distance of nearly two miles, most of them on horseback. Lord Kenyon (having previously, with the approbation of the Flintshire Gentlemen, applied for and obtained the

Prince of Wales's gracious patronage and munificent support to their undertaking, and afterwards, by the like concurrence of both Counties, having requested his Royal Highness to be so gracious as to allow the foundation stone to be laid in the Prince's name, which his Royal Highness very graciously directed, and his Lordship being honoured with the Prince's commands to personate him on the glorious occasion) his Lordship, with Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Sir Tho. Mostyn, Sir Thomas Hanmer and four sons, Sir Stephen Glynne, Sir Edward Lloyd, Sir Robert Williams Vaughan, Mr. Price, Sheriff of Flintshire, Col. Shipley, Eyton, Kenyon, Lloyd, Morgan, Jones, Davies, Esqrs., &c. &c. and sundry others of the most respectable families of the Counties, ascended the mountain, accompanied by a constellation of beautiful Welsh ladies. The martial musick and appearance of the Military and procession on horseback to its summit, already thickly peopled with an assembled multitude, was truly interesting and grand. Soon after, the Military formed a circle round the summit, and Lord Kenyon delivered to the Architect several coins and medals alluding to and commemorating the great occurrences and glories of the Reign, and deposited one of each in an earthen vase of the country, under the foundation stone.

The Noble Lord then, in an excellent speech, in which, from his heart, flowed the most noble and truly loyal sentiments, alluded to the leading incidents in our Gracious Sovereign's character—his auspicious conduct on his succession to the crown—his inviolable affection for his people, and ardent attachment to their interests, and the glory of the nation—his firm and kingly conduct at the time of the Riots in 1780—his patriotic determination to head the Regular, Militia, and Volunteer Army, should an invasion take place—and his marked and uniform support to the great cause of Religion, Morality, and the Constitution of the Country, in Church and State. After recalling to the minds of the crowd assembled the blessings they had enjoyed, his Lordship invoked the protection of Providence on the Brunswick succession, trusting that the love which our Gracious Sovereign's merits had obtained from his subjects

subjects would be inherited and descended by his latest posterity. Lord Kenyon then distributed more medals; and, according to the gracious commands he had received, laid the first stone of the intended column in the name of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales*. Instantly a burst of joyful acclamations made the welkin ring; and the reverberation from mountain to mountain produced a most awful and impressive sensation. The Military then fired several rounds, and a *feu de joie*; and the music breathed forth our national pathetic air of *God save the King*, with a most enchanting effect. The Military and most of the assemblage then began to descend the mountain to the respective towns of Denbigh, Ruthin, and Mold, where dinners were prepared, and the evening passed with the utmost hilarity and loyalty. Fire-works, oxen given away, and every thing suitable to the occasion, completed this festive day, dedicated to such a memorable national object. A day so noted in the annals of the Principality has perhaps never occurred; and the unanimous sympathy which prevailed could be produced only by the feelings of affection, duty, and gratitude, to the merits of a deservedly beloved and Patriot King.

It is impossible for him who has the honour of communicating this transaction, to give the publick an adequate idea of the impression made by the speech of Lord Kenyon, or the substance so accurately as could be wished: but he has the greatest satisfaction in reporting that which struck the whole of the circle around him; namely, the many excellent observations in the noble Lord's speech; and the affectionate loyalty so conspicuous in the delivery, clearly proved they emanated from a heart truly fraught with loyalty, religion, and gratitude. The Architect selected for the building is Mr. Harrison of Lancaster, already known as a man of the first classical taste, which the Castle of Chester, with its noble Hall of Justice, and other works most fully prove. It is said, his idea is to erect on the very apex of the mountain a lofty embattled tower, bearing some affinity to the turrets of Caernarvon Castle.

* His Royal Highness, with his usual munificence, presented 1004.

Mr. Harrison then read the following inscription, to be fixed into the stone:

"This Stone was laid by
George Lord Kenyon,
Baron of Gredington in Flintshire;
he being graciously deputed by
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,
for and in his name to lay the same;
when the Right Hon. Earl Grosvenor,
and Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart.
were Lords Lieutenants of the Counties of
Flint and Denbigh,
in the Sheriffaty of
Richard Lleyd, of Fron Hawlog, and
Francis Richard Price, of Bryn-y-pys,
Esquires,

in the presence of the Nobility, Gentry,
and Yeomanry of each County.

It being part of the foundation of an
Edifice to be erected by
Voluntary Subscription,
in commemoration of our
much beloved and revered Monarch
GEORGE THE THIRD,
King of the United Kingdoms of
Great Britain and Ireland,
completing the fiftieth year of
His Glorious Reign,
and upon the 25th day of October,
in the year of the Christian Era 1810."

It ought not to be omitted, that
Lord Kenyon*, upon this occasion, de-
sires that the Poor should partici-
pate in the general joy that prevailed,
ordered a fat ox to be distributed in
the neighbourhood of Mold, and like-
wise one in and about the town of
Hanmer, in which parish his Lordship
has lately built an elegant residence
by the same ingenious Architect; and
several sheep he also distributed in
smaller districts in the country.

After dinner, "God save the King"
was sung, concluding

"When to its kindred skies
His blessed spirit flies,
May future Georges rise
Like George our King.

The following additional stanzas
were also composed for the day:

"O Lord our God, arise,
Scatter his enemies,
And make them fall.

* This very promising young Nobleman
has been able since to purchase the moun-
tain. This gives a happy opportunity to
his loyalty and zeal to proceed and improve
this romantic and delightful spot; and
which, we understand, he will immediately
undertake by enclosure, and by planting
the rugged steepes that surround the sa-
cred Edifice.

Unnerve t
Confound
To thee o
God

"Through fifty anxious years
Thy arm has still'd our fears,
And sav'd our King;
Still bless his fostering care,
And long our Monarch spare!
Lord, hear our fervent prayer!
Long live the King!"

"And, as this joyous day
The grateful Pile we lay
To Britain's King;
By love, by freedom led,
We'll rear its towering head,
Firm as its rocky bed,
To George our King."

The Rev. R. Williams of Vron, not far from the mountain, was prevented by severe illness from attending the meeting; but, as his heart was with the loyal party, he took up his pen, and immediately shewed that his well-known poetical powers had nothing of their pathetic force or excellence, by producing the following lines:

"Alas! on this auspicious day,
When Cambria's sons their zeal display,
That with remorse, disease, and anguish,
A Bard on his sick bed should languish!
Though none more loyal were than he,
How could he shew his loyalty?
Lo! Fate decreed, for ends unknown,
Left to lament, to pine alone;
In sickness, silence, sadness, mourning,
With heartfelt disappointment burning;
Unconscious of the glorious sight
Upon Moel Famma's awful height,
Where Cambria told, with joy unfeign'd,
How long her gracious King had reign'd;
Though here my languish'd body lay,
My heart was there as blithe as May:
In thought I saw the jovial rout,
In thought I join'd the loyal shout,
In thought I heard Moel Famma ring,
Loud echoing, 'Long live the King.'
And while one spark of life remains,
Still will I join the loyal strains,
And never, never cease to pray
To Heaven to bless this happy day."

The coins and medals deposited under the first stone were put into a vase, and consisted of the following:

A Guinea of George III.

A Half-Guinea after the Union with Ireland.

A gilt Medal of his Majesty, on his completing the 50th year of his reign, with the motto "We praise thee, O God."

A white Medal of his Majesty on the same occasion, expressing also the Union with Ireland, and the universal joy of the Nation.

A bronze Medal of his Majesty; the reverse alluding to the Victories of the War, especially Lord Nelson's glorious Victory of the Nile, 1798.

A bronze Medal of his Majesty, on his preservation from an assassin in 1800.

A bronze medal on the Union with Ireland, in Jan. 1801.

A bronze Medal on the Peace 1802.

A bronze Medal of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

A bronze Medal of Earl Howe, on his glorious Victory 4th June, 1794.

A bronze Medal of Marquis Cornwallis, on receiving Tippee Sultan's Sons as Hostages in 1792.

A bronze Medal of Lord Nelson, from the Statue erected at Birmingham to his glorious memory.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 4.

DOUBTLESS *Quærens*, (volume LXXX. Part II. page 621.) thought there was no more occasion to collate one Edition of the Common Prayer Book with another, than to compare the King's Printer's copy of an Act of Parliament with the Parliament Rolls; yet such is the fallibility even of Publications receiving the sanction of Authority, that had *Quærens* referred to the old Editions of the Common Prayer (I mean of 60 or 80 years ago), he would have found that "Easter day is always the first Sunday after the first full moon which happens next after the one and twentieth day of March." That the introduction of the words "*upon or*" previous to those of twenty-first of March, is an interpolation in the latter Editions, is evident, because the result of a calculation by the Table, in the very same Edition in which the latter words are introduced, shewing in each year the day on which Easter falls, contradicts the rule itself, so altered.—Thus for 1810, Dominical Letter G, Golden Number 6; against which stands 22d April for Easter day, which, as stated by *Quærens*, would be incorrect if calculated according to the altered rule. Practice, therefore, is in unison with my conclusion. Mr. Reeves, in his valuable and beautiful Edition of the Common Prayer, has fallen into the same (presumed) error as in those issuing from the Clarendon Press.

With respect to the year 1802, *Quærens* has mis-stated the fact.—Easter day was celebrated on the 18th, in conformity with the Rule, and not on the 15th. A CONSTANT READER.

ADVICE

ADVICE TO YOUNG LADIES

LEAVING SCHOOL, AND ENTERING INTO THE WORLD.

No. II.—DISRESPECT TO SERVANTS.

Eloisa and her Maid.

ELOISA GRANDCHAMPS, the daughter of a respectable merchant, was bred at one of those public seminaries which are established for the education of ladies of the first rank; but where, at a great expence, they commonly learn little else than pride, envy, and selfishness. The celebrated Madame Campan, who has educated most of the Princesses of the present Dynasty, and who keeps the most expensive seminary at St. Germain, near Paris, was the Governess of Eloisa. Italian singers and musicians, opera dancers, and artists of the first rate, were called in, to initiate the young Ladies in music, dancing, and drawing. Manners, deportment, and *haut ton*, were the principal pursuits of the young Ladies; and geography, history, and composition, were considered as secondary attainments, which might be acceptable in a young woman entering into the world, but which were by no means to be put in comparison with the fascinations attached to the knowledge of taste, fashion, and *grand monde*. Having remained there about ten years, and being turned of fifteen, her parents, supposing her education to be nearly completed, thought proper to take her home. Eloisa was tall, and finely formed; her features were regular, her complexion delicate, and her person *tout ensemble*, even among ladies, allowed to be truly elegant.

Her parents, who affected to be very fond of her, were proud of introducing her to the fashionable circle of their acquaintance. With her personal accomplishments they were so charmed, that they paid very little attention to those of her mind: indeed, had she possessed any, they would soon have been overpowered by Mr. and Mrs. Grandchamps; who, from a desire to display their riches, surrounded her with all the superficial embellishments of grandeur and fashion. Besides a maid and footman, who were under her immediate orders, she could at any time command all the numerous retinue of servants belonging to the family. The young lady, thus surrounded, began to exert all her faculties in schemes of

extravagance and folly. Dazzled with the splendour of riches, she considered them as sufficient to command respect; she treated her servants, and those of the family, with *hauteur*; never spoke to them but in an imperious tone and with looks of disdain; and really behaved to them in all respects as if they had been of a nature inferior to that of brutes.

Mr. and Mrs. Grandchamps, who affected to love their daughter (I repeat the words, *affected to love*, because I cannot believe, that parents who are truly fond of their children would part with them for ten years without once seeing them), were so entirely devoted to Eloisa's fancies and whims, that they hardly gave her time to desire, before her desires were gratified. As they were very rich, and had retired from business, their principal thoughts were turned towards the *well-marrying* of Eloisa. For this purpose they took a large house at Paris, increased the number of their servants, and began to adopt a princely mode of life, by giving grand dinners to persons of quality, from which they excluded their old acquaintance, as being unqualified, by their commercial habits, for associating with persons of rank and fashion. To be honoured with the company of Dukes, Marquisses, and Counts, who, at the very time they were feasting at their table, despised them as being so much their inferiors in rank, they shunned the society of some honest merchants, formerly their intimate and most faithful friends. In a short time, therefore, their house was crowded with adventurers, who, with real or fictitious titles, found it very comfortable to have a house, where, at any time, and without being invited, they could partake of a splendid dinner, in which magnificence, daintiness, and profusion, were always united.

Among those who frequented the house of Monsieur Grandchamps, was a young man named St. Clair. He was one of those coxcombs who esteem nothing but themselves; and, being of bold and impudent manners, his noise and flutter was soon observed by the frivolous Eloisa. After they had exchanged some glances at each other, St. Clair made a declaration

tion of love to Miss Grandchamps, and proposed to enter into a secret correspondence with her; but how to carry it on was rather difficult to devise: for Mrs. Grandchamps, though entirely led away by her prejudices in favour of gaiety and ostentation, watched her daughter so narrowly, that she never suffered her to go any where alone.

Fanny, my young lady's maid, a faithful servant, had lived twenty years in the family; she had nursed Eloisa, of whom she was extremely fond, notwithstanding all the ill-treatment that she had received at her hands since her return from school. Eloisa, when in a passion, used not only to call her opprobrious names, but threaten to discharge her; nay, such was the violence of her temper, that, more than once, she so far forgot herself, as to strike poor Fanny, who contented herself with shedding tears, and deploring the bad education that her mistress had received.

Eloisa's pride was, however, obliged to stoop; for she was in want of a confidante, and well knew that she was tenderly loved by Fanny. One morning, therefore, while Fanny was dressing her, she began to flatter her, appeared convinced of her sedulity and attachment, and said that she would make her happy, and improve her situation in life, with the addition of many other remarks, which greatly astonished Fanny. "Do you love me, Fanny?" said Eloisa. — "You know I do," was the reply of the maid. — "Should you like me to supply you with all the fine things which I promised you?" — "I want nothing, Miss, but to remain in your service, and to be well treated." — "But if I were to give you a good deal of money and many clothes, should you not like me better?" — "No, Miss; not at all more than I do now." — "Well, but if somebody were to give you a letter for me, or if I were to send you with one, would you not do it?" — "That I would." — "But you should say nothing to my mother." — "Why not? I hope you don't mistrust your mother. My duty, you know, is, to do nothing without informing her of it; if, therefore, you put into my hands a letter to carry, I must show it to your mother; and, if she consent, I will deliver it immediately." At these

words Eloisa flew into a rage, and began to abuse Fanny violently. She afterwards treated her cruelly, and took every method to force her to ask for her dismissal. The unhappy maid, however, so far from thinking of going away, had resolved to endure all the ill-treatment of her mistress, hoping that, one day or other, she would act more justly towards her.

While the unfortunate Fanny was consoling herself with the hope of an alteration in the temper of her mistress, the haughty Eloisa, seeing that she could never prevail upon her to deviate from her duty, resolved to get rid of her. She represented to her mother, that she was made very unhappy by Fanny, whom she charged with many faults; that her own temper was ruffled by the contradictions of her maid; and that, therefore, she must beg for her dismissal. Mrs. Grandchamps, who had not the heart to contradict her child, was weak enough to dismiss Fanny, and engage another maid for her daughter. The heart of Fanny was ready to break when she left Mr. Grandchamps' house and her Eloisa; for so she had been accustomed to call her, because she had nursed her from her birth till she went to school.

As the servant-maid who succeeded Fanny was of a quite opposite character, she listened to all the proposals of Eloisa, and conducted them with all the privacy which a secret correspondence requires. By the intrigues of this servant, whose views were entirely interested, the way was paved for their private interviews, which terminated in the ruin of Eloisa. Circumstances were so far advanced before the disclosure was made, that Mr. Grandchamps was obliged to consent to the marriage of his daughter to Count St. Clair, who was soon discovered to be of a most dissipated and abandoned character. In a few years he squandered away the large dowry which he had received with his wife, and died in a prison, wherein he had been confined for debt, forsaken by the gay companions of his convivial hours — the common lot of extravagance, debauchery, and folly. Eloisa, being thus destitute of relief, and abandoned by those very friends, who, when she was in the sunshine of her prosperity, and in the bosom of affluence,

had

had protested eternal friendship, and had displayed a generous emulation with each other in the tender of their services, was now obliged to return to her father's house, a miserable spectacle of disobedience and ingratitude.

About that time, or a few weeks after, it was discovered, that Mr. Grandchamps was one of the subscribers to the loan which had been opened in England for the Pretender (as he was called) Louis the XVIIIth. He was consequently arrested, with several of the most respectable bankers and merchants in Paris, who were all sent to prison, with their wives, children, and relations. It is well known, that on the second of September, 1792, a great massacre commenced in the prisons of Paris, which lasted five days and nights, during which time they murdered all the prisoners without any trial. Mr. Grandchamps, his wife, and daughter, were in the gaol called *St. Pelagie*, and were expecting every minute to share the dreadful fate of their fellow prisoners. During the two first days and nights, they heard nothing but the groans of expiring victims, and saw nothing but executioners besmeared with the blood of those unfortunate wretches who had fallen sacrifices to republican fury and madness. The sustenance which they received was black bread, and water dyed with the gore of the numerous sufferers who were incessantly butchered to gratify the insatiable desire for blood which actuated the revolutionary chiefs. A horrible thought this — a thought at which human nature recoils, that, at the time we are receiving that food designed by the Supreme Being for the support and nourishment of our bodies, we are imbibing the blood of some dear relative, on the extinction of whose existence depends our own.

On the third day, about 3 o'clock in the morning, they heard the bolts of their dungeon fly open, and, being persuaded that their last hour was arrived, knelt down and prayed, embracing each other, as for the last time. Their prayers were fervent; their tears, their sighs, their groans, were mingled. Three men of fierce aspect, covered with rags dipped in blood, with their arms bared above the elbows, and holding in their hands large swords reeking

with blood, followed a kind of officer of small stature, dressed much like his companions. Scarcely had they entered this dungeon, and in a piercing voice called out for Mr. Grandchamps, his wife, and daughter, when Mrs. Grandchamps and Eloisa, who had only a glance at them, fainted away, and fell motionless on the floor. Mr. Grandchamps recommended his soul to God; and, taking his last adieu of his wife and daughter, who were almost insensible to his endearments, was dragged out by one of the murderers, while the two others carried in their arms Mrs. Grandchamps and Eloisa. The little officer led the way.

When they arrived at the door, which had been made the usual place of execution, they were stopped by the executioners, who with visible pleasure were unmercifully butchering every one that was brought thither. The little officer, being asked whither he intended to take those three wretches, boldly answered, "Citizens! we are going to conduct them to the Place de Greve*." The punishment which you would inflict upon them here would be too mild; they are to be quartered and divided among the people." Speaking in a firm tone, he continued to lead the victims forth, and they were suffered to pass freely. As there were few people in the streets so early in the morning, they proceeded unmolested, and at length arrived at the middle of a long narrow lane. Here the officer ordered the men to stop; and taking the two ladies, who were not yet recovered, into a coach standing purposely on the spot, gave a purse to the three men who had assisted him, and bade them adieu.

The men went away very peaceably, and the pretended officer ordered the coachman to drive to his house in the suburbs. They alighted at the entrance of a small court; and the ladies, who had by this time recovered, were shown, with Mr. Grandchamps, into a small room on the fifth story; where a cheerful fire, clean clothes, and a good breakfast, were prepared for them. They were struck with astonishment at the singularity of the proceedings, but did not dare utter a word; when, all at

* The ordinary place of execution, once,

once, the supposed officer, who had been changing his clothes in an adjoining apartment, rushed into the room, crying out, "My Master—My Eloisa!—I was never happier in all my life! My dear Master—My dear Eloisa!"—It was Fanny, that very Fanny, who had been so shamefully driven from Mrs. Grandchamps' house, and who, knowing the imminent danger of her master and his family, had contrived to hire three bold men, who, under disguise, had assisted her in effecting their escape; and thus, by exposing her own life, she preserved theirs by whom she had been ill-treated.

When Mr. Grandchamps, his wife, and daughter, recognised Fanny in their deliverer, dissolving into tears, they reproached themselves with their unkindness towards the faithful girl, embraced her again and again, and bedewed her face with the warm tears of gratitude and affection.

Eloisa, however, was less composed than her father and mother; but her protestations of gratitude were not so repeated, because she felt her past conduct towards Fanny more powerfully. Her situation was very distressing; and her heart was now so much dilated with gratitude, that she would have given her life for that of her nurse. Unable to utter a word, she knelt down, and, lifting up her trembling hands towards Heaven, besought with pious ardour the Almighty to pour down his blessings upon the head of her generous deliverer. She vowed that they should thenceforth be inseparable, and that she would ever consider her as her sister. Being thus in some measure strengthened by the resolution that she had just taken, she rushed into Fanny's arms, and again fainted.

After the first emotions had subsided, they changed their clothes, and sat down to breakfast: Fanny, however, would not sit with them; and, notwithstanding the repeated injunctions of Mr. Grandchamps, declared, that she would serve them with as much respect as when she lived in their house.

The breakfast being over, they began to think of a place of security. Fanny, who at that time was laundress to a municipal officer, had provided a passport for them, by which they could travel all over France. They employed the two following

days in preparations for their departure, and in endeavours to save some of their property. On the third day they set out from Paris for Calais: where they embarked for England. Having brought some money with them, they placed it in the Bank; and now live upon a small income, far more happily than they ever did during the period of their affluence. Eloisa (for she now abhors the name of Mrs. St. Clair) is entirely attached to Fanny. They live in the most perfect harmony, and both exert themselves to make Mr. and Mrs. Grandchamps comfortable. Besides their little income in the Stocks, Eloisa and Fanny are employed in some ornamental needle-work. Were you now to see them, their affection is so genuine and reciprocal, that you would take them for two sisters. Were you to talk with Eloisa, she would declare, that she never reposes herself without reflecting on the folly of her former years, and deploring the blindness of those little girls just come from school, who despise their servants, and speak to them in a haughty and domineering manner: she would add too, that she suffers not a single day to pass without a tear for her very harsh conduct toward the tender-hearted Fanny.

* * Erratum in No. I.—For President *Moté* read *Molé*. And, by an accident oversight the following short Sequel was omitted:

"As if the vengeance of God was certain to follow perfidy and ingratitude; two months after, on the very same scaffold on which his master had been sacrificed, perished this monster, the valet de chambre; and thus met the just punishment of his crime. As for Amelia, her situation is much more distressing: she lives still. After having felt all the pangs of the most horrible despair, she has wandered from one place to another, imploring death to put an end to the remorse of her conscience. At length, all the faculties of her mind being exhausted, she has lost her senses, and is now confined in one of the mad-houses at Paris, without hopes of recovery."

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 10.

IT is easy to be perceived, that "An old Correspondent," throughout our controversy, labours hard to induce Readers to believe, that my defence

defence of Henry VIIIth's Chapel is but a disguise to cover the "foul" workings of my mind, fraught with "falsehood," envy, and detraction; that my knowledge in the art of Masonry, which I presume to illustrate (notwithstanding I have passed the early part of my life in that particular branch), is trifling and contemptible. This is the end and aim of all his efforts, instead of entering fairly into professional discussion. He denounces me (page 26) as standing convicted of "four falsehoods." I am at a loss to know what they are. If I must be the "Red Cross Knight," surely the sacred badge with which I am adorned, should prevent me from descending to such mean and despicable aids to bear me out in the combat in which I am engaged.

Was it a falsehood, when I said that more care was taken of a paltry Green-house, than the South front of the Jerusalem Chamber? Was it a falsehood, when I said the Cloisters were turned into a Tennis-court for the recreation of the unrestrained College Youth, to the utter despoil of their beautiful decorations? Was it a falsehood, when I said the Abbey-Church was destitute of a Font? Was it a falsehood, when I said Abbot Islip's architectural memorial at the West end of the Nave was destroyed? Was it a falsehood, when I said the College Youths turned their backs to the Altar during Divine Service? Was it a falsehood, when I said Thomas of Woodstock's grave was broke open and violated, under the pretence of securing a foundation to set over it a modern monument? Was it a falsehood when I said the Turrets of Henry's Chapel were destroyed? And it was no falsehood, when I said, as my friend the Architect has informed you, Mr. Urban, that the Master-workman thought of "knocking up a Sky-light," &c. Of this I am ready to make affidavit; and willing to meet him and *An Old Correspondent* (who, surely, as a "defender" of an Artist, will make one of the party) at any time, and on any ground, as a faithful Knight should do. And, be assured, Sir Knight of the 'Blood-Red aspect,' I rejoice to accept this your challenge, whether you come in an assumed character, or your own proper person, Ward's animated and enthusiastic description of the Chapel is not the lan-

guage of "impety," but holy zeal. Could a mind fraught with magnanimous sentiments compose a "History of the Reformation?" This question my opponent will, no doubt, apply to *certain private memorandums*.

Let my antagonist turn the East window of Henry's Chapel into ridicule, if, in reality, he can divert himself with such a business, which, however, it is not impossible in the end may cause as much lamentation as it now excites mirth. Whatever my "ignorance" may be in the art of Masonry, this I am bold to maintain: mullions, transoms, and tracery to ancient windows, were always worked in with the openings, and made a part of the general upright, as the mouldings of the mullions, transoms, and tracery, were so constructed as to unite and make one conjunctive form with the architrave surrounding the opening of the windows. This cannot honestly be denied, even by "An Old Correspondent" himself, if he can so far turn from his learned habits as to pry into the mysteries of the unities of ancient Masonry. In truth, I witnessed the cutting-away the mullions, transoms, and tracery from the main body of the opening and arch of the window of Henry's Chapel. If no accident takes place for want of the "supports" the "Architect" regrets were withheld, no thanks to the *Restorers* for their neglect of due care in this respect. Consequences do not always occur upon the moment; but, perhaps, the hour is not very distant, when we may see who will have most cause to "contemplate" on Henry's Chapel in a state of ruin!

Yours, &c,

J. CARTER.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 10.

MUCH having been said lately on the subject of Asthma, or rather on its Antidote, the *Stramonium*; I submit the following Case as very successfully treated without the use of that herb, as perhaps worthy the notice of those of your Readers who are afflicted with this distressing disorder, and have not the means or opportunity of procuring it.

About five years ago, my Wife became afflicted with violent attacks of spasmodic Asthma; the paroxysms returned, with some exceptions, every fourteen or fifteen days, lasting violently for about four days, during a

great

great part of which time she would be obliged to be supported in an erect position, as the only one in which she could breathe at all; so that, ere the Patient had recovered sufficient strength to leave her bed, another attack came on. Thus stood the case for near three years, during the greatest part of which time she was a patient in the City and Western Dispensaries, being discharged from each as *relieved*. We have, however, since that period, been so successful by steady perseverance in the use of Antispasmodics joined with Expectorants, as to reduce the number of attacks to not more than four in the last year, with such clear intermissions as not to feel any inconvenience from Wheezing.

These Medicines certainly require to be varied according to circumstances; but the following Pills taken at night, with the mixture through the day, have not only invariably in this particular case allayed the violent symptoms during the paroxysm; but, if taken as soon as a disposition to an attack manifests itself, they have invariably averted it altogether.

Take gum ammoniac, and asafoetida, of each two drachms; form into forty-eight Pills; and take three or four every night.

Take Paregoric Elixir, one ounce; Tincture asafoetida, half an ounce; a

tea-spoonful to be taken every four hours.

Yours, &c. HENRY WHITMORE,
No. 3, Queen's Place, Lambeth.

Mr. URBAN, *Reading, Jan. 7.*

HAPPENING in my walks during this severe weather to put a twig in my mouth, I was much surprised to find it affected with a strong *saline* flavour. At first I was disposed to attribute it to the particular kind of tree, or to the peculiar state of my palate. But, upon making the experiment with every variety of tree, I universally experienced the same result. A solution of this phenomenon will much gratify DENDROFASTES.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 10.*

IN looking over the General Bill of Mortality for the last year, I observe, thanks to the prejudices which have been excited against Vaccination, that 1199 of our fellow-creatures were victims to the Small Pox within the limits of the Bills of Mortality, during the last twelve months.

In Paris, where Vaccination is better received and more valued, only 213 persons died of the Small Pox during the year 1809, as appears from the Official Report of the Central Committee of Vaccination at Paris, dated May 10, 1810.

This to P. P. *Verbum sat.* M. U.

Dr. POLK'S Thermometrical, Barometrical, and Udiometrical Statements for the Seven preceding Years; from daily observations made at BRISTOL.

The average temperature of each month, from observations made at 8 A. M.

Numerical order of the months.	Months as denominated in the Calendar.	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810
		Degrees 100ths of a deg.	Degrees 100ths of a deg.	Degrees 100ths of a deg.	Degrees 100ths of a deg.	Degrees 100ths of a deg.	Degrees 100ths of a deg.	Degrees 100ths of a deg.
1	Jan.	33 50	33 16	37 7	31 33	33 47	33 17	32 24
2	Feb.	36 33	35 86	37 75	35 75	34 15	42 11	34 57
3	March.	36 33	40 20	37 94	33 46	33 66	30 56	39 45
4	April.	37 99	42 87	43 80	42 33	43 10	39 77	45 50
5	May.	57 —	57 50	54 17	55 66	56 90	56 78	50 12
6	June.	62 —	57 50	61 80	59 45	59 90	58 85	60 53
7	July.	62 —	61 52	63 —	64 44	66 22	61 90	61 74
8	August.	60 33	63 33	62 22	63 52	63 17	61 44	61 32
9	Sept.	56 32	58 —	54 52	48 27	45 80	56 76	56 40
10	Oct.	49 99	43 —	48 66	51 46	44 3	46 17	47 71
11	Nov.	42 10	36 —	45 30	34 55	42 52	36 —	40 —
12	Dec.	33 50	37 —	44 44	31 55	33 10	37 94	38 32

The

The highest Temperature of the Atmosphere, indicated by the Thermometer, at any one time during the last Seven Years.

The months noticed Numerically.	Months, as denominated in the Calendar.	Days of the month.	Degrees of temperature.	Years.
6	June...	25	86	1804
7	July...	17	86	
9	Sept...	18	77	1805
6	June...	10	84	1806
7	July...	22	85	1807
7	July...	12	91	1808
7	July...	27	78	1809
9	Sept...	2	80	1810

The lowest Temperature of the Atmosphere, indicated by the Thermometer, on the Two coldest Days in the last Seven Years, according to observations made at 8 o'Clock in the Morning.

The months noticed Numerically.	Months, as denominated in the Calendar.	Days of the month.	Degrees of temperature.	Years.
3	March	23	20	1804
12	Dec...	24 & 30	21	
2	Feb...	2	23	1805
11	Nov...	21	18	
1	Jan...	30	20	1806
10	Oct...	24	29	
1	Jan...	15	18	1807
12	Dec...	23	16	
1	Jan...	22	12	1808
12	Dec...	21	19	
1	Jan...	23	10	1809
11	Nov...	20	16	
2	Feb...	18	6	1810
12	Dec...	31	21	

The average state of the Barometer for each month, from observations made at eight o'clock in the morning.

Numerical order of the months.	Months, as denominated in the Calendar.	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810
		Inches 100 of an inch	Inches 100 of an inch	Inches 100 of an inch	Inches 100 of an inch	Inches 100 of an inch	Inches 100 of an inch	Inches 100 of an inch
1	Jan....	29 60	29 60	29 62	30 5	30 10	30 11	30 —
2	Feb....	30 23	29 83	30 5	29 91	30 5	30 75	29 75
3	March...	29 70	30 —	29 50	30 15	30 30	29 58	29 91
4	April...	29 80	29 90	29 90	30 30	30 15	30 30	29 37
5	May...	29 40	30 —	30 5	30 95	30 15	31 10	29 35
6	June...	30 35	30 5	30 20	30 7	30 25	31 30	30 —
7	July...	29 90	30 —	29 90	30 15	30 25	31 42	29 72
8	August...	30 —	30 35	30 —	29 75	29 45	31 49	29 80
9	Sept....	30 65	30 5	30 10	29 90	29 50	31 40	29 94
10	Oct....	29 75	29 95	29 90	30 10	29 45	31 4	29 82
11	Nov....	29 90	30 30	29 85	29 75	29 65	31 10	29 37
12	Dec....	29 85	29 80	30 20	30 15	29 60	29 13	29 13

An account of the quantity of Rain fallen in each month.

1	Jan....	4 43	2 44	5 97	2 28	1 5	3 12	0 90
2	Feb....	2 48	2 30	2 14	2 15	0 59	3 26	2 30
3	March...	1 80	0 98	1 67	0 34	0 35	1 27	0 62
4	April...	2 27	2 78	1 29	0 49	3 37	3 75	1 49
5	May...	2 75	1 45	1 50	5 82	2 99	1 45	2 59
6	June...	0 25	2 58	1 32	0 15	1 75	1 75	1 55
7	July...	3 78	2 60	3 87	4 21	2 76	1 7	4 59
8	August...	2 26	2 22	4 27	2 55	3 6	4 38	2 68
9	Sept....	0 28	1 59	1 81	3 69	4 36	4 16	2 68
10	Oct....	2 80	1 94	1 49	2 14	5 26	0 8	3 45
11	Nov....	5 44	1 32	3 36	5 44	3 8	1 54	6 80
12	Dec....	1 45	3 73	6 39	2 5	1 52	2 68	5 24
Total each year		29 77	26 1	34 38	31 31	32 8	29 51	35 1

The quantity of rain fallen in each month, upon an average of the last 7 Years.

	Calendar Months.	Inches.	100ths	Fract.
1	January.....	3	3	5-7
2	February.....	2	17	3-7
3	March.....	1	14	5-7
4	April.....	2	48	1-7
5	May.....	2	64	5-7
6	June.....	1	33	4-7
7	July.....	3	25	6-7
8	August.....	3	5	5-7
9	September.....	2	65	—
10	October.....	2	45	1-7
11	November.....	3	85	3-7
12	December.....	3	29	3-7

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge, Jan. 18. The following are the subjects for Sir Wm. Browne's gold medals for this year:

For the Greek Ode, *In Obitum Illustrissimæ Principissæ Ameliæ.*

For the Latin Ode, *Prælium cum Gallis in Busaci Montibus commissum.*

For the Epigrams,

Η σιγή καίριος ἢ λόγος ἀφ' ἑλπίων.

Cambridge, Jan. 21.—100 gentlemen were, on the 19th, admitted Bachelors of Arts; and the following gentlemen obtained academical honours:

WRANGLERS.

Dacey, Trinity	Prowde, Trinity
French, Caius	Johnson, St. John's
Hustler, Jesus	Mortimer, Queen's
Alty, ditto.	Allix, St. John's
Chambers, Trinity	Bloomfield, Caius
Brass, ditto.	Adeane, Trinity
Evans, ditto.	Lamb, Bene't
Poulter, ditto.	

SENIOR OPTIMES.

Grace, Pembroke	Rogers, Sidney
Haggitt, Christ	Commeline, St. Joh.
Frazar, Trinity	Bickersteth, Trin.
Lloyd, ditto.	Wallis, Magdalen
Ablay, Jesus	Dury, Pembroke
Wilson, Pembroke	Buck, Caius
Edwards, St. John's	Feild, St. John's
Campbell, jun. do.	Wilkinson, Trinity
Smyth, Caius	

JUNIOR OPTIMES.

Baker, Cath. hall.	Kitchingham, C. hall
Barlow, Trinity	Yate, ditto.
Storrey, Queen's	Backhouse, P. hall
Maynard, Trinity	Willats, Trinity
Bligh, St. John's	Way, ditto.
Carr, Trinity	

Cambridge, Jan. 28. Dr. Smith's two prizes of 25*l.* each, for the two best proficient in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, are adjudged to Mr. THOMAS EDWARD DACEY, of Trinity College, and Mr. WILLIAM FRENCH, of Caius College, the First and Second Wranglers.

Cambridge, Feb. 16. An alteration has been made at Trinity College in the form of admission; those who intend to become members being no longer admitted by proxy, but obliged to appear in person. The order of Fellow Commoner is also abolished in this Society.

In answer to various Correspondents, we may now announce that an edition of "The Projector," in three volumes, is just gone to press. These papers have been throughout corrected by the Author.

A new work intituled *Illustrationes Theophrasti in usum Botanicorum, præcipuè peregrinantium*, 8vo, is nearly ready for delivery. It contains a List of more than 400 Species which have been described by that celebrated Antient, and is arranged in Three Parts. The First contains an Alphabetical List of the several Plants, with their notices and descriptions, as they occur in the several parts of the two great works of that Author: "The History of Plants, and of their Properties," brought into one point of view. The Second contains a systematic Table of the several species according to the Linnæan system. The Third, a Lexicon, explaining all the technical terms made use of by that Author, together with those of less familiar occurrence. This work is from the pen of Mr. Stackhouse, the Author of "Nereis Britannica." (See Gent. Mag. vol. LXXII. p. 1042.)

The authorised Version of the Book of Psalms, corrected and improved, and accompanied with notes critical and explanatory, by the late Bp. HORSLEY, F. R. S.; with a prefatory Essay on the Nature, Design, and

and Subject of the Book of Psalms, by his Son, the Rev. HENRAGE HORLEY, will shortly be published in a large quarto volume.

The new Edition of the Rev. Mr. DIBDIN's "Bibliomania," which is now intitled, "A Bibliographical Romance," will make its appearance in the course of the month of April. It is in *six Parts*; and will contain upwards of 600 pages: being a review of our most eminent scholars, and book-collectors, from King ALFRED, to the late Mr. GOUGH; with an account of their libraries. In the course of the volume, there is a copious list, with particular notices of the most valuable *Foreign Catalogues*, including the public ones of our own country. The *Third Part*, called the *Auction Room*, describes some of our chief Bibliomaniacs who attend public sales of books. The work is elegantly printed, with upwards of forty embellishments; comprising borders, vignettes, and portraits. Among the latter are those of Wolfius, Leland, Bale, Abp. Parker, Sir Thomas Bodley, Anthony Wood, and Hearne, &c.

We are requested to correct a statement which has appeared in our last, respecting the publication of Mr. DIBDIN's "English De Bure." This work will not be published these two years: at the same time, we are authorised to state, that the second volume of the new edition of "Ames's Typographical Antiquities" is already gone to press.

A Selection from the Sermons of the late Dr. CHARLES WEBSTER, the eloquent and admired Lecturer at St. Peter's Chapel, Edinburgh (and afterwards Physician to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and to the Forces in the West Indies) is in the press, and will be published by Subscription, for the benefit of his Orphan Daughters.

Mr. NICHOLAS CARLISLE has sent to the press his "Topographical Researches in Wales;" which he hopes to lay before the publick in the beginning of May.

J. CARTER, we are given to understand, has nearly completed a collection of Drawings under the patronage of T. L. Parker, esq., in order to illustrate the *Costume* of England, from the most remote period down to the present day. The subjects con-

sist of Statues, from Niches, Tombs, Basso-relievos; Effigies from Brasses, Paintings on walls, illuminated Missals, and from authenticated Public Historical Paintings. The number of representations amount already to three hundred and fifty.

Miss MITTFORD, who lately published a volume of Poems, has in the press, a Poem, in four Cantos, founded on the events which arose out of the Mutiny of *The Bounty*, which is intitled, "Christina, the Maid of the South Seas."

A new and improved Edition of Dr. VALPY's Greek Grammar will be published in the course of March.

The Tenth Volume of the *Encyclopædia Londinensis* will be ready for the Subscribers early in March.

The Second Volume of Mr. MOORE's "Tales of the Passions," containing "The Married Man," being an illustration of the passion of Jealousy, will appear soon.

An ingenious work from the pen of Mad. de GENLIS will appear in the course of a few days. It is intitled "*La Botanique Historique et Littéraire*," suivie d'une Nouvelle, intituée "*Les Fleurs, ou les Artistes*."

A work of M. DEPPING's, "*Soirées d'Hiver*," is nearly ready for publication, written on a new and improved plan: which has met with great success at Paris.

"A winter in Paris, or Memoirs of Mad. de C****, written by herself," will appear soon, comprising a view of the present state of society and manners in that Capital, and interspersed with a variety of authentic anecdotes.

Mr. WILSON has in the press a second edition of "The Analysis of Country Dancing, with numerous additions and improvements," consisting of a great number of new figures, with some entire new Reels, and a Plan for composing to any tune, 1000 different Figures, together with the complete Etiquette of the Ballroom: embellished with nearly 260 Engravings on Wood by Berryman.

Two Hunting Prints of the Fox breaking Cover, and the Death of the Fox, from the celebrated original Paintings by S. GILPIN, R. A. and P. REYNOLDS, A. R. A. will be speedily published. They will be engraved by the no less celebrated Mr. SCOTT.

11. Dr.

11. *Dr. Clarke's Travels in Russia, &c.*
(Continued from our last Volume, p. 641.)

AN association of ideas (see our vol. LXVI. p. 180) has almost imperceptibly led us to the Chapter which has for its Vignette the Tomb of Howard; and (as they afford a striking contrast) we shall copy Dr. Clarke's description of Mr. Howard's Funeral, with that of a Prime Minister, which precedes it:

"Cherson, founded in 1778, was formerly a town of much more importance than it is now*. Potemkin bestowed upon it many instances of patronage, and was partial to the place. Its fortress and arsenal were erected by him. We found its commerce so completely annihilated, that its Merchants were either bankrupts, or were preparing to leave the town, and establish themselves elsewhere. They complained of being abandoned by the Emperor, who refused to grant them any support or privilege. Without the smallest inclination to write an apology for the Emperor Paul, I cannot possibly admit that Cherson, by any grant of the Crown, could become a great commercial establishment; and it is quite incomprehensible how such a notion was ever adopted. The mouth of the Dnieper is extremely difficult to navigate; sometimes North-east winds leave it full of shallows, and, where there happens at any time to be a channel for vessels, it has not a greater depth of water than five feet; the entrance is at the same time excessively narrow. The sands

are continually shifting, which renders the place so dangerous, that ships are rarely seen in the harbour. But the last blow to the commerce of Cherson was given by the war of Russia with France. Before that event, the exportation of corn, of hemp, and canvas, had placed the town upon a scale of some consideration. All the parts of Russia in the Black Sea were more or less affected by the same cause; and particularly Taganrock, which had received a very serious check in consequence of the state of affairs with France. The architecture visible in the buildings of the fortress shewed a good taste; the stone used for their construction resembled that porous, though durable limestone, which the first Grecian colonies in Italy employed in erecting the temples of Pæstum; but the Russians had white-washed every thing, and by that means had given to their works the meanness of plaster.—One of the first things we asked to see was the tomb of Potemkin. All Europe has heard that he was buried in Cherson, and a magnificent sepulchre might naturally be expected for a person so renowned. The Reader will imagine our surprise, when, in answer to our enquiries concerning his remains, we were told, that no one knew what was become of them. Potemkin the illustrious, the powerful, of all the Princes that ever lived the most princely, of all imperial Favourites the most favoured, had not a spot which might be called his grave. He, who not only governed all Russia but even made the haughty Catherine his suppliant, had not the distinction possessed by the

* "Cherson is gradually sinking into decay, from the unhealthiness of its situation, and still more from the preference given to Odessa. Yet timber, corn, hemp, and other articles of exportation, are so much cheaper and more plentiful here, that many foreign vessels still prefer this port, though they are obliged by Government first to perform quarantine, and unload their cargoes at Odessa. Corn is cheap and plentiful; but timber much dearer than in the North, as the cataracts of the Dnieper generally impede its being floated down. There is a noble forest which we saw in Podolia, not far from the Bog, a beautiful river, unincumbered by cataracts; but, as some land carriage would be necessary, it is as yet almost '*intacta securi*.' The arsenal at Cherson is extensive and interesting; it contains a monument to Potemkin its founder. Two frigates and a seventy-four were building; on account of the bar, they are floated down to the Liman on Camels, as at Petersburg. Nothing can be more dreary than the prospect of the river, which forms many streams flowing through marshy islands, where the masts of vessels are seen rising from amid brush-wood and tall reeds. In these islands are many wild boars, which are often seen swimming from one to the other. No foreign merchants of any consequence remain here; those who transact business at this Court, do it by clerks and supercargoes. My information respecting Cherson was chiefly from a Scotchman named Geddes. The tomb of Howard is in the desert, about a mile from the town; it was built by Admiral Mordvinof, and is a small brick pyramid, white-washed, but without any inscription (see the Vignette to this Chapter). He himself fixed on the spot of his interment. He had built a small hut on this part of the Steppe, where he passed much of his time, as the most healthy spot in the neighbourhood. The English Burial-service was read over him by Admiral Priestman, from whom I had these particulars. Two small villas have been built at no great distance; I suppose also from the healthiness of the situation, as it had nothing else to recommend it. Howard was spoken of with exceeding respect and affection by all who remembered or knew him, and they were many."—*Heber's MS Journal.*

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lowest

lowest and the poorest of the human race. The particulars respecting the ultimate disposal of his body, as they were communicated to me upon the spot by the most credible testimony, merit a cursory detail.

"The corpse, soon after his death, was brought to Cherson, and placed beneath a dome of the small Church belonging to the fortress, opposite to the altar. After the usual ceremony of interment, the vault was merely covered, by restoring to their former situation the planks of wood which constituted the floor of the building. Many of the inhabitants of Cherson, as well as English officers in the Russian service, who lived in its neighbourhood, had seen the coffin, which was extremely ordinary; and the practice of shewing it to strangers prevailed for some years after Potemkin's decease. The Empress Catherine either had, or pretended to have, an intention of erecting a superb monument to his memory; whether at Cherson, or elsewhere, is unknown. Her sudden death is believed to have prevented the completion of this design. The most extraordinary part of the story remains now to be related; the coffin itself has disappeared. Instead of any answer to the various enquiries we made concerning it, we were cautioned to be silent. '*No one*,' said a countryman of ours living in the place, '*dares mention the name of Potemkin!*' At last we received intelligence that the Verger could satisfy our curiosity, if we would venture to ask him. We soon found the means of encouraging a little communication on his part; and were then told, that the body, by the Emperor's command, had been taken up, and thrown into the ditch of the fortress. The orders received were, to take up the body of Potemkin, and cast it into the first hole that might be found. These orders were implicitly obeyed. A hole was dug in the fosse, into which he was thrown with as little ceremony as a dead dog; but, as this procedure took place in the night, very few were informed of the fate of the body. An eye-witness assured me, that the coffin no longer existed in the vault where it was originally placed; and the Verger was actually proceeding to point out the place where the body was abandoned, when the Bishop himself happening to arrive, took away my guide; and, with menaces which were but too likely to be fulfilled, prevented our being more fully informed concerning the obloquy which at present involves the remains of Potemkin.—Let me now, therefore, direct the Reader's attention to a more interesting subject; to a narrative of the last days, the death, and burial, of the benevolent Howard; who, with a character forcibly opposed to that of Potemkin, also terminated a glorious career at Cherson. Mysterious Providence, by events always remote from human foresight, had wonder-

fully destined that these two men, celebrated in their lives by the most contrasted deeds, should be interred nearly upon the same spot. It is not within the reach of possibility to bring together, side by side, two individuals more remarkably characterized by every opposite qualification; as if the hand of Destiny had directed two persons in whom were exemplified the extremes of vice and virtue, to one common spot, in order that the contrast might remain a lesson for mankind: Potemkin, bloated and pampered by every vice, after a path through life stained with blood and crimes, at last the victim of his own selfish excesses; Howard, a voluntary exile, enduring the severest privations for the benefit of his fellow-creatures, and labouring, even to his latest breath, in the exercise of every social virtue.

"The particulars of Mr. Howard's death were communicated to me by his two friends, Admiral Mordvinof, then Chief Admiral of the Black Sea fleet, and Admiral Priestman, an English Officer in the Russian service; both of whom were eye-witnesses of his last moments. He had been entreated to visit a lady about twenty four miles from Cherson, who was dangerously ill. Mr. Howard objected, alleging that he acted only as physician to the poor; but, hearing of her imminent danger, he afterwards yielded to the persuasion of Admiral Mordvinof, and went to see her. After having prescribed that which he deemed proper to be administered, he returned, leaving directions with her family to send for him again if she got better; but adding, that if, as he much feared, she should prove worse, it would be to no purpose. Some time after his return to Cherson, a letter arrived, stating that the lady was better, and begging that he would come without loss of time. When he examined the date, he perceived that the letter, by some unaccountable delay, had been eight days in getting to his hands. Upon this, he resolved to go with all possible expedition. The weather was extremely tempestuous, and very cold, it being late in the year; and the rain fell in torrents. In his impatience to set out, a conveyance not being immediately ready, he mounted an old dray-horse, used in Admiral Mordvinof's family to carry water, and thus proceeded to visit his patient. Upon his arrival, he found the lady dying; this, added to the fatigue of the journey, affected him so much, that it brought on a fever. His clothes, at the same time, had been wet through; but he attributed his fever entirely to another cause. Having administered something to his patient to excite perspiration; as soon as the symptoms of it appeared, he put his hand beneath the bed-clothes to feel her pulse, that she might not be chilled

chilled by removing them, and believed that her fever was thus communicated to him. After this painful journey, Mr. Howard returned to Cherson, and the lady died.

"It had been almost his daily custom, at a certain hour, to visit Admiral Priestman; when, with his usual attention to regularity, he would place his watch on the table, and pass exactly an hour with him in conversation. The Admiral, finding that he failed in his usual visits, went to see him, and found him weak and ill, sitting before a stove in his bed-room. Having inquired after his health, Mr. Howard replied that his end was approaching very fast; that he had several things to say to his friend, and thanked him for having called. The Admiral, finding him in such a melancholy mood, endeavoured to turn the conversation, imagining the whole might be merely the result of low spirits; but Mr. Howard soon assured him it was otherwise; and added, 'Priestman, you style this a very dull conversation, and endeavour to divert my mind from dwelling upon death; but I entertain very different sentiments. Death has no terrors for me; it is an event I always look to with cheerfulness, if not with pleasure; and, be assured, the subject of it is to me more grateful than any other. I am well aware I have but a short time to live; my mode of life has rendered it impossible that I should get rid of this fever. If I had lived as you do, eating heartily of animal food, and drinking wine, I might, perhaps, by diminishing my diet, be able to subdue it. But how can such a man as I am lower his diet, who has been accustomed for years to exist on vegetables and water, a little bread, and a little tea? I have no method of lowering my nourishment, and therefore I must die. It is such jolly fellows as you, Priestman, who get over these fevers.' Then, turning the subject, he spoke of his funeral; and cheerfully gave directions concerning the manner in which he would be buried. 'There is a spot,' said he, 'near the village of Dauphigny, which would suit me nicely; you know it well, for I have often said I should like to be buried there; and let me beg of you, as you value your old friend, not to suffer any pomp to be used at my funeral, nor any monument, or monumental inscription whatsoever, to mark where I am laid; but lay me quietly in the earth, place a sun-dial over my grave, and let me be forgotten.' Having given these directions, he was very earnest in soliciting that Admiral Priestman would lose no time in securing the object of his wishes, but go immediately, and settle with the owner of the land for the place of his interment, and prepare every thing for his burial. The Admiral left him upon

his melancholy errand, fearing at the same time, as he himself informed me, that the people would believe him crazy, to solicit a burying-ground for a man who was then living, and whom no person yet knew to be indisposed. However, he accomplished Mr. Howard's wishes, and returned to him with the intelligence: at this his countenance brightened, a gleam of evident satisfaction came over his face, and he prepared to go to bed. Soon after, he made his will; leaving as his executor a trusty follower, who had lived with him more in the capacity of a friend than of a servant, and whom he charged with the commission of bearing his will to England. It was not until after he had finished his will, that any symptoms of delirium appeared. Admiral Priestman, who had left him for a short time, returned, and found him sitting up in his bed, adding what he believed to be a codicil to his will; but this consisted of several unconnected words, the chief part of which were illegible, and all without any meaning. This strange composition he desired Admiral Priestman to witness and sign; and, in order to please him, the Admiral consented; but wrote his name, as he bluntly said, in Russian characters, lest any of his friends in England, reading his signature to such a codicil, should think he was also delirious. After Mr. Howard had made what he conceived to be an addition to his will, he became more composed. A letter was brought to him from England, containing intelligence of the improved state of his Son's health; stating the manner in which he passed his time in the country, and giving great reason to hope that he would recover from the disorder with which he was afflicted*. His servant read this letter aloud; and when he had concluded, Mr. Howard turned his head towards him, saying, 'Is not this comfort for a dying Father?' He expressed great repugnance against being buried according to the rites of the Greek Church; and, begging Admiral Priestman to prevent any interference with his interment on the part of the Russian Priests, made him also promise, that he would read the Service of the Church of England over his grave, and bury him in all respects according to the forms of his country. Soon after this last request, he ceased to speak. Admiral Mordvinof came in, and found him dying very fast. They had in vain besought him to allow a physician to be sent for; but, Admiral Mordvinof renewing this solicitation with great earnestness, Mr. Howard assented by nodding his head. The physician came, but was too late to be of any service. A rattling in the throat had commenced, and the

* "Mr. Howard's Son laboured under an attack of Insanity."

physician administered what is called the Musk-draught, a Medicine used only in Russia in the last extremity. It was given to the patient by Admiral Mordvinof, who prevailed on him to swallow a little; but he endeavoured to avoid the rest, and gave evident signs of disapprobation. He was then entirely given over, and shortly after breathed his last. He had always refused to allow any portrait of himself to be made; but, after his death, Admiral Mordvinof caused a plaster mould to be formed upon his face, which was sent to Mr. Wilberforce. A cast from this mould was in the Admiral's possession when we were in Cherson, and presented a very striking resemblance of his features. He was buried near the village of Dauphigny, about five versts from Cherson, on the road to Nicholaef, in the spot he had himself chosen; and his friend Admiral Priestman read the English Burial-service, according to his desire. The rest of his wishes were not exactly fulfilled; for the concourse of spectators was immense, and the order of his funeral was more magnificent than would have met with his approbation. It was as follows:—

“1. The Body on a Bier, drawn by Six Horses with Trappings.—2. The Prince of Moldavia, in a sumptuous Carriage, drawn by Six Horses covered with Scarlet Cloth.—3. Admirals Mordvinof and Priestman, in a Carriage drawn by Six Horses.—4. The Generals and Staff-Officers of the Garrison, in their respective Carriages.—5. The Magistrates and Merchants of Cherson in their respective Carriages.—6. A large party of Cavalry.—7. Other persons on horseback.—8. An immense concourse of spectators and people on foot, amounting to two or three thousand.

“A Monument was afterwards erected over him, which, instead of the sun-dial he had requested, consisted of a brick pyramid, or obelisk, surrounded by stone posts with chains. This of course will not long survive the general destruction of whatsoever is interesting in the country. The posts and chains began to disappear before our arrival; and when Mr. Heber made the sketch from which the Vignette to this chapter was engraved, not a vestige of them was to be seen; there remained only the obelisk, in the midst of a bleak and desolate plain, before which a couple of dogs were gnawing the bones of a dead horse, whose putrifying carcase added to the disgust and horror of the scene. A circumstance came to our knowledge before we left Russia, concerning Howard's remains, which it is painful to relate; namely, that Count Vincent Potocki, a Polish Nobleman of the highest taste and talents, whose magnificent library and museum would do honour to any country, through a mistaken design of

testifying his respect for the memory of Howard, had signified his intention of taking up the body, that it might be conveyed to his country seat, where a sumptuous monument has been prepared for its reception, upon a small island in the midst of a lake. His Countess, being a romantic lady, wishes to have an annual *fête* consecrated to Benevolence; at which the nymphs of the country are to attend, and strew the place with flowers. This design is so contrary to the earnest request of Mr. Howard, and at the same time so derogatory to the dignity due to his remains, that every friend to his memory will join in wishing it may never be fulfilled. Count Potocki was absent during the time we remained in that part of the world, or we should have ventured to remonstrate; we could only therefore entrust our petitions to a third person, who promised to convey them to him after our departure.”

Dr. Clarke's description of the far-famed metropolis of the Turkish Empire is concise and interesting.

“Considering the surprising extent of the city and suburbs of Constantinople, the notions entertained of its commerce, and the figure it has long made in history, all the conveniences, if not the luxuries, of life, might be there expected. Previous to an arrival, if any enquiry is made of merchants, and other persons who have visited the place, as to the commodities of its markets, the answer is almost always characterized by exaggeration. They will affirm that every thing a stranger can require may be purchased in Constantinople, as in London, Paris, or Vienna; whereas, if truth be told, hardly any one article good in its kind can be procured. Let a foreigner visit the bazars, properly so called; he will see nothing but slippers, clumsy boots of bad leather, coarse muslins, pipes, tobacco, coffee, cooks' shops, drugs, flower-roots, second-hand pistols, poignards, and the worst manufactured wares in the world. In Pera, where Greeks and Italians are supposed to supply all the necessities of the Franks, a few pitiful stalls are seen, in which every thing is dear and bad. Suppose a stranger to arrive from a long journey, in want of clothes for his body; furniture for his lodgings; books or maps for his instruction and amusement; paper, pens, ink, cutlery, shoes, hats; in short, those articles which are found in almost every city of the world: he will find few or none of them in Constantinople, except of a quality so inferior as to render them incapable of answering any purpose for which they were intended. The few commodities exposed for sale are either exports from England, unfit for any other market; or, which

which is worse, German and Dutch imitations of English manufacture. The woollen cloths are hardly suited to cover the floor of their own counting-houses; every article of cutlery and hardware is detestable; the leather used for shoes and boots so bad that it can scarcely be wrought; hats, hosiery, linen, buttons, buckles, are all of the same character, of the worst quality, and yet of the highest price! But there are other articles of merchandize, to which we have been accustomed to annex the very name of Turkey, as if they were the peculiar produce of that country; and these at least a foreigner expects to find; but not one of them can be had. Ask for a Turkish carpet, you are told you must go for it to Smyrna; for Greek wines—to the Archipelago; for a Turkish sabre—to Damascus; for the sort of stone expressly denominated Turquoise—they know not what you mean; for red leather—they import it themselves from Russia, or from Africa. Still you are said to be in the centre of the commerce of the world; and this may be true enough with reference to the freight of vessels passing the Straits, which is never landed. View the exterior of Constantinople, and it seems the most opulent and flourishing city in Europe; examine its interior, and its miseries and deficiencies are so striking that it must be considered the meanest and poorest metropolis of the world. The ships which crowd its ports have no connexion with its welfare; they are for the most part French, Venetian, Ragusan, Selaronian, and Grecian vessels, to or from the Mediterranean, exchanging the produce of their own countries for the rich harvests of Poland, the salt, honey, and butter, of the Ukraine, the hides, tallow, hemp, firs, and metals, of Russia and Siberia; the whole of which exchange is transacted in other ports, without any interference on the part of Turkey. Never was there a people in possession of such advantages, who either knew or cared so little for their enjoyment. Under a wise government, the inhabitants of Constantinople might obtain the riches of all the empires of the earth. Situated as they are it cannot be long before other nations, depriving them of such important sources of wealth, will convert to better purposes the advantages they have so long neglected."

The following detached extracts will doubtless be acceptable:

"The Don Cossacks are polished in their manners, instructed in their minds, hospitable, generous, disinterested in their hearts, humane and tender to the poor, good husbands, good fathers, good wives, good mothers, virtuous daughters, valiant and dutiful sons; such are the natives of Tscherehaskoy. In conversation the

Cossack is a gentleman; for he is well informed, free from prejudice, open, sincere, and upright. Place him by the side of a Russian,—what a contrast! The one is literally a two-legged pig, having all the brutality, but more knavery, than that animal; the other, a rational, accomplished, and valuable member of society.

"Perhaps an anecdote which I shall now relate, may render the preceding contrast between the Cossacks and Russians more striking. The truth of it, on account of its notoriety, will not be disputed by either party. Whenever a quarrel among the Cossacks causes them to combat each other, they fight, as in England, with their fists, and never with knives, daggers, or any sharp instrument. This practice is so established a characteristic of their people, that it gave rise to a very remarkable wager. Teplof and Gelagin, two of the late Empress Catherine's privy-counsellors, happened to be in her presence, when it was told her that a Cossack Priest, then a Monk in the Convent of St Alexander Nevski, had been arrested for cutting the throat of a young woman, whom he had made pregnant, and with whom he had quarrelled; upon which Teplof offered to wager with Gelagin that the Monk was not a Cossack. The bet was made, and won by Teplof; the Monk proving to be a Russian. Being questioned how he could possibly divine the probable success of his wager; 'Because,' said he, 'no Cossack would strike a woman; if he did, he would use his hand, and not his knife.'

"A remarkable Phenomenon occurs, during particular seasons, in the Sea of Azoff, which offers a very forcible proof of the veracity of the Sacred Scriptures. During violent East winds, the sea retires in so remarkable a manner, that the people of Taganrock are able to effect a passage on dry land to the opposite coast; a distance of twenty versts: but when the wind changes, which it sometimes does very suddenly, the waters return with such rapidity to their wonted bed, that many lives are lost. In this manner, also, small vessels are stranded."

We cannot conclude this article without expressing our obligations to Dr. Clarke for the great pleasure which the perusal of his *Travels* has afforded us; and shall look forward with impatience to the publication of the succeeding volumes.

12. *A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, on Sunday, August 5, 1810, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Grose, and the Hon. Mr. Baron Thompson, Judges of Assize. By the Rev. Charles Turner, A. M. F. S. A. Vicar of*

of Wendover, and Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Carrington. 4to, pp. 15. Brooke, at Lincoln.

AS this Sermon (inscribed to the Preacher's worthy Brother, Edmund Turner, Esq. F. R. S. and F. S. A. Sheriff of the County of Lincoln) is not intended for "the eye of public criticism," but "has been printed merely with the view of more readily submitting it to the inspection of a few friends, whose partiality induced them to express a desire to see it;" we shall only observe, that from Psalm xxii. 28. "the consoling doctrine of the superintending Providence of God," is ably deduced; and the condition of other Nations in some important points, is thus contrasted with our own:

"While the Gospel is preached among us in all that simplicity which forms its leading and genuine character, other kingdoms are involved in ignorance and darkness: while we are safe in our persons and our property, others are insecure in both: while we enjoy the utmost degree of liberty which is consistent with the subordination that a wise and civilized government requires, others have been compelled to bend beneath the yoke of the most abject slavery: while we have been exalted to an unexampled height of power and wealth in the general scale of nations, others have been reduced to poverty and ruin. While we have been defended by the merciful hand of Providence from many dangers, both political and personal, others have been exposed to the most cruel sufferings. In short, amidst the general rage of rival and contending polities, amidst the convulsions that have torn and distracted surrounding kingdoms, in the midst of the wrecks of desolated nations, England rises still superior, still she maintains her unexampled pre-eminence among the kingdoms of the earth, unsubdued by hostile arms, unshaken by the storm."

13. *Reflections on the Shortness of Time; a Sermon, suggested by the General Mourning for her Royal Highness the Princess Amelia; and delivered at the Octagon Chapel, Bath, on Sunday, Nov. 11, 1810, by John Gardiner, D. D. 8vo. pp. 26. Rivingtons.*

THIS excellent Discourse on the *Shortness of Time* (from 1 Cor. vii. 29.) is thus appropriately introduced:

"Such is the unusual appearance of this assembly—such the general gloom diffused around us by the sable ensigns of Mortality, that I imagine I shall only fulfil your expectations in reminding you

of what has occasioned a scene so seldom, in the ordinary course of things, to be witnessed in this place. Besides, as Ministers of the Gospel, in consulting the welfare of their hearers, may lawfully seize the public or domestic occurrences of the day, and convert them to some useful purpose; how can the former more effectually exercise their zeal, and how are the latter more likely to acquire improvement, than in meditating on that event which is *appointed unto all men*—an event from which a recent instance brings it home to our conviction that the Prince in his palace is not more privileged, by an exemption, than the Peasant in his cottage? However, as, agreeably to the ideas which I have suggested, our business is more with the living than with the dead—as the spiritual wants of mankind ought more to stimulate our efforts than their posthumous fame; in a word, as it is your instruction more than your entertainment which we ought to wish to promote; on these principles, you will not expect me to consume your time in amusing you with a panegyric on the exalted Individual for whom the nation professes to mourn; you will not expect me to enter into a detail of her character as to those dispositions, manners, and habits, for which, like one of the lowest of the human race, she is gone to account—and, we would fain hope, to receive a glorious reward. It is not that we are altogether destitute of the information requisite for such a task. The public voice has represented her as possessed of the amiable qualities in general, which form the chief ornament of herself—humility, meekness, piety, and benevolence—more especially it has extolled her display of those virtues so characteristic of the true Christian, resignation and patience—for these she had an ample scope of exercise in sufferings, induced by a remarkably tedious and painful illness:—but all the severity of such a discipline could not weaken her faith and submission to the dispensations of her Heavenly Father, nor suppress the effusions of her grateful heart to an earthly one—it could not suspend her efforts in the discharge of the duties of devotion, nor prevent her from giving the most tender proofs of filial affection. It was thus, we are told, that she closed the trying scene of mortality, manifesting the principles early instilled into her by the prudence, and confirmed by the example, of her august Parents."

The sound advice which pervades the remainder of this Sermon, entitles it to our warmest commendation—particularly the solemn admonition to reflect that *the Time is short* at the period of retiring to rest, and in the morning when we first awake.

"Nigh

"Night throws a sable mantle over this part of the globe which we inhabit—it effaces the colours of the most brilliant and fascinating objects; generally speaking, it converts the most frequented places into deserts; and it is designed to procure man a refreshing rest, favoured by the silence or stillness which then prevails. Hence its empire has justly been assimilated to that of Death, suggesting a reflection like this—the *Time is short*, and my eyes closed for ever will no more contemplate the magnificent spectacle of Nature, for the rays of the meridian Sun will not penetrate the thick sod, and lids of my Coffin—or should my remains be deposited in one of our stately sacred edifices, a thousand harmonious voices, accompanied with the loudest instruments, singing to the praise of God and the Lamb, will not disturb the silence of my tomb."....."A merciful God has heard the voice of my prayer—the decree has not brought forth this night—escaped from the many dangers around me, I awake, and begin another day. It has been said, my Brethren, that every day may be made worth a whole life: in fact, there is not one when we may not avert from us the wrath of Heaven, and lay the foundation of an eternal felicity."

In entreating the younger part of his auditors to recollect the *Shortness of Time*, Dr. Gardiner says;

"I may affirm with equal sincerity and regret, that, if there never was a time more *perilous*, more awful, and critical for the temporal welfare of kingdoms and individuals—so, by a strange perverseness and aggravation of sin, never perhaps was there an age when youth was surrounded with more dangers of a moral kind, and dangers more imminent—when there were so many dissolute and depraved characters, so many *scoffers and mockers*, gamblers and intriguers, trying to seduce others, and to lead them to irreligion by the paths of vice and dissipation."

We need not add, that the serious Preacher goes on to recommend the proper antidotes to poisons so alarming.

14. *A Sermon, occasioned by the Death of Mrs. Trimmer; preached at New Brentford, Middlesex, on Sunday, January 6, 1811, by the Rev. Thomas Tunstall Haverfield, A. M. Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Published by Desire.* 8vo. pp. 28. Hatchard.

FROM Psalm cxii. 6, "The Righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance," Mr Haverfield takes occasion to observe, that

"Nothing can afford greater pleasure to

the mind of a Christian, than the continual performance of those benevolent acts, by which our neighbour is benefited, his wants supplied, his mind instructed, and his heart improved."....."It is also," he adds, "a pleasing thing for the Righteous to look forward to, that they leave a remembrance behind them, which will be gratefully and affectionately cherished by all. The conqueror and the hero may be extolled by many, and their actions may be splendidly recorded in the page of History; but still there will be some, whose reproachful sighs will mingle with the praises of others, and the tears of widows and orphans will dim the lustre of their actions. The marble which records their deeds will decay; and the page, wherein their memories are transmitted to posterity, will be blotted out. But, 'the Righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance;' every voice shall be exalted in their praise, every tongue shall pour forth its grateful tribute to their memory, every heart shall melt at the recollection of their virtue and benevolence; and although those voices must fail, those tongues be dumb, and those hearts cease to beat; yet there is a record, wherein their merits are written, which never shall pass away, which shall one day be read before men and angels, when generations which are past, and which are as yet unborn, shall be told what were the lives of the Righteous, and shall witness their glory and everlasting reward in Heaven."

Applying these and similar observations more immediately to the subject of the Discourse, Mr. Haverfield says,

"From her infancy she had imbibed the purest principles of virtue and religion, which the example and instruction of the best of parents, acting upon a mind well fitted to imitate and receive them, easily brought to the highest pitch of perfection. At an early age the duties of a wife and a mother called into action those inestimable qualities with which her mind was stored. Now it was that the blossoms of those plants, which had sprung up in her heart, began to expand, and the fruit which they produced was indeed of the fairest and most excellent description. Never was the arduous task of forming the minds of childhood and youth performed with more unremitting zeal and alacrity. Well knowing how strict an account will be required of all who have such a charge entrusted to them, she left no one point unattended to, which might hereafter prove of consequence. What was the success of her labours in this respect, you who are here present are, to your great happiness, well aware; and those are those who, having received their first ideas of parental duties

duties from her example, have fulfilled them in the most conscientious manner, and have become the best, the fondest, and the most affectionate of mothers."

Without dwelling on the strictness with which this excellent person fulfilled her other domestic duties, Mr. H. passes on to those parts of her conduct, in which the interests of her country and her religion are concerned.

"Adhering strictly to every precept of her Saviour, precepts which she had made her chief and constant study, she did not 'hide her light under a bushel;' but her virtues and talents diffused their genial influence round a wide and extensive sphere. Anxious to promote in every way the interests of religion, and improve her fellow creatures in the knowledge of their Creator, and the principles of his holy Religion, she took the surest means of bringing about the important end which she had in view, by addressing her lessons to those, whose minds, as yet unformed, and untainted with vice, were capable of being easily modelled after the pattern of virtue, and which, she well knew, would, by having the precepts of religion and morality mixed with the soft and pliable matter of which they were at first composed, become in time strong and firm, and fit to resist the allurements of sin, and guard themselves against the attacks of the evil one. Nor did she ever defeat this object, so dear to her, by making her instructions dry and irksome: all her lessons were given in the most pleasing form, and such as was best calculated to attract and fix the attention of youth, and by no means useless to those of a maturer age. The holy Scriptures, with which no one was better acquainted, were by her adapted to the capacity of an infant mind, and rendered familiar by the clearest illustrations, and plainest expositions. This it was which claimed her first and chiefest care; and as it was the most important part of her labours, so was it the one to which she applied herself with the greatest diligence and assiduity. But, in the midst of all this, she did not neglect objects, of less consequence indeed, but nevertheless highly useful and instructive. Every branch of knowledge, which might be advantageous to the minds of childhood, has been embraced in her works; the first of which laid before them the wonders of the creation in a beautiful and entertaining manner. Her last most important publi-

cation was one which cost her many hours of labour, and much fatigue; which shews at once a versatility of genius, an extent of information, and a soundness of judgment, which are seldom possessed by any but those, whose whole lives are passed in the most intense study and application: at the same time that it evinces a benevolence of disposition, and an anxiety for the public good, and the welfare of the rising generation, which are truly admirable and praiseworthy. This is a work which every parent ought to possess; and, if they study it with attention, adhere strictly to the maxims which are contained in it, and copy the pious example of her who was the author of it, they cannot fail to 'train up their children in the way they should go, so that when they are old they shall not depart from it.

"Though her writings were so very numerous, there is not one which appears to have been undertaken with a view to promote her own fame, or to gain applause for herself; all were performed with the most benevolent design, that of promoting the happiness and everlasting salvation of her fellow creatures. Never indeed was there a character in which talents and meekness, knowledge and humility, were more happily blended; and although gifted by nature with the most exalted mind, the most superior understanding, though her life was one continued scene of activity in all good works, though she may almost be said to have done even more than was required of her as a member of society, she never considered herself as performing any thing beyond her duty.

"However eminent her virtues were, their lustre was rendered far more brilliant by the meekness and humility with which they were set off and adorned.

"Exclusive of the many excellent books which she published, for the express purpose of instructing the children of the poor in the principles of religion, and the duties of their station, a neighbouring parish can bear witness to the fatigues which she underwent, to rescue the lower orders from the misery and wretchedness of ignorance and vice*. And here also the happy effects of her assiduity have shewn themselves; for we may say, that it is to her instructions and example, that the poor of this parish are indebted for the excellent establishment which has been lately formed, to save their children from that dreadful state of impiety and wicked-

* "The charity schools, and schools of industry at Old Brentford, were originally established by Mrs. Trimmer, and were carried on under her personal superintendence. A few years ago, a new school was built by subscription, adjoining the chapel; and the plan of education was brought to the highest pitch of perfection by its venerable conductress. Dr. Bell's system is followed in the instruction of the children."

ness, into which a mind uninformed as to the laws of God, and the principles of virtue and religion, is ever liable to fall*.

"Nor was it to the infant poor alone that her care was confined; it extended itself universally to all ages and sexes; exciting by her own conduct the charity and benevolence of others, the necessitous were supported, the sick relieved, the unfortunate and afflicted cheered and consoled."

"Her manners were cheerful and engaging, so as to win the love and respect of all who knew her; her conversation was at once lively, pleasing, and instructive; her heart was open to every one who was worthy of a place in it; though so strictly virtuous herself, she was never heard to criticize or condemn the frailties of others; she was too well acquainted with human nature, not to be aware that all have faults; and always entertained too mean an opinion of herself, to suppose that her character was at all exalted above the common standard of human beings.—She was a firm friend, and most strenuous defender of the Established Church; and so ardent was she in the cause, that the idea of the dangers with which it was threatened by the increasing influence of its enemies, would excite in her bosom the liveliest emotions of sorrow. Without the smallest ostentation of piety, her behaviour at her devotions plainly shewed that her heart was with God; in whose house her conduct and deportment were such, as to strike every beholder with admiration and respect, and excite in their bosoms the same holy fervour which inspired her own breast.

"After a life thus spent in performing her duty both to God and man, it appears to have been a peculiarly gracious dispensation of Providence, that she was removed to a better world, without experiencing the infirmities and weakness of age, or the pain and suffering of a previous illness."

For a farther account of her, see our last month's Obituary, p. 86; and add to the list of her publications:

1. "Sermons, for Family Reading, abridged from the Works of eminent Divines."

2. "Instructive Tales, collected from the Family Magazine."

3. A new and enlarged edition of "A Help to the Unlearned in the Study of the Holy Scriptures; being an Attempt to explain the Bible in a familiar Way, adapted to common Apprehension, and according to the Opinions of approved Commentators."

15. *A Description of the Collection of ancient Terracottas in the British Museum, with Engravings.* 4to. 39 pp.

ROME, the place whence these Terracottas came; the hands through which they have passed, of Townley and Nollekens, to the British Museum; the improvement which they have received from the touches of an exquisite artist; with the fine drawing of Mr. Alexander; the two plates of Schiavonetti, and the perpetual commentaries from the classic pen of Mr. Taylor Combe, must ensure success to this elegant volume. The subjects of the bas reliefs are all interesting to the admirers of Antiquity, the readers of Winckelman, the scholars of D'Hancarville, the possessors of the works of Tassie, and the gems of Rossi. In Number IV. we have a basso relievo representing a combat between two Amazons and two Griffins, both, as it has been supposed, creatures of poetic fancy, but really nothing more than common men and women in peculiar circumstances. The former, whose name the Greeks derived from their own language *α non, et μαζος*, because they had but one breast, (see Peter Petit's Dissertation on the Amazons, and the Etymologicum Magnum) were a community of women, as their true name in the Persian language imports, and signifies, Altogether Women, *Hem zen*. They embodied themselves, as Justin tells us, p. 23, Ed. Paris, 1581, lib. ii. c. 4, on the massacre of their husbands, a colony of exiled Scythians established on the coast of the Euxine Sea, in Cappadocia, near the river Thermodon; their motive was, to revenge the

* "A near relative of Mrs. Trimmer, who is resident in New Brentford, perceiving that the charity school in that place was inadequate to the instruction of more than a small part of the poor who reside in the parish, of her own accord opened a school, about the beginning of last year, for the instruction of an unlimited number of poor boys; and being warmly and liberally supported by the other inhabitants, the school has now become a regular establishment, where above seventy poor children are daily taught their duty to God and man. This school is also conducted after Dr. Bell's system. It may with truth be said, that the example of this benevolent lady has greatly contributed to excite many others, in various parts of the kingdom, to promote as much as possible the education of the infant poor. How many thousands will, at the great day of trial, be found to owe their salvation to her exertions, under the mercies of God, and the merits and mediation of our Lord and Saviour!"

GEN. MAG. February, 1811.

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ill treatment their lords and masters had met with, and to preserve their children, whom they proposed to fight for till they could defend themselves. Of the Gryphins we cannot say (as the Dutch Ambassadors did to Charles II. when his Majesty complained that they had shown Cromwell greater respect than they had paid to him) *C'est toute autre chose*; since in fact the Gryphins were men, and not monstrous birds, or four-footed animals, that kept the gold-mines in their own claws. Beyond the Issedones were the Arimaspians, and the Gryphins. The Arimaspians, we read in Herodotus, had but one eye, and the Gryphins four feet. Now Mr. Combe has very well explained, from Eustathius, the phenomenon of the Arimaspians, or one eye, in the Scythian language, by saying, that the Arimaspians were so called from shutting one eye when they took aim in shooting their arrows. So, we may say, were the Miners denominated Gryphins, from working with crooked bills on their knees, to dig out the gold. Pliny and Philostratus, when properly explained, will support us in this interpretation. I look upon Pegasus, says Pliny, with the head of a horse, and the body of a bird, as a fabulous animal, and a Gryphin, *aurita aduncitate rostri*, equally so. A beak hooked like an ear, it must be allowed, is complete nonsense; but, if we read *auricula aduncitate rostri*, with a beak cutting out gold with its hook, it is the very sense we are looking for, and answers to the word *αυροτομή* in Philostratus, who, speaking of the Gryphins who dig gold out of the rocks, says, rocks, which the beast cuts through by the strength of his bill. In Pliny the expression is, the Gryphin cuts through the gold; in the other, the stone that holds the gold.

The first and earliest Smith of antiquity was called a Cyclops, from having but one eye, and that in the middle of the forehead; which may be easily explained, by supposing that he wore, when he was hammering Jove's thunderbolt, a defence of linen or canvas with an opening in the middle, such as is used in some of our own great iron-works to protect the forehead, give light, and keep off the sparks from the eyes.

The XXXVth and XXXVIth bas reliefs are Egyptian Antiquities from

that part of Adrian's villa destined for the deities of the Nile. In a small room set apart for hieroglyphics of this sort in the Capitol at Rome were formerly, and perhaps still, curious idols of the God Canopus, who, Rufinus tells us, came off conqueror in a fiery trial with his brother divinity of Persia. The victory, it seems, was owing entirely to the superior ingenuity of the Egyptian Priests. The trial was, which of the divinities could best resist the fire. The Priests of Persia, not in the least suspecting the power of their God to subdue the fire, committed him without ceremony to the flames, to which he fell instantly a martyr. The Egyptians, doubting the natural abilities of their deity to get the better of the ordeal, prepared him accordingly. They made him of terra cotta, or baked earth, and drilling holes in his bottom, filled them with water, and stopped them with wax. On being thrown into the fire, the wax was melted, the water let out, and the flames extinguished. See Pliny, lib. 10—49. Philostratus vit. Tyan. lib. 3—48. S. W.

16. *The Conquest of the Miao-tse.*

AN imperial poem by the late Emperor of China, Kien Lung, known by his talent for poetry in his own country, and celebrated by Voltaire in an epistle which opens thus—

Reçois mes complimens, charmant roi
de la Chine, [colline.]
Ton trône est donc placé sur la double

The little work before us is a translation from the Chinese, and intitled, "A choral Song of Harmony for the first Part of the Spring;" or literally,

Hy. tchun. Konang. tsien. tsong. yo.
tchong. ho.
Joyous. spring. brightness. first. part.
choral. music. concord.

This title, however, we learn from the Author in his preface, must not be interpreted *ad verbum*; as the Chinese play all the same part, and have no idea of counterpart, or music in parts, and of course strictly none of harmony. P. 10.

The Conquest of the Miao-tse is dedicated to Sir George Staunton, who furnished Mr Weston with the Manuscript. The work consists of 66 pages, royal octavo, and six copper-plates.

plates. The First is the title in Chinese and English. In the Second and Third are the two first Stanzas of thirty, in Chinese, with the name of the character in Roman letters, and the musical note prefixed on one side, and the sound or pronunciation of Peking and Canton on the other. Each stanza consists of 28 characters. In Plate IV. is a specimen of a Chinese dictionary, and an analysis of a short series of Chinese characters. In Plate V. is the Chinese running-hand compared with the upright, and thirteen instances of characters in and out of composition. Plate VI. has an inscription on a piece of Indian ink, and a tradesman's ticket sent with a piece of silk for sale in this country, both of which are explained in the preface. The subject of the poem is the war with the Miao-tse of the province of Honan, in the 26th degree of North Latitude, and the 120th of Longitude nearly, which lasted five years; and during that period the Emperor wrote his poem in 30 stanzas, a sort of Gazette in verse, where he describes his feelings, and paints the hopes and fears as they arise on the arrival of the Couriers from the Army, and their return to the camp with the Imperial orders. It may easily be supposed that materials like these can admit but of little poetic embellishment, and cannot be written, as Cicero says to Atticus of Geography, in a very flowery style, "*non possunt ἀθηρογραφῆσθαι.*"

As a specimen we shall give the XVth Stanza in the Author's paraphrase, and the exact meaning of each of the 28 characters.

"Dangerous. places. odious. mountain. river. levelled. insects. serpentine. deep. trap. cross-roads. through inclosures. cut off. broke up. roots of trees. branches. mountain. top now. pass. command. govern. all. hold in subjection. towns. province. in security. eat drink abundantly. sheafs of corn in future commodiously have (enjoy).

"PARAPHRASE.

"The mountains full of dangerous rocks and frightful precipices are levelled. The Siao and Kin are taken, their deep fosses filled up, their snares detected, and their ambushes destroyed. I have them now all in subjection. My people shall inhabit the country hereafter in perfect security, eat and drink, and reap the fruits of their labours, and return and bring their sheaves with them.

"NOTE.

"The chiefs of the Miao-tse are here described under the names of two parricide insects, one of which, the Chinese say, destroys his father (an Oniscus probably is here meant), the other his mother, a Coccus, by eating his way out of her. This may be conceived of the mother, we imagine, with great truth; but of the father not so easily."

In note to Stanza XVIII. mention is made of a capital town by the name of Yean Cheng, *care free*, which name the Emperor says it shall preserve. We know of two other principal places in Spain and Prussia with this title, Alhambra and Sans Souci.

To the list of Characters, p. 56, which have a resemblance to the things they represent, may be added, "Y," a calamity portrayed by a broken reed, and "Kna," *pæna homicidii*, by a Guillotine.

17. *Historical Sketches of the South of India; in an Attempt to trace the History of Mysoor, from the Origin of the Hindoo Government of that State to the Extinction of the Mahomedan Dynasty in 1799. Founded chiefly on Indian Authorities, collected by the Author while officiating for several Years as Political Resident at the Court of Mysoor. By Lieutenant-Colonel Mark Wilks. In two Volumes, 4to. Longman and Co. 1810.*

A LARGE coloured map, beautifully engraved by Cooper, and presented to the Author by C. Mackenzie, gives the Country of Mysoor to the Reader's view with uncommon clearness and precision.—The work is dedicated to Col. Barry Close, whom the Author describes as "a friend whose instruction and affectionate attachment have been the pride and delight of the best years of his life;" besides being the principal source whence he derived "whatever he may have deserved or attained of distinction in its progress."—An Advertisement prefixed to the Preface is to the following purport, and intended to explain the difficulty of devising any plan free from objection for the orthography of Asiatic names. It seems that the scheme of Sir William Jones would be considered unexceptionable, were it fully understood by the English Reader; but, as that is unfortunately not the case, Mr. Wilks thinks its adoption might mislead. "The letter *û* in *Hindû*, for example, would be the correct orthography

orthography for Italy; but to convey the proper sound to the mere English Reader, we must write Hindoo." Different persons, and the same person at different times, will express a variety of sounds by different English letters; and it is not in Mr. W.'s opinion necessary to be fastidious in our choice for practical purposes. The publick will decide for themselves on the propriety of the succeeding sentences: for our own parts, we had rather they had been omitted, as examples of this description, if adopted, would render our language most erroneous and absurd. "Whether we write *Ali*, *Alee*, or *Aly*, seems to be quite indifferant; the second syllable will probably be pronounced in the same manner. Where it is to be decided whether errors familiarized to the English ear should be rejected or retained, the rule which I have proposed to myself is, to retain the error where it has been uniform, and to reject it where the spelling has been various."

The Lieutenant-Colonel then proceeds with an illustration, by which it appears that the true orthography of *Seringapatam* is *Sree-rung-puttun*: were he to have given it thus, he supposes he should have been liable to a charge of affectation, besides causing confusion. In this we differ from him; for he must deserve most honour and commendation who, after such an explanation as the above, has the courage to face and combat error: for who will deny that every nation has not a right to maintain the orthography and sounds attached to their native places? The French call our metropolis *Londres*; and why? because they have the vanity to suppose their termination more proper or more pleasing than ours; and in this respect we have no right to complain, as we convert the soft sound of *Livourne* into *Leghorn*. Much more is advanced on this subject by the Author, to which we refer the Reader.

The Preface informs us, that the materials of these historical sketches were collected merely for the purposes of the Author's public duties, and not with the most distant view to their publication. Without farther definite object, he continued to pursue the subject; and, feeling a strong desire of rescuing from oblivion oral information, he was led to a farther examination "of written authorities,

as a necessary and almost imperceptible consequence of what had already been done." Mr. W. thinks the extensive opportunities he possessed of observing the character and manners of the people whose transactions he describes, may compensate such defects as may appear in the perusal of his labours; especially when it is remembered, that the profession of Arms has little connexion with that of Letters. He acknowledges the necessity Authors are under in the Western World of citing their authorities; but he considers himself exempt from that necessity in the present instance, as those he consulted are almost wholly unknown in Europe; and were it of material importance, he would have found it a laborious task to refer to each manuscript used on this occasion. As many of those, however, and particularly the Mackenzie collection, may hereafter be deposited in some public institution, he has "in some cases, where the fact is either remarkable in itself, or liable to be controverted, endeavoured to state the authority where either memory or written reference has enabled him to trace it."—Mr. W. then gives a cursory account of the sources of his work, which were, a Memoir compiled at his request under the direction of Poornia, Minister of Mysoor, and Butcherow, his assistant, equally distinguished and intelligent; the former of whom assembled and consulted the best-informed Natives of the country known to possess family MSS. or historical pieces, and thus composed the basis of the Memoir. A Second was a Persian Manuscript found in the palace of Seringapatam in the year 1799, intitled, "An historical Account of the Antient Rajas of Mysoor, purporting to have been translated in 1798 by Asud Anwar and Gholaum Hussein, assisted by Pootia Pundit, from two Books in the Canara Language, at the Command of the Sultaun." Brig.-gen. Malcolm procured a copy of this curious document for the Author, which he had the satisfaction of reading in 1807; the original was given in 1799 by Col. W. Kirkpatrick, one of the Commissioners for the Affairs of Mysoor, to Lieut.-col. Colin Mackenzie, and has since been translated under his direction with scrupulous care. It consists of two portions: the first containing

containing the historical narrative, and the other the series of territorial acquisitions. The date, after some difficulty, was ascertained to be 1712-13; and the discovery of the MS. occurred in the following manner. On the death of Cham Raj Wadeyar in 1796, who was the father of the present Raja, his family was conveyed to a miserable hovel, where the persons composing it were found in 1799 by the captors of Seringapatam. Two *Cudduttums* were accidentally carried to the stores of the Sultaun amongst the plunder obtained on that occasion. Those *Cudduttums* attracted his attention two years after, when he ordered them to be translated, and they were the MSS. already mentioned.

A note explains the term *Cudduttum* to imply a species of book thus composed, which also bears the name of *Curuttum* and *Currut*; a slip of cotton cloth, from eight inches to a foot in breadth, and from twelve to eighteen feet in length, is skilfully covered with a compost of paste and powdered charcoal, which, when completely dried, is divided into equal parts by folding. "To the two end folds are fixed ornamented plates of wood, painted and varnished, resembling the sides of a book;" which is preserved in a case made of silk or cotton, or tied with tape or riband; the ornamental part varies according to the means of the party to whom they belong. The book opens at either side, and, when unfolded, draws out to the full length. The writing on it may be compared to that done on a slate, as the marks made by the pencil, *balapum* of *lapis ollaris*, may be rubbed out, and renewed at pleasure. "This mode of writing was not only in antient use for records and public documents, but is still universally employed in Mysoor by Merchants and Shopkeepers." And Mr. W. declares he has seen a bond written on the *Cudduttum* of a Merchant, regularly witnessed, offered, and received as legal evidence. Mr. Crisp translates the word *Kirret* conjecturally, in his regulations of Tippoo, *palm leaves*. The Sultaun, considering the facility this mode of writing afforded to the fraudulent in the execution of their schemes, prohibited its use in recording the public accounts. He, however, pronounces it, even with these disadvantages, "a much more

durable material and record than the best writing on the best paper, or any other substance used in India, copper and stone alone excepted. "It is probable," he adds, "that this is the linen or cotton cloth described by Arrian from Nearchus, on which the Indians wrote."

Not long before the history under notice was compiled, the Raja Chick Deo Raj, who died in 1704, ordered a very extensive research to be made for materials and inscriptions illustrative of the history of his territories; which he added to a library previously voluminous; and, in this MS. completes the undertaking up to the year 1712, it appears to have been the result of his wishes, though presented to his successor. Mr. W. thinks it a subject for regret that this brief but authentic record of events furnishes no incidents, beyond a mere chronicle, after the occupation of Seringapatam by Raj Wadeyar in 1610; to account for which, he supposes the compiler to have been fearful of offending living characters. When the Sultaun removed the Raja's family from the palace, it was his intention to destroy the building; but he afterwards changed his purpose. Some of his attendants informed him that several of the large apartments were filled with books principally composed of palm leaf and *Cudduttums*; and enquired what were to be their fate: "Transfer them," said he, "to the Royal stables as fuel to boil the coltee" (grain on which horses are fed); and this was accordingly done. The pious artifice of a Bramin saved a small miscellaneous collection, who begged the apartment which contained them might be spared as enclosing the *penates* of his family. Finally, the principal part of the contents of this room came into the possession of a British Officer; and by various means the Author has had an opportunity of consulting most of the historical tracts; amongst which was "The Record of a curious Enquiry into the State of the Family about the year 1716, for the purpose of ascertaining which of the branches had preserved the true blood of the House unpolluted by unworthy connexions; when, out of thirty-one branches, thirteen were pronounced to be legitimate, and eighteen were excluded from the privilege of giving wives or successors to

to the reigning Raja.”—In the enumeration of his authorities, Mr. W. mentions several MSS. and Memoirs in different languages, and of various length and merit, which he received from different sources; particularly a “Memoir of the late Mahomedan Dynasty, prepared at his request by the officiating priests at the Mausoleum of the Grandfather of the late Tippoo Sultaun at Colar; characters of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun from the pen of his valuable friend Seyed Hussein, Persian Secretary to the Rajah of Mysoor, &c. &c.”

Lieut.-col. Colin Mackenzie indulged Mr. W. with the use of his valuable collection of grants, principally relative to religious affairs, which are inscribed on stone and copper. “These antient documents are of a singularly curious texture,” and generally fix the chronology, and frequently describe the genealogy and military history of the donor and his ancestors, including the most remarkable events which have occurred in their civil institutions or religious reforms; “and the facts derived from these inscriptions are illustrated by a voluminous collection of MSS. which can be only trusted with confidence so far as they are confirmed by these authentic documents.” The MS. of Pootia belongs to this collection, and seemed to merit a separate description. When the Author departed from Madras, it amounted to seventeen hundred grants and six hundred MSS. Antient History in the East must be considered nearly an absolute blank, as it is deformed by fable and anachronism; which defect can never be wholly eradicated except through the means afforded by the above described documents. To collect such is, therefore, of high importance; and “Lieut.-col. Mackenzie has devoted to this pursuit the leisure which he has been enabled to take from a long course of active and meritorious service; and has formed, under numerous discouragements, a stupendous and daily increasing collection of all that is necessary to illustrate the antiquities, the civil, military, and religious institutions, and antient history of the South of India,” which the Author hopes he will at some future time communicate the substance of to the publick. To this gentleman Mr. W. is still farther

obliged, for many valuable communications on particular periods of history, written expressly for his purposes, besides an unreserved display of general assistance and friendship.

[To be continued.]

18. *An Essay on the Military Policy and Institutions of the British Empire.* By C. W. Pasley, Captain in the Corps of Royal Engineers.

WE follow the example of a respectable daily paper*, by introducing a pamphlet with the above title to the knowledge of our Readers, though the Author of it is entirely unknown to us. The work has, we learn, excited greater attention among the higher classes of Political Readers in the country than any since the time of Mr. Burke, without even excepting Mr. Walsh's celebrated performance on the affairs of France.

The Author's general object will be best understood by the following extract from his introductory chapter:

“However various may be the reception of the opinion, that we shall most probably lose, in a limited number of years, our present preponderating naval power, every man must allow that it is an event at least very possible. Consequently it is the duty of this country to be prepared for such an event, and to take measures for meeting the calamity before it is too late. Let us, whilst it is yet in our power, embrace the opportunity of preparing for the worst; or our posterity, who may find themselves enslaved beneath the iron yoke of a foreign despot, may have reason to weep in tears of blood the improvidence and errors of their fathers.

“If, on the contrary, we do not improve our system of defence, either from a supposition, that as our little Island is now superior by sea to the whole world, it is always to continue so; or, from a hope, that although the royal house of Bourbon, the Republic of France, and now its self-made Emperor, have all successively attempted our destruction, and outdone each their predecessors in their efforts for that end; yet, if we can be so happy as to maintain our independence during the life of Napoleon, we may see him succeeded in his government by a set of mild unambitious rulers, who will preserve perpetual peace with us; or, if we trust that, when his presiding genius shall no longer guide that vast Empire, it is to fall to pieces, and be divided among his generals, as among so many successors of this new Alexander,

* “The Times,” Feb. 11, 1811; from which this whole article is borrowed. EDIT, instead

instead of remaining consolidated like the conquests of the Romans; we shall confide in our dearest rights, that glorious constitution, that sacred liberty, and those proud national honours, which we have inherited from our ancestors, to such a combination of improbable chances in our favour, as the most desperate gamester would scarcely venture to act upon.

"But it appears to me that our case is by no means so hopeless. A great object of this Essay shall therefore be to endeavour to prove, that, by certain new measures, and by certain additions to our means of defence, supposing we had not a single ship upon the Ocean, we might still hope to maintain our independence. It being evident that every thing must then depend upon a trial of military skill and valour by land; a principal part of this work must necessarily be employed in considering the organization of our military force, comprehending our regular army, militia, volunteers, &c. Defects, where they exist in these establishments, will be pointed out, and improvements suggested to the best of my judgment.

"I shall also attempt to trace the grand causes of the general success of our arms by sea, and of our almost universal failures by land; which will involve not only a consideration of our military institutions, but of the policy with which we have conducted our wars.

"In the course of these investigations, the important question will be fully discussed, whether by improving our military institutions and policy, we may not have it in our power, now or hereafter, to reduce the French empire, and to increase our own absolute strength so much, as to prevent the destruction of our naval superiority."

In the following chapter, the Author dissipates a prejudice calculated to have an injurious influence on our exertions to resist the enemy; which is, that because we are a nation of free men, we are therefore, upon this exclusive ground, invincible. Having cited several antient instances in refutation of this principle, he thus continues:—

"In modern times we console ourselves, by the example of our revolted colonies in North America having been able eventually to succeed in asserting their independence against the efforts made to keep them in subjection. But we forget the grand causes of their success; the feeble and temporising half-measures employed by our government; the smallness of the force sent, and the great distance from whence it was to receive its supplies, as well as the general inactivity of our Commanders; added to the combination of

other nations more powerful than ourselves in their favour, and for which we were scarcely a match, if America had been out of the question. We look to the success of the French, when animated by the spirit of liberty, in repelling the combination formed against them; but we forget that France had, at the commencement of the revolutionary war, a large regular army, and was covered by an almost impenetrable frontier, strongly fortified both by art and nature. We forget that the greatest successes and aggrandisement of the French, with the most decided superiority of their military force over that of their neighbours, have taken place since they have lost even the shadow and hopes of freedom. We forget the fate of the Belgic provinces, and of Poland, in their late struggles for independence, in spite of all the patriotism displayed by the natives of these countries. We forget that eighty thousand Russians were routed by a small corps of Swedes at Narva, and that these cowardly fugitives, in a few years afterwards, became the bravest troops in Europe. Was it that the Russians at Narva were slaves, but had afterwards become free-men at the battle of Pultowa? Was the superior prowess of the Swedes, then, owing to their being citizens of a free state under Charles XII. who is said to have sent word to the Senate of his country, that he would depute one of his boots to preside in their assembly? *

"If liberty is, of itself, to do so much in war, how came it that the same Swedes, who under that despotic Charles had been so formidable in Europe, when they had afterwards abolished despotism, and established a limited monarchy in its place, and remained in possession of the very same resources as before, proved completely impotent and contemptible in war? How came it, that the free descendants of these warlike slaves lost their military character; and when they joined in the coalition against the King of Prussia, instead of carrying terror into the heart of Germany, as in their former wars, confined their efforts to the defence of a corner of Pomerania, miserably skulking behind the walls of their fortresses? Did not Prussia, under Frederick the Great, make a successful struggle against an immense superiority of force; yet where was the free government that Prussia could boast

* "Charles XII. étant à Bender, trouvant quelque résistance dans le Sénat de Suede, écrivit qu'il enverroit une de ses bottes pour commander. Cette botte auroit commandé comme un Roi despotique." *De l'Esprit des Loix*; l. v. chap. xiv."

† "Montalembert's Letters give a striking picture of Swedish affairs at that period."

of at that period? Had she not a Trench immured in her dungeons at the time when her heroic military efforts were the admiration of the world? In our times, were not the same Prussians at Jena defeated and dispersed by Buonaparte, with scarcely a shadow of resistance, although their country has neither lost nor gained in political freedom since their fathers drove the French before them, with almost as little difficulty in the battle of Rossbach *?

"Since, then, nations, which have either been free, or have been animated with the most enthusiastic desire of liberty, have often been subdued, or have been kept in subjection, by foreign armies; since nations, that have been formidable in war under an absolute government, have even sometimes become insignificant when they had acquired a more free one; and since the armies of the same nation have, without any change of constitution or domestic government whatever, been at one time almost invincible, and at another time cowardly and contemptible; it is evident, that we ought not to lay too great a stress upon the freedom of any nation, which is a secondary consideration in war, unless its rulers have the wisdom to plan, and possess, or are entrusted with full powers for enforcing the most effectual measures in order to ensure its success; unless, in short, its military institutions and policy are equal or superior to those of its enemies.

"We must, therefore, whilst we glory in the freedom, the public spirit, and patriotism of this country, not give way to the empty delusion that by them alone we are to be invincible. It is our duty to make preparations for fully meeting invasion, exactly such as any other government, that had no confidence in the patriotism of its subjects, would make. Then, when the day of invasion arrives, the enthusiasm of the nation will be an useful aid, and may accelerate or contribute to the success of measures wisely planned.

"But if, previous to invasion, we trust to enthusiasm, in itself, as a great or principal agent of defence, it will do us infinitely more harm than good, by inducing us to relax, instead of increasing, the vigour of our preparatory measures; whereby we shall lose all the advantages of patriotism, which, it is evident, cannot be of the smallest utility in war, as long as it is confined to speeches and sentiments, and

does not lead to action. Besides this great evil, I need scarcely add, that the self-sufficiency and confidence derived from this kind of enthusiasm, which induces men to overrate their own powers, in looking forward to situations in which they have not been tried, and to undervalue the force and powers of unknown enemies, is, of all other feelings, when the hour of trial comes, the most likely, on the least unexpected reverse, to sink into panic, terror, and despondency."

The following comparison will, we presume, be deemed rather too unfavourable to the stability of British greatness.

"If my reader will therefore enter into the subject of this chapter, with the same unprejudiced spirit with which his father would have viewed the question thirty or forty years ago, or with which a German or an American may now view it; he will probably own, that the conquests of the French by land, which add to the power and resources of their Empire in every respect, may be compared to the growth of a goodly tree upon a mountain; which, as its trunk and branches increase in size and beauty, strikes its roots deeper and wider into the earth; whilst, on the contrary, the naval power of Great Britain, which has been founded upon an extraordinary series of victories, that do, in themselves, add nothing permanent to the resources of the nation, resembles an oak planted in a flower-pot; which the more rapidly it increases in size, beauty, and apparent strength, is only hastening so much the sooner to the period of its final decay and dissolution."

The author having then, in a chapter displaying infinite knowledge of the subject, shewn the inferiority of colonial possessions to continental territories at home, enters upon his grand subject, the insufficiency of the present system of our martial policy, and our consequent want of success; and this he happily illustrates by a comparison with our naval system, of which the results are so different.

"In order to illustrate this proposition, let us suppose that such an event were, to happen, as the destruction of a British fleet of forty sail of the line; and let us consider what would be the consequence of it, under two different suppositions.

* "It is curious to look back to the utter contempt which the Prussians of those days entertained for the French army. Tempelhof, in relating a dashing enterprize of fifteen hundred cavalry, who drove eight thousand French out of Gotha, enumerates, amongst the prisoners made by the Prussians, a number of actors, lacqueys, cooks, friseurs, milliners, &c. and amongst the booty, all manner of scents and essences, besides powdering gowns, parasols, ruffles, parrots, &c. provided by the French officers to please the ladies!!! (*Geschichte des siebenjahrigen Kriegs. Erster Theil*, 231.)—Times are now wonderfully altered!"

"First, that the same spirit prevailed in England in regard to naval war, as actually does prevail in regard to war by land; that is to say that, the Nation were actuated by the same unambitious, wavering, timid policy, in conducting both.

"Secondly, how would the news of such a calamity be received, and what effects would it lead to, feeling, as we do now, the great importance of naval war?

"A fleet of forty sail of the line is, therefore, in both cases, supposed to be destroyed: but if we could also suppose, that, after destroying our fleets, the Enemy had no army to attack us; and that, by some revolution in the national spirit, we had become indifferent to commerce, not caring, provided we lived happily at home, whether we were rich or poor; and also perfectly indifferent, whether the number of our manufactures increased or not: it is evident, that the loss of the greatest fleet would be felt, to a certain degree, as a matter of little importance. Consequently the first supposition would be perfectly realised; so that we should receive the news of such a disaster in the same manner as we now receive the news of the failure of a British army. Feeling in this way, the loss of a fleet might give rise to no enquiries, no courts-martial. If such took place, they would merely be matters of form—nobody would be punished, nor even perhaps censured, unless the strongest proofs of flagrant misconduct should be brought forward.—A not unamiable sentiment of humanity; a consideration of this man's former services; pity for that man's wife and children, aided by all the powers of parliamentary interest, and by favour of every kind, would be set actively to work to screen the guilty. The people might be indignant for a time, but their anger would die away into regret, or, at most, it would only vent itself in peevish complaints against Ministers, for ever having wasted the public money in such an useless and chimerical attempt as that of forming a Navy capable to cope with the fleets of so great a power as France: a measure, which, under the circumstances that have been imagined, would appear superfluous to the safety, and might be represented as dangerous to the liberty, of the British nation. Such would be the consequence of our military policy being suddenly transferred to naval war. After the first serious disaster, we would abandon ourselves to despair; and shutting ourselves up in our own island, we would give up maritime affairs for ever.

"Let us now reverse the scene; and, according to the second supposition, let us consider what would be the consequence of the destruction of a great British fleet,

Genl. Mag. February, 1811.

feeling as we do at present in regard to naval war.

"After the first moments of grief and consternation were over, the Nation would with one voice demand an enquiry into the causes of the disaster. If it proved that it had been owing to neglect or mismanagement on the part of Administration; either in not having procured proper information of the Enemy's force, or in not having sent a sufficient number of ships, when there were some to spare; or in having parcelled out the fleet into two or three small squadrons, under different Admirals, with independent orders, when it ought to have acted in body; or that, owing to the disorganized state of some important department, the ships had been in want of provisions, without stores, or out of repair: in all these cases, Ministers, or a part of them, if convicted, would at least lose their places. But it might be possible that no part of the neglect or mismanagement would be found to rest with Ministers. This courts-martial would decide. If the disaster should prove to have arisen from misconduct in the Commander-in-Chief or any of the Officers of the fleet, they would atone for their errors by the forfeit of their lives, or by being condemned to linger out an existence of ignominy, worse than death. It is possible, however, that, upon the strictest investigation into the disaster, no absolute misconduct might attach any where; but that it might prove to have been one of those misfortunes, which may happen in spite of every human precaution; for what Nation can reasonably expect always to command such wonderful success as we have hitherto enjoyed on the inconstant ocean? At all events, every exertion would be used to repair the loss, in order once more to meet and give battle to the victorious enemy: the warehouses and timber-yards of merchants and of builders would be ransacked, to supply the necessary stores; the parks and forests throughout the country would be stripped of their trees; all the shipwrights of the kingdom would be collected in the royal dock-yards, and the roads would be seen covered with artificers, travelling rapidly from the interior to lend their aid. The work would go on night and day; a new fleet would speedily be built and equipped; the merchant-vessels in all our ports would be emptied, in order to fill it with fighting men; large detachments, or volunteers, from the artillery, the regular army, and militia, would be hurried on board, to supply the place of marines; quotas of men would be furnished by all the counties; and the commanders, if such there had been employed, whose sole or whose principal claim was their parliamentary interest, would be thrown upon the shelf,

in order to make room for a Rodney, or a Nelson. In the mean time, the cities, the fields, and manufactories, would be thinned; and the citizens of England, converted into soldiers, would be assembled with arms in their hands, in camps or cantonments near the coast, in order to repel the formidable invasion, to which the country would lie open.

"Such, in all probability, would be the consequence of the destruction of a great British fleet in the present times. Instead of sinking under such a calamity, we should only rise more determined, and more terrible. And why? Because every man amongst us sees, that our naval superiority, which formerly might have been considered merely as an object of national pride and ambition, has, by degrees, become the only safe-guard of our existence as a state.

"If the principles upon which we have reasoned in the two preceding chapters were generally allowed to contain a just view of the state of the world, the British Nation would see, that the best or perhaps the only sure mode of preserving its independence is, to anticipate the Enemy, and either to destroy him, or to weaken him in such a degree, as to place our naval power (until we lose which, we can scarcely be conquered) in permanent security against his attacks. This would at once lead us to adopt a new system of martial policy, such as has been recommended in this chapter, not contrary to, but more enlarged than our present one, upon which it would be founded, and with which it is in fact identified, both in spirit and in object.

"Then the same feeling would be excited, and the same consequences would arise, from the failure of a military expedition, which I have pictured as likely to ensue from the destruction of a fleet. Instead of resigning ourselves to womanish despair, after an unsuccessful attempt to free any part of the Continent, or any great Island, from the yoke of France, we should only be roused to greater exertions; and the World would be astonished at seeing or hearing of a British army, more numerous, better equipped, more ably commanded, making its appearance on the spot, which might have witnessed some former humiliation, eager to avenge the national wrongs, and to wipe out the memory of past disgrace.

"If we acted thus vigorously in offensive war, as we have done in naval, and as we should most probably do in defensive war, what Nation upon earth could resist us? The Usurper of Europe, bold as he is, might have cause to tremble on his throne; and the people of the world, who have hitherto had so little reason to place confidence in us, since they have generally seen our armies re-embark and leave them to their

fate the moment that the hour of serious danger drew near, would flock to our standards by myriads; and would look up to us with respect and veneration, as their saviours, their instructors, and their models, in the art of War, and in every manly art."

[To be continued.]

19. *Memoirs of Prince Eugene, of Savoy. Written by himself. Translated from the French by William Mudford, and containing all those Omissions which have been detected in the recent Parisian Editions. Embellished with a correct Likeness. 8vo, pp. 234. Sherwood and Co.*

THESE Memoirs extend from the year 1683 to 1734, comprising a long and eventful period in Military History; and that they are genuine, there is strong internal evidence.

"There is perceptible," says the French Editor, "in the style of the Prince, a military air which coincides well with his actions and character. Another proof of the authenticity of this manuscript is, the tautologies of an old man; the repetitions, which an author could not commit; the negligences, which do not belong to a man of letters; while there is nothing which does not agree with the soldier: a tone which would ill become another, but which is pardonable in a military man; not always excellent, and sometimes too familiar. His style, such as it is, is clear and concise, like his conversation."

Let us, however, transcribe the Prince's own Preface:

"There are, as I have been told, many Italian and German manuscripts respecting me, which I have neither read nor written. A panegyrist, whose name is Dumont, has printed a large folio volume, which he calls *My Battles*. This gentleman is sufficiently turgid: he ingratiates himself at the expence of Turenne, who, according to his assertion, would have been taken at Cromona in 1703, or killed at Hochstet in 1704, if he had been opposed to me.—What stuff!

"Some future historians, good or bad, will perhaps take the trouble to enter into the details of my youth, of which I scarcely recollect any thing. They will certainly speak of my Mother; somewhat too intriguing indeed, driven from the Court, exiled from Paris, and suspected, I believe, of sorcery, by persons who were not themselves very great conjurors. They will tell how I was born in France, and how I quitted it, my heart swelling with enmity against Louis XIV. who refused me a company of horse, because, said he, I was of too delicate a constitution; and an abbey, because he thought (from
I know

I know not what evil discourse respecting me, or false anecdotes current in the gallery of Versailles) that I was more formed for pleasure than for piety. There is not a Huguenot, expelled by the revocation of the edict of Nantz who hated him more than I did. Therefore, when Louvois, hearing of my departure, said, 'So much the better; he will never return into this country again,—I swore never to enter it, but with arms in my hand. I HAVE KEPT MY WORD.

"I have penetrated into it on many sides, and it is not my fault that I have not gone further. But for the English, I had given law in the capital of the *Grand Monarque*, and made his MAINTENON shut herself up in a convent for life."

To an English reader, the narrative of campaigns in which Marlborough and Eugene fought bravely as Allies cannot fail to be gratifying; and the account here given of that of the year 1709 is a specimen creditable to those gallant Heroes.

"On the 9th of January we set off for the Hague. Nothing but honours and feasts: presents for Marlborough, and artificial fire-works for myself. But I prevented a magnificent one from taking place, by begging the States-General to give the money to their brave soldiers whom I had caused to be crippled; and on the 10th of June, I set off for Vienna, to give an account of my proceedings, and to demand instructions.

"I received one to make peace, if they would grant me all I wanted. I returned on the 8th of April to the Hague, where I found the plenipotentiaries of the King of France. Famine, the cold of a winter that was unexampled in severity, and the want of men and money, rendered him desirous of peace; but the conquered forget that they are conquered, as soon as they begin to negotiate. They mistake stubbornness for firmness; and they finish by being still more conquered.

"There were a hundred thousand men in the Low Countries, under the orders of Marlborough and mine; and a hundred thousand men under those of Villars. 'I go,' said he to the King when he parted, 'to drive your enemies so far, that they shall never see again the shores of the Scheldt; and to regain by a battle, when I arrive, every thing that has been taken from your Majesty.'

"Without wishing to avoid it, for he was brave in body and mind, he took an extremely advantageous position: that was one of his great talents; he wanted very few things to become a perfect warrior. With reinforcements which came to us from all sides, we were stronger than he; but there

were no means of attacking him where he was. To oblige him to quit it, we resolved upon the siege of Tournay. The trench was opened on the 5th of July, and the white flag was planted on the 28th; and on the 21st of August, after the most dreadful subterranean war that I ever saw (for in twenty-six days the besieged sprung thirty-eight mines) the citadel surrendered. Villars did not move. 'Let us go and take Mons,' said I to Marlborough; 'perhaps this devil of a man will be tired of being so prudent. Madame de Maintenon did not think him so prudent as he was, though she loved him much; for she permitted Louis XIV. to send Marshal de Boufflers to his assistance. The enemies of Villars, at Versailles, thought to disgust him by this: but I have already proved that brave men love, understand, and esteem, each other. The two Marshals would fain have saved Mons without hazarding a battle: we were upon ceremony with each other as to who should oblige the other by giving battle. As soon as our troops from Tournay were arrived, 'Let us lose no time,' said I immediately; and, notwithstanding a hundred and twenty thousand men, woods, hedges, villages, ditches, holes, triple entrenchments, and a hundred pieces of cannon, let us finish the war.'

"The deputies of Holland and some poor Generals exclaimed against this, remonstrated, and teased me. I wished to tell them that the old excellent French soldiers were killed in the six or seven battles Marlborough and I had gained: and though I made, with regard to myself, the reflection that the young ones form but too quickly (an advantage which they have over every nation), we decided upon the battle of Maiphaquet. On the 11th of September a thick fog which arose concealed our arrangements from the Marshals: we dissipated it at eight o'clock in the morning by a general discharge of artillery. To this military music succeeded that of all the hautboys, drums, fifes, and trumpets, with which I regaled the two armies. We then saw Villars walking along all the ranks. As they must always speak about the King to the French: 'My friends,' said he to them as I heard, 'the King commands me to fight; are you not all glad?' They immediately shouted, *Long live the King and M. de Villars!* I attacked, without any shouting, the wood of Sars. I rallied the English Guards, who, at the commencement, were scattered, some from courage, and some from a contrary cause.—My German battalions supported them. Notwithstanding this, however, we should have been overthrown but for the Duke of Argyle, who, climbing courageously on the parapet of the entrenchment, rendered me master of the wood. This

me a ball behind the ear, which induced all those who were about me to advise me, on account of the blood which I lost, to have my wound dressed. 'If I am beaten,' said I, 'it will not be worth while; and if the French are, I shall have time enough.'

"What better could I have done than to have perished after so much responsibility as I had taken upon myself on this occasion also? I must be pardoned this digression and personal history; it is human. To endeavour to repair the faults which we have committed, is, I confess, more noble; but to survive one's glory is terrible. My affairs on the right going on well, I wished to decide those of Marlborough's on the left, which went on slowly. It was in vain that the Prince of Orange had planted a standard on the third entrenchment. The Dutch corps were almost all lying on the ground, either killed or wounded. During six hours, Marlborough fought with the centre and the left, without any particular advantage. My cavalry, which I sent to his aid, was routed in the way by the household troops, which last were served the same by a battery which took them in flank. Marlborough, at length, without me, had gained some ground; hence it was easy for me to turn the centre of the French army, which was exposed by the defeat of the wings. Boufflers did for Villars, what I did for Marlborough: and when he saw him fall from his horse dangerously wounded above the knee, and the victory escaping them, he thought only of making the finest retreat in the best possible order. I think it is not over-rating it to say, that the loss of the two armies amounted to forty thousand men: those that had not been killed, died of fatigue. I let the remains of my army repose themselves, interred all I could, and then marched to Mons.

"I had only five thousand men. I opened the trench on the 25th of September, and, ready to make an assault on the horn-work of Bertamont, the 22nd of October Grimaldi capitulated. Our troops entered into winter-quarters; and I, obliged to post along the roads without ceasing, went with Marlborough to the Hague, to win over the States General, upon the point of escaping us. I advised them to say, at the conferences of Gertruydenberg, that they would not hear any talk of peace, unless it were a general one. That it is a good way to continue the war; for, it is an even wager, that out of four or five powers, there will be one whose interest it will be to have no peace. I was sure of Queen Anne, because I was sure of Marlborough; he seconded me ably. I went to give an account of what I had done to the Emperor. I drew him a hasty sketch of Europe, of whose state I

saw that his Council had not the smallest idea. I shewed the eager desire which there was in many Powers to quit us. We are courageous at a distance. They told me that I had made a fine campaign. I replied, that I had killed more than they could give me, but I would try.

"I collected 300,000 florins for my army, which, for a long time, had not been paid; and as many recruits as I could, to reinforce Heister against the Rebels of Hungary, whom they had neither the talent to beat, nor the skill to appease. I returned, soon after, into the Low Countries, by Berlin, whither I repaired, to descend on the 1st of April (1710) along with my friend the Prince of Anhalt-Deessau. It was necessary to hinder the King of Prussia, who imagined that the King of Sweden would find him plenty of work, to withdraw his troops from Italy, where the Duke of Savoy, meditating an irruption into Dauphiny, had need of him.

"Frederick William promised me. I proved to him, that, since Pultowa, there had been no longer a Charles XII. and that he was the prisoner of his friend the Turks.

"I was sorry; for he could not be a Gustavus Adolphus, who made the whole Empire tremble; but I wished that Russia should be prevented from aggrandizing herself, and I considered Sweden as a counterpoise for the equilibrium of Europe. The King of Prussia presented me with a handsome sword, and a fine snuff-box, worth 24,000 florins, which was a great deal for a poor and avaricious Prince. I went to the Hague on the 15th of April, to meet Marlborough; and when we arrived in Flanders, we found the lines of the French, extending from Maubege to Ypres, taken by Cumberland. We went to lay siege to Douai.

"My baggage, coming from Holland, was taken by a French privateer, near Anvers: all my plate, strong boxes, and the presents I had received. Louis XIV. sensible, apparently, of all that I had said respectful to him through the Marshal de Boufflers, had every thing returned to me. I gave 500 florins and a gold mounted sword to the Captain of the privateer. I opened the trench on the night of the 5th or 6th of May. Albergotti made a vigorous sortie on the 8th, which greatly deranged me. No commandant ever made so many as he did. Sometimes he even made four in a day.

"Villars, recovered from his wounds, arrived from Paris to make us raise the siege. We took up a good position; and, though it was not so strong as that which he had taken at Malplaquet the preceding year, he respected it. So many battles and so many places lost since the commencement of the century, had rendered the

the French very circumspect, and Villars himself : that is saying every thing. On the 24th of June Douai surrendered.

"I also used circumspection on my part. I wished to take Arras, and then nothing would stop me in my progress to Paris : but Villars overthrew my project by an excellent position, where I did not dare to attack him. I consoled myself by taking Bethune. It cost eight days' labour. On the 14th of August we had a very pretty advantage. Villars, always courageous personally, even when he could not be so in his army, gave five hundred horse to Broglie, to carry off a quantity of fodder, and marched himself, at the head of fifty squadrons, to support him. Broglie, eager to attack, fell into an ambuscade ; and Villars returned very much vexed.

"Marlborough had a great desire to attack. I said to him, 'I'll lay a wager that you will not be able : let us go and reconnoitre.'—'Very well,' said he to me, after finding it to be so himself, 'let us continue taking towns.' We opened the trench, on the 16th, before St. Venant, and they capitulated on the 28th.

"The siege of Aix did not go on quite so quickly ; it was not until the beginning of November that, after great efforts of valour on both sides, the besiegers carried the covered way. The brave Quebrinta defended himself, notwithstanding, till the 8th. We took up winter-quarters. The Hague being the centre of the coalition, which I saw every moment about to separate, I went there again with Marlborough ; and I returned to Vienna on the 26th of January."—[*To be continued.*]

20. *The Economy of a Christian Life ; or, Maxims and Rules of religious and moral Conduct, arranged from the Sacred Scriptures, and adapted to Christians of every Denomination. With short explanatory Notes.* By the Rev. W. Bingley, A. M. F. L. S. In two Volumes, 8vo. pp. 432. Stockdale.

"THE plan of this little Work has been to collect into small compass some of the leading maxims and rules of conduct, that are laid down in the Sacred Writings : to arrange them under appropriate heads, in such manner that they should read connectedly with each other (preserving, as nearly as it was possible, the integrity of the text) ; and to accompany all the difficult passages with short explanatory Notes."

In this arrangement Mr. Bingley has very well succeeded ; and his Work may form a safe and useful addition to a Family assortment of Religious Books.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

It is to us a painful subject of regret, that, notwithstanding the immense quantity of useful communications with which our crowded pages are always filled, we are still under the necessity of postponing many valuable favours which we should be proud to insert ; many of which are often intended to be printed, but prevented by actual want of room. We hope to stand excused in recommending brevity to our Correspondents, as the surest mode of obtaining speedy insertion. The appearance of a letter of *four large folio sides*, closely written, is alarming. And it would be a convenience, if our friends in general would avoid using *pale ink*.

It may be proper to observe, that the Drawing and Communication relating to Margate Church, published in our last, page 17. though dated September 1810, was sent us in September 1805. At that period the drawing was correct ; but in 1809, we understand, considerable alterations were made on the tower, &c. and the appearance consequently much altered.

ALTER AMBULATOR, who complains of the nuisance of Wheelbarrows, applies to a wrong Tribunal. Those of industrious Women, who gain a living for their Families, should surely, under due regulation, be not only tolerated, but encouraged. When any actual nuisance, or wilful offence, is given, the Magistrate is armed with ample power to redress it.

W. P. X. will find that the Church of Wye has been repeatedly described, and the Monumental Inscriptions preserved ; particularly in the Quarto Volume of the Rev. Philip Parsons, the worthy Incumbent of that Church.

H. C. B. requests that some ingenious artist will favour us with a view of the Churches of Willingehall Don and Willingehall Spain, near Ongar, Essex, remarkable for their being both situate very near each other in one Church-yard.

The two old Farthings of "A BIT OF AN A." are worth exactly *one new Halfpenny*.—His *Lima Silver* is so called from having been part of the conquest of that place.

To "AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT" at *Landguard Fort*, we answer there are no such General Regulations in Public Offices ; but to INDEX, who recommends a *Triduan Newspaper*, "that there is (or lately was) just what he wishes."

CUPIDUS COGNOSCENDI is referred to his Schoolmaster ; and AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, to No. 36, Gerrard Street.

A. Z.'s Tracts were not received till after the Enquiry.

The View and Account of ALLINGTON CASTLE in our next ; with Mr. BOOKER'S Communication ; A BORDERER, &c. &c.

* * * We

* * * *We have been favoured with a Copy of the following exquisite Lines, sent by an affectionate Father to the Instructress of a favourite Daughter; and make no Apology to either Party for presenting them to the Publick.*

HOW oft, with patient love, thy searching
thought [sought;
Deep in its bed the pearl of mind has
Gently thy touch the shell of Nature broke,
And in the precious drop the colour woke:
Else had that pearl been fated there to
dwell, [shell!
And mix'd with shells obscure, itself a
Instructress! as thy gentle spirit bends,
And with my Sarah's first emotions blends,
When her heart flutters and her eyes look
bright [light,
With sudden knowledge and with new de-
Oh! teach beyond what Learning's page
inspires,
Teach home affections and subdued desires;
While her young eyes the moral volume
read, [the deed,
Guard that she *think* the thought, she *act*
And thus become the pupil of thy heart;
Taste, Temper, Morals, like thine own,
impart. D.

IMPROMPTU,

TO A DAUGHTER ON HER BIRTH DAY, FEB. 15.

THE morning dawn'd serenely bright
When first my Anna saw the light.
Oh, may it, each revolving year,
More bright, more beauteous still appear!
Till the Great Power, by whom 'twas given,
Recall the gentle soul to Heaven! N.

To the Memory of the late

JONAS DRYANDER, F. R. S.

*Librarian to the Right Hon. Sir Jos. Banks,
Bart. K. B. and to the Royal Society of
London; Vice President of the Linnean
Society, &c. &c.*

A SWEDE'S remains beneath this mar-
ble lie, [the sky.
Whose fame on Merit's wings has reach'd
His soul no narrow selfish ends could move;
All partial views, all party schemes above.
With Learning's amplest, richest treasures
grac'd, [doms trac'd.
He Nature's paths through all her king-
High honour'd by all scientific ranks,
Prince of Linnean lore, the friend of BANKS.
DRYANDER'S loss long, long shall Science
mourn,
And heap fresh garlands on his sacred urn.
Sad SUEZIA too her fav'rite son deplores,
And wails, from Holmia to Lapponia's
shores;
In vain she raves, and spreads her arms,
and weeps—
He in the land he lov'd, in Britain sleeps.
But, great thy Son, fair SUEZIA; cease thy
woe,
Long shall his honour ornament thy brow.

His works Britannia midst her treasures
guards, [Bards.
Nor will his fame remain unsung by British
Dec. 21, 1810. I.

DEATH, JUDGMENT, HEAVEN, AND HELL.
BY SAM. ELSDALE.

(Concluded from page 64.)

THE left-hand rank a different picture
show;
Despair and terror, wretchedness and woe.
Sad signs of anguish in each face appear,
While dismal yells and howlings rend the
air;
Hell yawns beneath; above, a thundering
cloud [loud.
Of livid vengeance murmurs hoarse and
Flashing confusion from his angry look,
Their sovereign Judge in dreadful accents
spoke:
“Depart, ye cursed, into hell's domains,
For endless ages groan in rattling chains
While flaming brimstone gnaws with
never-dying pains.
Still as they was, your burning limbs
shall grow,
And feel no intermission of their woe;
The partners of your guilt your anguish
share,
And howl upbraidings in your frightened ear;
Strange sights are seen, and hideous shrieks
resound, [around.
And Hell's black fiends deal torture all
Hence, to your dungeons, wretches, hence
depart, [mangled heart;
Wail, gnash your teeth, and hate your
Feel now that pain your cruelty devis'd,
And dread that vengeful God your furious
pride despis'd.”
Sentence pronounc'd, the Demons seize
their prey.
And drive the yelling ghastly crowd away.
Involv'd in sulphurous smoke, they foam
along, [throng;
Sharp whips of Scorpions urge the flying
Hell opens her gaping jaws with tenfold
ire,
And pours a fetid flood of dark red fire.
Back they recoil; but driven by vengeful
might, [endless night;
Leap the wide-yawning gulph, and sink to
There in deep dungeons feel outrageous
woe, [know.
Which spirits damn'd, and they alone, can
Here impious Atheists (Atheists now no
more!)
The fury of Omnipotence deplore;
Their harden'd necks and knees so stab-
born bent, [ment.
And own God's justice in their punish-
See midnight Murderers, and the cunning
Thief,
The sturdy Villain, and the cruel Chief
Who rul'd o'er empires with an iron rod,
While deathless beings trembled at his
nod.

Here

Here Fornicators throng, a countless crowd;
Scalded with molten gold, lank Misers
sariek aloud;
Lustful Adulterers press a fiery bed,
And groaning Drunkards hold the aching
head.
Hard-hearted Overseers bewail their fate,
Who starv'd the poor, to save the Parish
rate;
And pilfering Tradesmen, with the measure
scant, [Want.
Who liv'd by plunder from the mouth of
The Gamester, and the Duellist so fell,
Here, side by side, in lowest darkness
dwell,
Shake their strong chains, and utter dismal
cries, [phemies.
And load the tainted air with horrid blas-
West-Indian Planters feel the pangs they
gave,
And dread in every fiend a tortur'd slave.
From France rebellious crowds the Furies
bring,
For murder foul upon their harmless King;
France that now groans beneath an alien
son, [done.
Who proves how nations soonest are un-
Here ruthless Heroes, who in blood delight,
Quaff cups of gore, and join the incessant
fight;
Their gaping wounds dire agony display,
And Hell's dark confines echo to the fray.
Here Patriots false, who, lur'd by cursed
gold,
Their country to the highest bidder sold,
With Suicides, in utter darkness dwell,
Companions of the vilest fiends in Hell.
All these, and millions more, a countless
crew,
Countless as drops in wide-expanded dew;
Or dancing motes in sunbeam's shifting ray;
Or tints of morning breaking into day;
Or waves in roaring Ocean's hollow bed,
When furious tempests rouse its hoary
head;
Or grains of sand upon its shores that lie;
Or twinkling stars that grace the spangled
sky:
Innumerable, deathless multitudes were
hurl'd [world.
To torture and despair, in that infernal
But haste, my Muse; fly, fly this cursed
coast,
And join the triumph of the ransom'd host.
Apostles, Prophets, Martyrs — splendid
train!
Now reap in glory what was sown in pain.
Unmov'd the cross and tort'ring stake they
view'd, [dew'd,
The rack with mangled limbs and gore be-
The shining axe, the club, the pointed
spear,
The tiger fierce and fell, the shaggy bear,
The grating saw, crimson'd with Christian
blood,
While from the victim flows the vital blood,

The rugged stones aim'd by the barba-
rous hand, [stand,
The pitchy vest, in which they burning
Whose melting bodies stain'd the fur-
row'd sand,
The loathsome vault within whose hollow
womb
Slow-wasting Famine finds a ghastly tomb,
Or chain'd (O horror!) on his fetid bed,
The living Martyr clasps the festering dead.
The boiling cauldron, and devouring fire;
These dreadful sights no fear of death in-
spire
Within their steadfast souls. In anthems
loud [the shouting crowd.
They spend their dying breath, nor heed
Victorious o'er the grave and Death's fell
sting, [heavenly King.
With angel wings they fly to meet their
The humble Christian too, on earth un-
known, [throne,
Takes his bright station near his Saviour's
Breaks from the world away, and soars
above [love.
The groveling crowd, led by redeeming
The pure in heart, the contrite pious soul,
Dwell in unclouded light beyond the
starry pole.
To faith, hope, charity, their lives were
given, [more in Heav'n.
And now they reign with Christ for ever-
With wondrous beauty cloth'd, in order
bright, [white,
With crowns of gold, and vests of dazzling
The Saints of God appear. Raptur'd they
rise, [skies,
And mount in splendour to their kindred
With joy their Saviour and their God to see,
And live in light and love to all eternity.
No more shall death, or pain, or grief,
annoy, [joy;
But each revolving hour awake increasing
Seated on royal seats, the feast they join,
A banquet spread by grace and love divine.
With seraphs and with seraphim unite,
Around the throne of God's eternal light.
To silver harps symphonious hymns
they sing,
Warbling the praises of th' Almighty King,
Who gave his only Son for man to die,
And open by his death the portals of the
sky;
To lead his followers to their blest abode,
The mercy-seat of Heav'n, the bosom of
their God.
All praise to Father, Son, and Holy
Ghost, [ly host!
From man redeem'd, and from the heav-

LINES

On seeing a Snowdrop in the Shrubbery at
the Hyde, near Ingelstone, Essex, Feb. 4,
1811. Written in the Hermitage.

RETURNING months a milder season
bring;
I greet the Snowdrop, harbinger of Spring!
And

And Flora gladly sees her favourite flower,
Nurs'd by the soften'd breeze and tepid
shower,

O'er the cold earth its modest leaflets rear,
And prove the earliest promise of the year.

Here, shelter'd from the frost and pelt-
ing storm,

Securely may arise its slender form,
And to the morning rays its blossoms
ope—

Emblems alike of Innocence and Hope !
T. M. H.

EPITAPH FOR ROSA,

*A favourite Dog, brought from Egypt by
J. W—b, Esq. whose Medical Skill can be
equalled only by his unwearied Humanity.*

STRANGER, attend ! nor pass with heed-
less eye

This spot where faithful Rosa's ashes lie.
From Egypt, Learning's antient clime,
first brought, [sought ;

With her lov'd master distant realms she
Happier than Argus, still his steps pursued,
And fearless still War's dreadful havoc
view'd

In Walcheren, where, lost to Hope's bright
ray, [day ;

Unnumber'd deaths still mark'd each rising
When e'en that Master's skill had fail'd to
save

Thousands of Britons from the silent grave.
Worn-out with anxious toil, he sinks
oppress, [breast ;

And Life's last sigh seems issuing from his
stretch'd on his bed with watchful faithful
love, [move ;

No threats or coaxings could poor Rosa
And when returning Health by slow degrees
Glow'd in his cheek, and conquer'd fell
disease,

Rosa with artless tricks and simple joy
For some short moments would his thoughts
employ.

Now grateful Friendship grants a last re-
treat,

And Rosa's ashes there due honours meet.

HOMER'S HYMN TO PAN.

UNLOCK thy stores, sweet Melody, to
praise

Cyllenian Mercury's wild and shagged son,
Well arm'd with horned front, and feet of
goats,

Patron of noise and revelry, who loves
With woody Pisa's buskin'd Nymphs to lead
The festive dance, or rouse the echoing
song.

They with unwearied feet each craggy brow
Frequent ascend, and Pan, the shepherds'
king, [woods,

Call ceaseless, Pan, the Monarch of the
Lord of the pastur'd plain, the snowy rock,

Green mead, and tangled brake, and silver—
rill.

On the sunny precipice he flings
His hoary length, and vigilant surveys

His own peculiar care, the sportive flocks
That feed and frolic in the vale below.

Nor this his only joy ;—transfixt in death,
Full many a victim mourns the unerring

arm [to scale
That stretch'd him low—for Pan delights

The rugged steep, and range the spacious
mead,

Chasing with eager quest his panting prey.
Sweet too the sound, when thro' the listen-
ing glen

He pours his rural descent. Not so sweet
The winged choristers of flowery Spring

Warble their tuneful minstrelsy—for oft
His breathing pipe the laughter-loving

Nymphs [the dance
Calls from their mountain-cares to weave

By some clear fountain's dark descending
wave, [midst

Or swell the song symphonious. In the
He moves conspicuous in discoloured garb,

Spoil of the slaughter'd Lynx. Then Ju-
bilee,

Big with tumultuous joy, fills every gale,
" Echo the mountains round," and every
hill

And every vale is vocal. Then on beds
Of hyacinth, that thro' the ambient air

Breathes incense, they in holy concord
hymn

Jove first—next all the blest inhabitants
That tenant the immortal seats of Heav'n ;

But chiefly thee, O Mercury, of Heav'n
Prime Lacquey, thee their tuneful pipes

adore, [plains
Sire of their King ! thou erst the fruitful

Of Arcady with heavenly footsteps trod'st
Guarding with vigilant eye thy fleecy care,

What time fierce-flaming love consum'd
thy heart

For blooming Dryope,—she, not unkind,
Breath'd mutual flame ; from whose soft

nuptials sprung
An uncouth birth, on legs of goats upborne,

Forth from whose infant front two budding
horns

Sprout horrible ; confounded at the view,
The starting Mother fled—but him his Sire

Saw with parental eyes, and its weak frame,
Sheltering with pleasing care from every

blast, [him
Bore to the gates of Heaven—there seated

Amongst the Sons of Jove. The laughing
choir

The stranger-child with looks of joy
caress'd—

All call'd him Pan, for unto all he gave
Joy and delight. Thee then, celestial

King,
Pleas'd I invoke, and hail thy name in
song.

Oxford, May 7, 1810. *SONNET.*
Pae-

HOUSE C

On the motion of Mr. *Bank* Committees on Public Expenditure on Sinecure Offices and Pensions appointed.

The Report of the Regency Bill ordered to be taken into consideration and on the question that the Amendments be read, Sir *F. Burdett* vehemently opposed it, declaring that to person at the head of affairs, who long been incapable of signing his name to a document without some one to guide his hand; a person long incapable of receiving petitions, of even holding a levee, or discharging the most important functions of his office, and now afflicted with a severe mental malady, was a most mischievous example to the people of this country, while it had a tendency to expose the Government to the control of foreign powers.

Mr. *Lockhart* replied.

A discussion then arose on an amendment being proposed by the opponents of the Bill to several clauses, with a view of divesting the Bill of the restraints upon the Regent's Government; but it was uniformly rejected. The speakers were, Messrs. *Huskisson*, *Rose*, *Dundas*, *Yorke*, *Whitbread*, *Stephen*, *Addington*, *Perceval*, *Tierney*, *Canning*, and *W. Wynn*; Sirs *S. Romilly*, *J. Newport*, and *T. Turtton*, and Lord *Castlereagh*.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Jan. 23.

The Lord Chancellor this day moved his four Resolutions respecting Proxies; which stated in substance the general right of every Noble Peer to vote by proxy, except only in such cases where a standing order, or previous determination of their Lordships, forbade the use of it; and that, in putting such previous question on their use, Peers present in person, and Peers present by proxy, had an equal right to give their votes.

Earl *Meira* conceived the present to be an unnecessary and mischievous question; and should therefore move that the House do now adjourn.

The Earls of *Rosse* and *Mansfield* supported the Resolutions; and the Duke of *Norfolk* and Earl *Stanhope* the Amendment. On a division for the latter, the numbers were—Contents 63, Proxies 27—Non Contents 67, Proxies 26—Majority of two against Ministers.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, accompanied by a number of the Commons, presented at the bar a Bill to provide for the Administration of the

GENT. MAG. February, 1811.

In the Commons, the same day, the motion for reading the Regency Bill a third time produced a short discussion. Mr. *Johnstone* objected to the Patronage of the Household being made independent of the Regent. In the other House there were 25 Peers belonging to the King's Household, and four belonging to her Majesty's establishment; and among the Commons there were seven Members belonging to the King's, and one belonging to the Queen's Household, all to be under the influence of her Majesty. The amount of their salaries was 30,000*l.* per annum, as had been admitted in 1789; and besides this, other patronage in the Household, to the extent of 70,000*l.* per annum, would be placed in the uncontrolled gift of her Majesty. The places too were of great value, some yielding 1200*l.* others 1400*l.* others 1800*l.* per annum; and the whole number of places was 150. Besides which, there was an annual expenditure of 210,000*l.* in the departments of the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, and the Master of the Horse. He did not think it constitutional to take away such an amount of Patronage from the Executive Government, and place it in hands where it might be turned against the Administration of the Regent.

Mr. *Lambe* protested against the Restrictions.

Messrs. *Adam* and *Sheridan* dwelt at length upon the indelicacy of instituting an examination into the disbursements of the Privy Purse.

Mr. *Wilberforce* supported the Bill.

Mr. *Giles* expressed his disapprobation of several of the clauses.

Mr. *Perceval* replied.

The Bill was then passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Jan. 25.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Regency Bill.

On the clause limiting the period of the Restrictions to the 1st of February 1812, Lord *Grenville*, alluding to the experience which they had acquired of the nature of his Majesty's disorder, with the opinion of the Physicians, that, should it unhappily exceed the former periods of his recovery, they should then begin to entertain unfavourable apprehensions, proposed to insert *August* instead of *February*, which would give six months for the duration of the Restrictions.

Earl

Earl Grey disapproved of the Restrictions; but supported the Amendment, upon the principle of rendering this baneful system as little pernicious as possible to the country.

Viscount Sidmouth shortly spoke; after which the Amendment and several other clauses were agreed to.

On the Clause respecting the Household being read, the Marquis of Lansdowne, after stating the grounds of his Amendment, moved, that after the words "vesting the care of his Majesty's person in the Queen, together with the sole direction of such portion of his Majesty's Household as shall be deemed requisite and suitable for the due attendance on his Majesty's sacred person, and the maintenance of his royal dignity," should be inserted, "and as shall be specified in an Act of Parliament to be hereafter passed; and that, until the passing of such Act, no officer of his Majesty's Household shall be removed; and that, if any vacancy shall happen in any office in his Majesty's Household, it shall not, during such time, be filled up."

The Earl of Liverpool denied the inconsistency of the Resolution; and hoped their Lordships would not think it advisable to alter the course prescribed by the Bill; particularly as, by rendering the Officers of the Household irremovable by the Queen, all objection upon the ground of influence had been done away.

Earl Grey, in a speech of great length, animadverted upon the evasion of the preliminary Resolutions; and asked, was the House prepared to abandon the conditions on which his R. H. the Prince of Wales had been induced to accept the awful and weighty trust of government? Could they, after this, call upon that illustrious Person for a rigid performance of his duties and obligations? It had been said, but, he conceived, with very little colour of reason, that he, as one of those who had formerly been of opinion that the influence of the Crown might be diminished without disadvantage, was now inconsistent in opposing an abridgement of it in the person of the Regent. He denied the truth of this observation. If the power and influence of the Crown was exorbitant, if it did exceed those limits which the Constitution dictated and the liberties of the people required, they should be diminished upon a full exposition of their danger, and upon the application of general principles. He could not see or recognize the propriety of curtailing them to serve a partial or a temporary purpose. The noble Lord concluded with beseeching their Lordships to pause before they lent their sanction to a measure so pregnant with evils.

The Lord Chancellor, in an energetic and manly speech, repelled the marked insinuations which had been thrown out; and declared, that neither the reports of the Physicians, nor threats in or out of doors, should operate to prevent his exercising his own judgment, in whatever regarded his interests.

Lord Grenville thought the Clause before their Lordships so inconsistent with their former Resolutions, upon which they had grounded their Addresses to the Queen and to the Prince, that he should feel it to be his duty to vote that the Clause shall not stand part of the Bill.

Lords Redesdale and Sidmouth opposed the Amendment; which was supported by Earl Stanhope and Lord Clan-carty.

The Committee then divided on the motion "that the words of the original Clause should stand part of the Bill;" when the numbers were—Contents 96 Non-Contents 108—Majority against Ministers 12.—On the Marquis of Lansdowne's Amendment; Contents 107, Non-Contents 98—Majority against Ministers 9.

Jan. 28.

The order of the day being read, for taking into consideration the Report of the Regency Bill, the Duke of Sussex addressed their Lordships at great length, and with much warmth, against the Bill.

Lord Grenville moved an Amendment to the clause for limiting the period of the Restrictions till the 1st of Feb. 1812, by proposing that the word "August" be inserted instead of the word "February."

Viscount Sidmouth was not so sanguine in his expectations of his Majesty's recovery as the noble Mover, and therefore considered the longer period for the duration of the Restrictions as the most applicable to the case. He felt gratified that the Noble Lord had proposed six months from the present time, instead of six months from the 1st November last, but should oppose the Amendment.

The Earl of Coventry observed, that, situated as he was, he was not ambitious of delivering his sentiments, but that he could not divest himself of an anxiety to declare the grounds upon which he differed from those Noble Lords with whom he had hitherto had the honour to be in unison. My Lords, (said he) I have been actuated in my vote by no other motive than a conviction in my own mind, that the prosperity of the British Empire, the dignity of the Crown, and the liberties of the People, cannot be maintained under a restricted Regency. With this impression, I consider myself

myself promoting the interest and the wishes of our beloved Sovereign, in attachment to whom I hold myself second to none. I have, my Lords, the farther satisfaction of feeling assured, that the illustrious Descendant of the House of Brunswick, so transcendently endowed by nature, and enlightened by education and experience, would not fail to sway the sceptre, liberally committed into his hands, to the honour and glory of the King, and interest of the Nation. My Lords, in my opinion, the Pilot should stand unrestricted in the command and power, for the very salvation of those entrusted to his navigation."

The Lord Chancellor corrected a misapprehension of the Noble Lord, that he was indifferent as to the date of the Restrictions from a belief of the speedy recovery of the Sovereign. He then adverted to the charge of a Noble Lord (Earl Grey) on a former evening, who, he understood, had accused him of having performed certain acts connected with the office he held in his Majesty's name while his Sovereign was in an incapable state. He would challenge the most minute inquiry into those transactions. What he did on those occasions, he did in concurrence with, and with the approbation of, all his Colleagues; and he would have acted as he did, though he had even differed from every man among them. He would even go farther, and he would say, that acting conscientiously, so help him God, he could not have acted otherwise than he did. What was the nature of the crime imputed to him? Why this, that he had acted in obedience to his Majesty's commands. He would ask the Noble Earl (Grey) what he would have thought of him, if he had refused to do so; and what kind of crime he would impute to those who disobeyed his Majesty's commands? With respect to his Majesty's indisposition, he had stated from himself, as from a person ignorant of the medical profession, his confident expectations of his Majesty's recovery within a reasonable time. This was a species of disorder as to which he had little confidence in the opinions of physicians. If all the physicians on earth were to tell him that his Majesty's recovery would be speedy, he would not believe them. Upon the same grounds, were they to declare that his Majesty's recovery would not be speedy, he would be equally incredulous. The restoration of the Sovereign to the full exercise of his mental powers depended upon other causes than mere medical aid. In the language of the Scriptures, if it was the pleasure of God that "there should be light" in the royal mind, "let there be light." He would act upon his oath, in

despite of the opposition of all the world. His opinion was, so help him God, that there was a most material amendment in his Majesty. It was little more than 48 hours since he had an opportunity of ascertaining this improvement in his Majesty; and he trusted in God that his gracious Master would live many years, to be, as he had always been, the Benefactor of his subjects. He should oppose the Amendment for many reasons, the principal of which was, that Parliament would not be sitting when the Bill now under consideration would expire.

Earl Grey considered the continuance of the Restrictions to the extent proposed in the Bill, as dangerous to the Monarchy. As the noble Lord had put a question to him, he would answer it by another; and he would ask the noble and learned Lord, what ought to be the punishment of that man, who, when his Sovereign was in a state of proved incapacity, notoriously under medical care, and the necessary restraint which his particular malady required, should come down to that House, and declare there was no suspension of the Royal authority? What would he think of the person who, under these circumstances, should put the Great Seal to acts in the name, and as if by the express command, of the Sovereign? Let the noble and learned Lord answer these questions if he could. Respecting the amendment in his Majesty's health, it was impossible the noble Lord, in his short interview, could have the means of forming an accurate judgment. Earl Grey then adverted to the evidence which had been given by Dr. Heberden, that his Majesty was in a state of mental incapacity from the 12th Feb. 1804 to the 23d April following, during which period he attended on him. In that interval the sign manual was put to various acts, which required the Royal interposition. He concluded by giving his assent to the noble Baron's amendment.

The Dukes of Kent and Gloucester,¹ Earls Buckinghamshire, Westmorland, Stanhope, Moira, Liverpool, Marquis Lansdowne, Lords Boringdon, Clancarty, and King, shortly spoke. A division on Lord Grenville's Amendment then took place:—Contents 84, Proxies 38—Non-Contents 88, Proxies 51. Majority for Ministers 17.—Six other divisions followed, the result of which was, that the Amendments made in the Committee, where Absentees were not allowed to vote by proxy, were all over-ruled; and the Bill restored to the state in which it came from the Commons, with the exception of some verbal alterations.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Jan. 29.

The Regency Bill was passed, and sent to the Commons, with a message desiring their concurrence to the Amendments.

Jan. 31.

A petition from the Corporation of London, praying for certain alterations in Smithfield Market; another for continuing the improvement near Temple Bar; and a third from certain persons praying for the erection of a Theatre in the City of London, were presented.

The Amendments to the Regency Bill were agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 1.

The Regency Bill, with Amendments, was brought up.—The Earl of *Liverpool* laid on the table the proposed form of the Commission for giving the Royal Assent to the Regency Bill; and gave notice of his intention to move a Resolution on the subject to-morrow, if no observations were likely to be made that would lead to debate; or of postponing it till Monday, if a discussion was likely to arise.

Feb. 2.

The Earl of *Liverpool* proposed a Resolution authorizing certain Lords to apply the Great Seal to a Commission for granting the Royal Assent to the Regency Bill.

Earl *Grey*, without objecting to this specific proposition, begged once more to enter his protest against the whole of the proceedings which had been adopted by Ministers in the course of this business.

Lord *Holland* also entered his protest against the line of conduct pursued by Ministers. The course adopted in this business had, to his conception, been equally calculated to produce delay and difficulty, as it was undoubtedly unconstitutional and illegal.

Lord *Redesdale* supported the Resolution, as being the only regular and constitutional mode of proceeding.

After some farther conversation between Lord *Holland* and Lord *Redesdale*, the Resolution was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 4.

Subsequently to a conference with the Lords, Mr. *Dundas* appeared at the bar with a Resolution of the Lords, in which they desired the concurrence of the Commons to the following Resolution:—“That it is expedient and necessary that Letters Patent, under the Great Seal, be issued for the purpose of giving an assent in the King’s name to the Regency Bill.”

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* stated, that, in pursuance of the course on which the House had entered, it had now become necessary to consider the best mode of giving the Royal sanction to the Bill which had passed the two Houses; and with this view he should move, that the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House on the State of the Nation.

Sir *T. Turton* rose, in this final stage of the proceeding, to reiterate his strongest condemnation and protest against it. The Hon. Baronet thought that those who had supported the proceeding by Bill, had ill maintained the character of superior loyalty and attachment to the interests of the Crown. The Right Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. *Perceval*), in his zeal for poetical quotations, had forgotten to notice one tragedy of our illustrious Bard, where he might have found some incidents not unsuitable to the present occasion. In the character and conduct of a *Cordelia*, he might have seen that those who boast the least, and make the most moderate pretensions—those who give to Majesty nothing more than is ascribed in the bond of a subject’s allegiance—

“Who love his Majesty
According to their bond; nor more nor less”

were, in the hour of real peril, infinitely more to be depended on, than the courtly flatterers who profess

“To love him more than words can
wield the matter,
Dearer than eye-sight, space, and liberty.”

Thus much he deemed it necessary to say, in vindication of the great loyalty and sincerity of attachment to the King, felt by those who had resisted the curtailment and mutilation of his prerogatives; and concluded by declaring that he should submit an amendment, in order that his protest against the principle might be exhibited on the Journals.

The question being then put, the Speaker left the chair; and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved that the Resolution of the Lords be agreed to.

Mr. *Elliot* spoke against the measure. Mr. *Ponsonby* added his protest to those of the Hon. Members who had spoken against it; and termed the whole of the proceedings a “fraudulent action,” which defied and trampled upon the Constitution.

The Speaker (Mr. *Abbot*) said, that, after the strong protestations made by gentlemen on this question, and which were so disparaging to the character of the proceedings adopted by that House, he confessed he could not prevail on himself to give a silent vote on this question.

tion.—In the earlier stages of these proceedings, he had abstained from offering himself to the notice of the House, because he did not think he could have thrown any new light on the subject, and therefore did not wish to enter generally into the debate. But now the question was brought to such a state, that, from respect to the House, he felt it necessary to give the opinions which occurred to him. First, he would take notice of the assertion made at the first meeting of the House, that it was not to be considered as a House of Parliament, and that it was a matter of doubt whether the meeting was legal. He hoped an assertion of that kind would never be heard in that House without due reprobation; and he considered it a most mischievous thing to say that its Members were not the lawful representatives of the people. It was most clear, from the reason of the thing, and the usages of the Constitution, that when any impediment arose in the exercise of the government, new and extraordinary powers devolved upon the House of Commons. It then became the right and the duty of the House to fill up the chasm in the Constitution. The task was difficult and hazardous; but, from the peculiar state of public affairs, duties and powers devolved upon the House, which must remove every doubt as to the legality of its proceedings. This course of proceeding was fully justified by precedent. At the time of the Restoration, the two Houses of Parliament, surrounded as they were by difficulties, did for a time wield the sceptre of the absent Monarch, for the purpose of enabling that Monarch to resume his throne. They passed acts, and caused money to be issued for the public service; and all they did then was afterwards confirmed by law. Similar proceedings took place at the Revolution, when the two Houses appointed a new King. He therefore felt convinced that the present proceedings were just and right; and that no other could be so effectual for the purposes the two Houses had in view. He would now content himself with expressing his approbation of the opinion given twenty-two years ago, by the then Speaker of the House. In the course of these debates, it was agreed on all hands, that the Houses had the right of filling up any vacancy in the Throne. If the Throne was full, the Houses could not proceed to elect a second King; but in a state of affairs like the present, where in the very vacancy there was a living Monarch, it was the right and duty of the House to provide in the manner recently done, and not by Address. The House should take that

course which it must have done in the appointment of a Regency while the King was in perfect health; and on that ground he thought the Great Seal might be used as an instrument obedient to the will of Parliament, which had the right to command it when there was no other power that could exercise it; for the Great Seal was not merely an instrument for the use of the King, but one that was to be used for the benefit of the people. He did not think that the rash inconsiderate expressions of fiction, fraud, and forgery, applied to this proceeding, had any foundation in truth; for in the body of the instrument, purporting to come from the King, it was stated to be by the advice of the Privy Council; it was made out by responsible Ministers, and confirmed and ordered by Parliament. At all events, it was justified by the necessity of the case. The House was now arming the Regent with a shield that was impenetrable, and with a sword that was irresistible. It was much better that an act should be done which would be contemporaneous, and have all the forms of solemnity, than any proceeding by Address. For these reasons he would support the Resolution, as a proceeding most beneficial to the country, and most conducive to the security of the Monarchy.

Mr. *Ponsonby* explained.

Messrs. *Perceval*, *Sheridan*, *Adam*, and Lord *Porchester* shortly spoke; after which the Resolution was carried, and the amendment negatived.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 5.

Another conference took place between their Lordships and the Commons, which was followed by an announcement that the Resolution of Saturday, Feb. 2, had passed the other House. Their Lordships afterwards temporarily adjourned; when the Lord Chancellor, entering in his robes, stated that a Commission had issued under the Great Seal, for giving the Royal Assent to an Act which had passed both Houses of Parliament.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Earls Camden and Westmoreland, and the Duke of Montrose, afterwards took their seats as Commissioners for giving the Royal Assent to the Regency Bill. The Speaker and a number of Members of the House of Commons being in attendance at the bar, the *Lord Chancellor* said:

“My Lords and Gentlemen, Inasmuch as, for certain causes, his Majesty cannot conveniently be present here this day, a Commission has issued under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, reciting the Letters Patent of the 15th

Jan.

Jan. for opening and holding this present Parliament, and the passing of an Act agreed upon by both Houses, and notifying the Royal Assent to the said Act.

The Commission having been read, the *Lord Chancellor* declared, that in obedience to the commands, and by virtue of the powers vested in the Commissioners, they gave his Majesty's Royal Assent to the said Act.

Feb. 12.

The Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Earls Camden and Westmoreland, and the Duke of Montrose, having taken their seats as Commissioners; and the Speaker, with many Members of the Lower House, being in attendance; the *Lord Chancellor* said, that it not being convenient for his R. H. the Prince of Wales, Regent, to be personally present that day, a Commission had issued under his Majesty's Great Seal, authorising the opening and declaring certain further causes for holding that Parliament.

The Commission was then read *pro forma*; after which the Lord Chancellor delivered the following Speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen;—In execution of the Commission which has now been read to you, we are commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to express, in the strongest manner, how deeply He laments, not only in common with all his Majesty's loyal subjects, but with a personal and filial affliction, the great national calamity which has been the occasion of imposing upon his Royal Highness the duty of exercising, in his Majesty's name, the royal authority of this Kingdom. In conveying to you the sense which his Royal Highness entertains of the great difficulties attending the important trust which is reposed in Him, his Royal Highness commands us to assure you, that He looks with the most perfect confidence to the wisdom and zeal of Parliament, and to the attachment of a loyal and affectionate People, for the most effectual assistance and support; and his Royal Highness will, on his part, exert his utmost endeavours to direct the powers with which He is invested to the advancement of the prosperity, welfare, and security of his Majesty's Dominions. We are directed to inform you, that his Royal Highness has great satisfaction in being enabled to state, that fresh opportunities have been afforded, during the late Campaign, for distinguishing the valour and skill of his Majesty's Forces, both by sea and land. The Capture of the Islands of Bourbon and of Amboyna have still further reduced the Colonial Dependencies

of the Enemy. The attack upon the Island of Sicily, which was announced to the world with a presumptuous anticipation of success, has been repulsed by the persevering exertions and valor of his Majesty's Land and Sea Forces. The judicious arrangement adopted by the Officers commanding on that station, derived material support from the zeal and ardour which were manifested during this contest by the Inhabitants of Sicily, and from the co-operation of the Naval means which were directed by his Sicilian Majesty to this object. In Portugal, and at Cadix, the defence of which constituted the principal object of his Majesty's exertions in the last Campaign, the designs of the Enemy have been hitherto frustrated. The consummate skill, prudence, and perseverance of Lieutenant-general Lord Viscount Wellington, and the discipline and determined bravery of the Officers and Men under his command, have been conspicuously displayed throughout the whole of the Campaign. The effect of those distinguished qualities; in inspiring confidence and energy into the troops of his Majesty's Allies, has been happily evinced by their general good conduct, and particularly by the brilliant part which they bore in the repulse of the Enemy at Buzaco. And his Royal Highness commands us further to state, that He trusts you will enable him to continue the most effectual assistance to the brave Nations of the Peninsula, in the support of a contest which they manifest a determination to maintain with unabated perseverance; and his Royal Highness is persuaded, that you will feel, that the best interests of the British Empire must be deeply affected in the issue of this contest, on which the liberties and independence of the Spanish and Portuguese Nations entirely depend. We have it likewise in command to acquaint you, that discussions are now depending between this Country and the United States of America; and that it is the earnest wish of his Royal Highness that he may find himself enabled to bring these discussions to an amicable termination, consistent with the Honour of his Majesty's Crown, and the Maritime Rights and Interests of the United Kingdom.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, We are directed to acquaint you, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has given his commands that the Estimates for the expenditure of the current year should be laid before you; and his Royal Highness has great satisfaction in acquainting you, that although the difficulties under which the commerce of this Kingdom has laboured, have in some

some degree affected a part of his Majesty's revenue, particularly in Ireland, yet that the revenue of Great Britain in the last year, though unaided by any new taxation, is greater than was ever known in any preceding year. And his Royal Highness trusts to your zeal and liberality, to afford his Majesty adequate supplies for the support of the great contest in which he is necessarily engaged.

"My Lords and Gentlemen; We are commanded by his Royal Highness to declare to you, that it is the most anxious wish of his heart, that He may be enabled to restore unimpaired, into the hands of his Majesty, the government of His Kingdom; and that his Royal Highness earnestly prays, that the Almighty may be pleased in His Mercy to accelerate the termination of a calamity so deeply lamented by the whole Nation, and so peculiarly afflicting to his Royal Highness himself."

The Commons then withdrew from the bar, and the Commissioners quitted their bench.—The Lord Chancellor having taken the chair, the Earl of *Aberdeen*, after dwelling upon the principal topics of the Speech, moved an Address to the Prince Regent, expressing their confidence in his Royal Highness, and condoling with him on the death of the Princess Amelia.

Earl *Grosvenor* thought the Speech flimsy, and would not pledge himself to the extent proposed by the Address respecting the war in the Peninsula.

Lord *Grenville* complimented the noble Mover, not only on his eloquence, but the judgment he had evinced. He regretted, that throughout the Address there was not one personal compliment paid, nor one mark of personal respect shewn to his R. H. He did not approve of the mode in which the war was carried on in the Peninsula; and should enter his protest against it, that he might not be supposed to yield an acquiescence to doctrines of which he disapproved. His Lordship concluded by expressing his surprize that no allusion had been made to the state of the Bullion in the country.

Lords *Elliot* and *Radnor* spoke a few words, and the Address was then agreed to.

In the Commons the same day, the Speaker and the other Members having returned from hearing the Speech of the Prince Regent read, Mr. *Milnes*, in a lengthened but neat speech, moved an Address to the Prince Regent. Mr. *Wellesley* supported it; and, in the course of his observations on the war in the Peninsula, paid some compliments to the talents and services of his noble Relative

Mr. *Ponsonby* cordially agreed with the

Hon. Gentlemen in all that they had said to the advantage of the Prince Regent, of his fitness for the Government, and his personal merits. He would give his best assistance to every measure brought forward by the Regent's advisers, to which he could conscientiously give his support; and where he could not, he would refuse it with pain.

Sir *F. Burdett* regretted that the Prince had not refused his present situation of Regent, and considered his not meeting the House on this day as a proof of his dissatisfaction—perhaps he thought of Ministers as Falstaff did of his ragamuffins, that they were such a pitiful set, that he would not be seen at their head.—He concluded by moving an adjournment of the House until to-morrow.

Mr. *Lambe* was of opinion that there were many points in the Speech which called for an unanimous vote; but there were also some on which most mature consideration was necessary. He hoped that the attention of the House would speedily be called to the internal state of the country, and more particularly for economising the public expenditure.

The Address was then carried, and a Committee appointed to prepare the same.

Feb. 13.

Mr. *Milnes* presented at the bar the Report of the Committee on the Address to the Prince Regent.

Mr. *Hutchinson* had no objection to the Address, as pledging the House to nothing; but thought it deficient in not reminding the Prince Regent how great a portion of our Empire had been already lost by mischievous and unwise councils, as also in not stating the disturbances and dissatisfaction which had frequently prevailed throughout this reign in Ireland, and then continued unhappily to prevail. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by accusing Ministers of neglecting the interests of Ireland, and treating the Irish Members, who rose in behalf of their country, with contempt.

Sir *T. Turlton* regretted that the Speech of the Regent had not expressed any desire to bring about an honourable peace.

Mr. *Whitbread* condemned the policy which had been pursued in regard to Portugal and Spain; but professed himself averse from withdrawing the British army from thence until the probability of success had diminished.

Mr. *Perceval* replied.

Sir *J. Newport* charged Ministers with hazarding the safety of Ireland by withdrawing a great part of the military force.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer denied the assertion.—The Report was then brought up, and agreed to.

INTERESTING

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Downing-street, Jan. 29. The following are extracts of Dispatches addressed to the Earl of Liverpool by Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington.

Cartaxo, Jan. 5.

My Lord, The reinforcements to the Enemy's army in this country, which I informed your Lordship, in my dispatch of the 29th December, were on their march in the Valley of the Mondego, arrived upon the Alva at Murcella on the 24th, which river they crossed by a ford on the following day, and continued their march to join the army. Col. Wilson, who had retired from Espinhal, and crossed the Mondego, upon hearing of the advance of these troops, lest he should be involved in an unequal contest in front and rear at the same time, repassed the Mondego on the 25th, and annoyed the Enemy's rear on his march of the 25th and 26th from the Alva towards Espinhal. He took some prisoners, and cut off some of their small detachments, which fell into the hands of the Ordenanza. The division which had marched to Pinhel, and the advanced guard of which had been at Trancoso when I last addressed your Lordship, was still at Pinhel on the 26th December, when I last heard from Gen. Silveira, whose head quarters were at Torrinhã. I have letters from Cadiz of the 23d and 29th December, stating that Marshal Soult had marched from the army engaged in the operations against that place, with 4 or 5,000 men, on the 20th and 21st of December. Gens. Mendizabel and Ballasteros are still at Llerena and the neighbourhood of Monasterio, and Girard's division of Mortier's corps at Guadalcanal. No material alteration has been made in the position of the Enemy's army since I addressed your Lordship last. The detachment which marched to Castello Branco returned immediately, and was sent either for the purpose of escorting a messenger or to obtain intelligence.

I am, &c.

WELLINGTON.

Cartaxo, Jan. 12.

My Lord, Since I addressed your Lordship on the 5th inst. I have learnt that the detachment of the Enemy's troops which joined the army in the end of last month, consisted of 11 battalions of the 8th corps, and a body of troops, which, under the command of Gen. Gardanne, had before attempted to penetrate through Bera Baxa. The whole are stated to be 8,000 men, by some of the Officers who saw them, but I should think they must be more. The other division of the 9th corps had not passed the frontier when I last received accounts of them; but I learn from an intercepted

letter from Gen. Drouet to Gen. Clapartede, that this division has been ordered to take a position at Guarda. Their advanced guard broke up from the neighbourhood of Trancoso in the night of the 3d inst. There has been no alteration in the position of the Enemy's army since I last addressed you, excepting that Gen. Drouet's head-quarters have been fixed at Leyria with the troops which joined with him. The Enemy continue to construct boats in the Zézere; and have shewn much jealousy of the measures adopted by our troops on the left of the Tagus to command by their fire the communication between the Zézere and the Tagus. I have now to inform you that Martial Mortier arrived at Ronquillo, with a division of the corps under his command, on the 3d inst. He has since continued to advance into Estremadura, having formed a junction with the division which had been at Guadalcanal, under the command of Gen. Girard, and I am concerned to add, that I have just learnt that he obtained possession of Merida, and of the bridge over the Guadiana at that place, on the evening of the 8th inst. The Spanish troops having retired. They have left Gen. Ballasteros's division on their left flank, between Xeres de los Cavallos and Olivenza, with his communication open with Badajos; and it is reported that Mortier's corps is followed by other troops.

WELLINGTON.

[This Gazette also contains an account of the capture of the Danish privateer Restorateur, of six 12-pounders and 19 men, by the Gallant gun-vessel, Lieut. Crow.]

Admiralty-office, Feb. 5. Vice Admiral Campbell has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a letter from Capt. Digby, of the Theban, giving an account of the boats of that ship having, on the 3d inst. under the directions of Lieut. Meynell, and supported by the Skylark sloop, brought out, in a very gallant manner, a merchant brig, from on shore under two of the Enemy's batteries near Dieppe.—And also a letter from Lieut. Gedge, commanding the Locust gun-vessel, giving an account of his having, on the 26th of last month, captured, close to Dunkirk, a French national armed vessel, carrying two long 12-pounders with small arms.

Downing-street, Feb. 6. Extract of a Dispatch received by Earl Liverpool from Lieut.-Gen. Lord Viscount Wellington.

Cartaxo, Jan. 12.

Since the Enemy obtained possession of the bridge over the Guadiana, at Merida,

rida, the accounts of their progress have been so contradictory, that I am not enabled to form an opinion of their designs or numbers. When Gen. Mendizabel retired across the Guadiana, he threw a small corps of about 3000 infantry into Olivenza, which place was but ill supplied with provisions and stores. A body of infantry, which at times have been stated to be 4000, and at others 7000, with about 1500 cavalry, have blockaded Olivenza. There has been no alteration in the position of the Enemy's troops in front of this army. I imagine that Gen. Claparede has not received the orders from Gen. Drouet to take up his position upon Guarda, of which I reported to your Lordship in my last dispatch that we had intercepted the duplicate. He attacked Gen. Silveira with the advanced guard of his division, near Trancoso, at the Ponte d'Albade, on the 30th ult. and obliged him to retire with some loss. Lieutenant M'Bean of the 24th regt. was wounded in this affair. Gen. Claparede attacked Gen. Silveira again with the advanced guard of his division, at Villa du Ponte, on the 11th inst. and obliged him to retire, but without material loss, excepting that of Major Cooksey, of the 24th Portuguese Regiment, who was unfortunately killed, and the officer commanding the 1st brigade of Portuguese Militia wounded. Gen. Bacellar, who commands in the North, has moved the divisions commanded by Gen. Miller and Col. Wilson upon the flank and rear of the Enemy, which it is expected will check this movement, and oblige him to fall back again towards the frontier. A part of Claparede's division was still at Pinhel.

Copy of a Dispatch received by the Earl of Liverpool, from Lieut.-gen. Visc. Wellington, dated Cartazo, Jan. 26.

My Lord,—The Enemy has continued the blockade of Olivenza, and obtained possession of that place, either on the 22d or 23d inst. Notwithstanding the positive assertions, that a large body had crossed the Bridge of Merida on the 9th, it does not appear that the French have yet had any large body on the right of the Guadiana. They have a train of six 24-pounders, and other ordnance of large calibre, and a large quantity of stores and carriages, on the left of the Guadiana; but it is not yet considered decided that they propose to attack Badajoz. I am concerned to have to report to your Lordship, that the Marquis de la Romana died in this town, on the 23d inst. after a short illness. His talents, his virtues, and his patriotism,

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were well known to his Majesty's Government. In him the Spanish Army has lost the brightest ornament; his Country, their most upright Patriot; and the World the most strenuous and zealous defender of the cause in which we are engaged; and I shall always acknowledge with gratitude, the assistance which I received from him, as well by his operations, as by his counsel, since he had been joined with this army. Upon receiving accounts of the movements of the French troops in Estremadura, of the difficulties experienced in the relief of Olivenza, and of the possibility that Badajoz might be attacked, he ordered the Spanish troops which had been joined to us, to march towards the frontier; they commenced their march on the 20th inst. Gen. Mendizabel has since ordered them to halt on the road. Since I addressed your Lordship on the 19th inst. I have received the detailed accounts of Gen. Silveira's affairs with the Enemy in Upper Beira. In the affair at the Ponte d'Albade, on the 30th December, which was the most serious, and in which the greatest loss was sustained, the General attacked the French, and was repulsed. In the last affair of the 11th inst. the French attacked Gen. Silveira at Villa de Pont; and he was obliged to retire upon Lamego. He was followed by the French division, and was obliged to evacuate Lamego, and to retire across the Douro on the 13th inst. Gen. Bacellar then took up a position on the Pavia, on the Enemy's left flank, while Col. Wilson was upon their rear at Castro Dairo, and Gen. Silveira prevented them from crossing the Douro. These positions appear to have induced Gen. Claparede to retire again; as I have heard, from another channel, of his arrival at Trancoso. The Enemy have made no material alteration in their position in front of this army since I last addressed your Lordship. They appear still to entertain a great jealousy of all our movements on the left of the Tagus, and they have recently removed some of the boats which were in the Zezere. They detached a body of 2000 men from the rear of their army into Lower Beira, on the 22d inst. apparently to escort a courier towards the frontier. They drove our picquets through the town of Rio Mayor on the 19th inst. with a strong body of cavalry and infantry; but retired again immediately. It is reported that Gen. Junot was wounded on this occasion. Our light detachments, under the Hon. Capt. Cocks, of the 16th Light Dragoons, and others, still continue their operations with success, and send

send in many prisoners. My last accounts from Cadix are of the 18th inst. I have, &c. WELLINGTON.

[This Gazette also contains a Dispatch from Capt. Rogers, of the Kent, dated off Palamos Bay, Dec. 15, in which he states that, having determined to attempt the destruction of the convoy at Palamos, laden with provisions, in order to deprive Barcelona and the French army of the supplies which it would otherwise convey to them; he formed a plan of attack, which Capt. Fane volunteered to carry into execution, having under his command 350 seamen, 250 marines, and two field pieces. About one o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th, this small detachment was landed on the beach, under cover of the Sparrow-hawk and Minstrel sloops, the Enemy having posted themselves in the town; soon after, our men moved forward to take the town and batteries in the rear, when the Enemy withdrew to a windmill on a hill, where they remained almost quiet spectators of our people taking possession of the batteries and vessels in the Mole. The mortars and cannon were spiked, and thrown from the heights into the sea; the magazine blown up; the whole of the vessels burnt and totally destroyed, save two, which were brought out; in short, the object had succeeded to admiration, and at this time with the loss of no more than four or five men from occasional skirmishing; but in withdrawing our post from a hill, which we occupied to keep the enemy in check until the batteries and vessels were destroyed, our people retired with some disorder, which encouraged the Enemy, who had received a reinforcement from St. Felice, to advance upon them, and, by some unhappy fatality, instead of directing their retreat to the beach where the Cambrian, Sparrow-hawk, and Minstrel lay to cover their embarkation, the brave but thoughtless and unfortunate men came through the town down to the Mole; the Enemy immediately occupied the walls and houses, from which they kept up a severe fire upon the boats crowded with men, and dastardly fired upon and killed several who had been left on the Mole, and were endeavouring to swim to the boats. Capt. Fane was at the Mole, giving directions to destroy the vessels, when our men were withdrawn from the post on the hill, where he remained with firmness, and is amongst the missing; but satisfactory accounts have been received that he is well. Capt. Rogers particularly mentions the good conduct of Capt. Pringle of the Sparrow-hawk, Capt. Campbell of

the Minstrel, and Lieut. Conolly of the Cambrian, who commanded that ship in the absence of Capt. Fane. The convoy consisted of 8 merchantmen, and 3 small ships of war.]

Admiralty-office, Feb. 9. Admiral Lord Gambier has transmitted to J. W. Croker, esq. a Letter from Capt. Bedford, Captain of the Fleet under his Lordship's command, reporting the capture, by his Majesty's ship Rhin, of the Brecauteur French letter of marque, of 16 guns and 52 men.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 13. This Gazette contains a Dispatch from Vice-Admiral Bertie, Commander-in-Chief of all the vessels at the Cape of Good Hope, with inclosures from Commodore Rowley and Capt. Gordon. The Dispatch of Admiral Bertie, which is dated *Africaine*, Isle of Bourbon, Oct. 13, refers to the late gallant but unfortunate attack on the Isle de Passé, the details of which have already been published. The Admiral observes, that the momentary superiority obtained by the Enemy in consequence of that unfortunate event, had been promptly and decisively crushed by the zeal, skill, and intrepidity of Capt. Rowley, of the *Boadicea*, who, left alone, and unsupported but by the never-failing energies and resources of his native and intelligent mind, in a few hours not only retook his Majesty's ships *Africaine* and *Ceylon*, but captured also the largest frigate possessed by the Enemy in the Indian seas, and had thus restored the British naval pre-eminence in that quarter. To the gallant Corbett of the *Africaine*, whose meritorious eagerness to check the triumph of an exulting Enemy impelled him to an unequal contest, in which he nobly fell, the Admiral pays a just tribute of praise. The capture of the *Ceylon* and *Wyndham* Indian ships, by the Enemy, is also noticed.—The first Dispatch from Capt. Rowley, which is dated Paul's Road, Sept. 21, notices his having been chased off the Isle of France.—The second Dispatch relates that the *Boadicea*, in company with the *Other* sloop and *Staunch* gun-brig, sailed to attack the *Astrea* and *Iphigenia* frigates, then in the offing, and that, being joined during the chase by the *Africaine*, the latter, by her superior sailing, closed with the Enemy; and, becoming unmanageable under the fire of both ships, was, after a gallant contest, compelled to strike, the *Boadicea* being prevented by light and variable winds from affording her the least assistance. The *Africaine* had 36 killed, and 71 wounded, including Capt. Corbett among the former.

Boadicea,

*Boadicea, St. Paul's Road,
Isle of Bourbon, Sept. 21.*

Sir, I have the honour to inform you, that, after having anchored in this Bay, on the morning of the 18th Sept. I discovered, soon after, three sail in the offing, two of which appeared to have suffered in their masts and rigging. I immediately weighed anchor in company with the Otter-sloop and Staunch gun-brig, but from light winds was unable, for some hours, to clear the bay, at which period the ships were nearly out of sight. The Boadicea, having the advantage of a fresh breeze, neared the Enemy; one of them, which had a crippled frigate in tow, cast her off, and made all sail away from us; the third bore up under her courses (having lost her topmasts) to protect the other, which enabled us to close with her; we soon ran her alongside, and after a short but close action, having lost nine killed and 15 wounded, she struck to the Boadicea, and proved to be the French imperial frigate Venus of 44 guns, with a complement, on leaving port, of 380 men, commanded by Commodore Hamelin, senior officer of the French squadron in India, victualled and stored for six months.—She had, in the early part of the morning, in company with the Victor corvette, captured, after a most gallant defence, his Majesty's ship Ceylon, commanded by Capt. Gordon, having on board Gen. Abercromby and his staff, bound for this Island. I made the signal for the Otter to take possession of the Ceylon, while we took the Venus in tow, and they are both arrived in these roads, where I trust we shall, in a few days, have them and the Africaine in a state for service, which will again restore us to our accustomed ascendancy in these seas, Col. Keating having, with that zeal he has manifested on every occasion, offered to complete their complements from the force under his command. It is with much satisfaction I have again to call your attention to the gallantry and zeal manifested by my officers and ship's company in presence of the Enemy; to which I have also to add that of Lieut. Ramsay of the 86th, with his detachment doing duty on board.—To Lieut. Langhorne I feel much indebted for his able assistance, in taking charge of and conducting into port the Africaine and La Venus; and beg you will have the goodness to recommend him to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.—I think it my duty to mention the active zeal shewn by Capt. Tomkinson, of the Otter, and Lieut. Strut, commander of the Staunch gun-brig, both on the present service, and on those in which we have lately been engaged; the latter is

an Officer of long service, whose merits being well known to you, renders it unnecessary for me to recommend him to your notice.

JOSHUA ROWLEY.

The Dispatch from Capt. Gordon, of the Ceylon, gives the particulars of a well-fought action with the Venus French frigate and Victor corvette, on the 17th Sept. off Port Louis, until the Ceylon, being dismasted and quite unmanageable, was obliged to strike.—Capt. Gordon bestows great praise upon Capt. Ross, of the 69th Regt. and his detachment who acted as marines.

Vice-Adm. Campbell has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a letter from Capt. Dickens, of his Majesty's sloop the Zephyr, giving an account of his having, on the 8th inst. captured the Victoire French lugger privateer, of 16 guns and 68 men.

The Gazette contains Proclamations for prohibiting the exportation of Naval and Military Stores for six months; also for the importation of Hides; and also for continuing the Bounty to Seamen.

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, Feb. 13.

This *Gazette Extraordinary* contains an extract of a Dispatch from R. T. Farquhar, Esq. dated Port Louis, Isle of France, Dec. 7.—Mr. F. announces that he had assumed the Government of the Isle of France, by virtue of a commission from the Governor-General of India, and states the inhabitants to be tranquil and well disposed*.

Admiral Bertie's Dispatch is dated Dec. 6, and merely states that the Expedition destined to act against the Isle of France, had assembled at Rodriguez by the 22d Nov. with the exception of the troops from the Cape, which did not join at all: That on the 25th, the fleet, consisting of 70 sail, anchored in Grande Baye, 12 miles to windward of Port Louis, and having disembarked the troops, artillery, &c. advanced along-shore, keeping up a constant communication. On the 2d Dec. Gen. Decaen proposed a Capitulation, which was signed on the following morning—The Admiral warmly praises the conduct of Capt. Beaver, of the Nisus; of Capt. Patterson of the Hesper; Lieut. B. Street, commanding the armed vessel Emma; and Lieut. E. Lloyd, volunteer.

A List of Ships and Vessels of War present at and assisting in the Capture of the Isle of France.—Africaine, Capt. Graham,

* The Isle of France is about 21 miles broad, and 33 long. The Abbe Raynal says of this island, "What a misfortune for France should she suffer herself to be deprived of it!"

acting

acting, Vice-Adm. Bertie; Illustrious, Broughton; Boadicea, Rowley; Nisus, Beaver; Cornwallis, Camfield; Clorinde, Briggs; Cornelia, Edgell; Doris, Lye; Nereide, Henderson, acting; Psyche, Edgerumbe; Ceylon, Tomkinson, acting; Hesper, Paterson; Hecate, Rennie, acting; Elipse, Lynne, acting; Emma, Government armed ship, Capt. Street, acting; Staunich gun-brig, Lieut. Craig, acting; Egremont, Government sloop, Lieut. Forder; Farquhar, Mr. Hervey, midshipman; Mouche —; Phoebe, Capt. Hillyer; and Acteon, Viscount Neville.

By the Capitulation, the land and sea forces, officers, subalterns, and privates, are to retain their effects and baggage—not to be considered prisoners of war—but to be conveyed at British expence, with their families, to some port in European France. Private property to be respected, and the inhabitants maintained in their religion, customs, and laws.

The following is a List of vessels found at Port Napoleon:—Frigates: *La Minerve*, 52 guns; *La Bellone*, 48; *L'As-tree* and *La Manchee*, 44's: *Iphigenia* and *Nereide*, 36; *Le Victor* sloop, 22; *L'Entreprenant*, and another brig, 22; *Charlton*, *Ceylon*, and *United Kingdom*, English East-Indiamen; 28 merchant vessels of various burdens, from 150 to 1000 tons; besides five gun-brigs.—This Gazette concludes with two General Orders, issued by Major-gen. Abercromby, acknowledging the services of the 19th and 22d regiments; of the detachment of seamen, commanded by Capt. Montague; and of Captains Beaver, Briggs, Lye, and Street. A General Memorandum by Admiral Bertie congratulates the officers and crews of the squadron in the successful issue of the attack, and thanks them for their exertions.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

A Dispatch, of which the following is an Extract, has been received from the Hon. Major-Gen. Abercromby by the Earl of Liverpool, dated Port Louis, Isle of France, Dec. 7, 1810.

[The introductory Dispatch of Gen. Abercromby states the surrender by capitulation, of the Isle of France, on the 3d Dec. to the united force under the command of Vice-Adm. Bertie and himself, mentions his having placed Mr. Farquhar in charge of the Government by desire of Lord Minto; and refers to his Aide-de-Camp, Capt. Hewitt, and the following Dispatch, addressed to the Governor-General of India, for farther particulars.]

To the Rt. Hon. Gilbert Lord Minto, &c. &c.

My Lord,—I had the honour to inform your Lordship in my Dispatch of the 31st ult. that, although the divisions

from Bengal and the Cape of Good Hope had not arrived at the rendezvous, it had been determined that the fleet should proceed to sea on the following morning, as from the advanced season of the year, and the threatening appearance of the weather, the ships could no longer be considered secure in their anchorage at Rodriguez; and I did myself the honour to state to your Lordship, the measures which it was my intention to pursue, even if we should still be disappointed in not being joined by so large a part of the armament.—Early on the morning of the 22d, Vice Admiral Bertie received a communication from Capt. Broughton, of H. M. S. *Illustrious*, announcing his arrival off the island with the convey from Bengal. The fleet weighed at day-light, as had been originally arranged; and in the course of that day, a junction having been formed with this division, the fleet bore up for the Isle of France. The greatest obstacles opposed to an attack on this island with a considerable force, have invariably been considered to depend on the difficulty of effecting a landing, from the reefs which surround every part of the coast, and the supposed impossibility of being able to find anchorage for a fleet of transports.—These difficulties were fortunately removed by the indefatigable exertions of Commodore Rowley, assisted by Lieut. Street, of the *Staunich* gun-brig, Lieut. Blackiston, of the *Madras* Engineers, and the Masters of H. M. ships *Africaine* and *Boadicea*. Every part of the leeward side of the island was minutely examined and sounded; and it was discovered that a fleet might anchor in the narrow passage, formed by the small island of the Gunners' Coin and the main land; and that at this spot there were openings through the reef, which would admit several boats to enter abreast. These obvious advantages fixed my determination, although I regretted that circumstances would not allow of the disembarkation being effected at a shorter distance from Port Louis. Owing to light and baffling winds, the fleet did not arrive in sight of the island until the 28th; and it was the morning of the following day before any of the ships came to an anchor.—Every arrangement for the disembarkation having been previously made, the First Division, consisting of the Reserve, the Grenadier Company of the 59th Regt. with two 6-pounders, and two howitzers, under command of Major-Gen. Warde, effected a landing in the Bay of Mapon, without the smallest opposition, the Enemy having retired from Fort Marlacri, situated at the head of Grand Bay, and the nearest port to us which they occupied.—An arm as a sufficient part of the European force

force had been formed, it became necessary to move forward, as the first five miles of the road lay through a very thick wood; which made it an object of the utmost importance, not to give the Enemy time to occupy it.

Lieut.-col. Smyth having been left with his brigade to cover the landing-place, with orders to follow next morning, the column marched about four o'clock, and succeeded in gaining the more open country, without any efforts having been made by the Enemy to retard our progress, a few shot only having been fired by a small picket, by which Lieut.-col. Keating, Lieut. Ash of his Majesty's 12th regt. and a few men of the advanced guard, were wounded. Having halted for a few hours during the night, the army again moved forward before day light, with the intention of not halting till arrived before Port Louis; but the troops having become extremely exhausted, not only from the exertion which they had already made, but from having been almost totally deprived of water, of which this part of the country is destitute, I was compelled to take up a position at Moulin à Poudre, about five miles short of the town.—Early the next morning Lieut.-col. McLeod, with his brigade, was detached to seize the batteries at Tombeau and Tortue, and open a communication with the fleet, as it had been previously arranged that we were to draw our supplies from these two points.—The main body of the army, soon after it had moved off its ground, was attacked by a corps of the Enemy, who, with several field-pieces, had taken a strong position, very favourable for attempting to make an impression on the head of the column, as it shewed itself at the end of a narrow road, with a thick wood on each flank. The European flank battalions, which formed the advanced guard, under the command of Lieut.-col. Campbell, of the 33d regt. and under the general direction of Gen. Warde, formed with as much regularity as the bad and broken ground would admit of, charged the Enemy with the greatest spirit, and compelled him to retire with the loss of his guns, and many killed and wounded. This advantage was gained by the fall of Lieut.-col. Campbell, a most excellent and valuable officer, as well as Major O'Keefe of the 12th regt. whom I have also every reason sincerely to regret.—In the course of the forenoon the army occupied a position in front of the Enemy's lines, just beyond the range of cannon-shot. On the following morning, while I was employed in making arrangements for detaching a corps to the Southern side of the town, and placing myself in a situation to

make a general attack, Gen. De Caen proposed to capitulate. Many of the articles appeared to Vice-Adm. Bertie and myself to be perfectly inadmissible; but the French Governor having, in the course of the same day, acceded to our terms, a Capitulation for the surrender of this colony and its dependencies was finally concluded.

Your Lordship will perceive that the Capitulation is in strict conformity with the spirit of your instructions, with the single exception that the garrison is not to be made prisoners of war.—Although the determined courage and high state of discipline of the army which your Lordship has done me the honour to place under my command, could leave not the smallest doubt in my mind in respect to the issue of an attack upon the town, I was nevertheless prevailed upon to acquiesce in this indulgence being granted to the Enemy, from the desire of sparing the lives of many brave officers and soldiers, out of regard to the interests of the inhabitants of this island, having long laboured under the most degrading misery and oppression (and knowing confidentially your Lordship's farther views in regard to this army), added to the late period of the season, when every hour became valuable; I considered these to be motives of much more national importance, than any injury that could arise from a small body of troops, at so remote a distance from Europe, being permitted to return to their own country free from any engagement.—In every other particular, we have gained all which could have been acquired, if the town had been carried by assault.

[Major-Gen. Abercromby then praises, in the warmest terms, the cheerfulness and patience with which the officers and men submitted to many privations, not being able to procure a sufficient supply of water for 24 hours.—Appropriate acknowledgments are also made to Lieut.-cols. Picton, Gibbs, Kelso, Keating, McLeod, and Smyth, who commanded the different brigades; to Dr. Harris, the superintending surgeon, and the Medical staff in general; to Major Caldwell, of the Madras Engineers, who is particularly recommended for promotion; and to Major-Gen. Warde, who animated the soldiers by his personal example. The Major-General also declares, that the utmost harmony and cordiality existed between the army and navy, and that every assistance was afforded by Vice-Adm. Bertie. He particularly notices the services of Capt. Beaver, of the Nisus frigate; and makes grateful acknowledgments to Capt. Briggs, of the *Clorinde*;

Clarinde; Capt. Lye of the Doris; Capt. Montague and Lieut. Lloyd, of the Africaine; and likewise the battalion of marines under Capt. Liardet. Lieut. M'Murdo, of the Bombay Est. is charged with the dispatches.]

(Signed) J. ABERCROMBY, Major-Gen.

Total Officers Killed: Lieut.-colonel Campbell, of the 33d, and Major O'Keefe, 12th regt.—Wounded: Lieut.-col. Keating, 56th; Major Taynton, Madras Artillery; Lieuts. Ashe and Keappock, 12th;

and Lieut. Jones, 34th, slightly.—Total Subalterns and Privates, 26 killed, 89 wounded, and 45 missing.

[Here follows a return of ordnance taken, of which the following is an abstract:—29 36-pounders, 81 24-pounders, 46 18-pounders, 22 12-pounders, and 81 mortars. Total ordnance, which is in excellent order, 209.—All the batteries are completely equipped with shot, ammunition, and every other requisite for service.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The Pope, it appears, has so far incurred the displeasure of Buonaparte, that the Office of his Holiness, reduced and confined as it has of late been rendered, will probably be altogether abolished. His Holiness, it seems, has issued a Brief, which Napoleon has most vengefully denounced; and all persons instrumental in its circulation are ordered to be punished as guilty of a crime tending to disturb the State by a civil war. This seeming death-blow, even to the spiritual authority of the Pope, it is not unlikely, may produce a most serious sensation, not only in the other Catholic countries of Europe, but in France itself.

The Parisian Board of Longitude has given the following statement, in round numbers, of the Population of the Empire for 1811, distinguishing the inhabitants by the language they speak, and excluding the military: the French language 27,916,000; Italian 4,922,000; Flemish or Dutch 4,411,000; German 4,100,000; Lower Britany 1,075,000.—Total inhabitants 42,424,000.

At the Lyceum, at Pau, a new system of artificial memory is taught, different from all preceding ones, and which, it is pretended, enables students, in three lessons, of two hours each, to undergo examinations in the most difficult and abstract sciences.

Buonaparte has decreed that all the penitentiary houses in Paris, for the reformation of Prostitutes, shall be placed under the protection of Madame, his mother.

The Moniteur contains a decree for calling out 80,000 of the Conscripts for the present year. The first detachments are to march from their respective departments on the 10th of April.

Buonaparte is indefatigable in his exertions to collect marines to equip his squadrons. A corps of 1200 seamen, obtained in the different ports of Italy, lately passed through Leige, as was understood, for Antwerp. They were said

to be *volunteers*, but were nevertheless escorted by 150 horse and 300 foot soldiers.

We have fresh proofs of Buonaparte's hostility to the diffusion of political knowledge. It appears, that he has lately been employed in issuing decrees and ordinances limiting the public press in France, and regulating booksellers' shops in Holland. In the latter country we find, that all Dramatic Societies are shut up, as being injurious to the interests of the National Theatres.

SWITZERLAND.

The Decree for uniting the Valais, under the name of the Department of the Simplon, to the French Empire, has been productive of much bloodshed. The inhabitants, who enjoyed peculiar privileges, and who relied on the faith of former engagements, expressed great dissatisfaction on its being communicated to them; and requested permission of Gen. Count Cæsar Berthier, the Emperor's commissary, to suspend its execution until they should send a deputation to Paris. Berthier told them, that his orders were peremptory, and that he dared not disobey. The Decree was accordingly carried into execution. On the 3d Dec. intelligence was transmitted from Paris, that the Deputies had been put under arrest. The populace immediately collected at Sion, before the residence of Berthier, who, finding it impossible to divert their indignation, desired the troops to charge and disperse them. Before this order, however, could be effected, he was brought to the ground by a stone, and the troops, in attempting to punish this insult, were repulsed by the populace, with a loss of 20 killed and wounded on both sides. The flame of insurrection rapidly extended to Martigny and Leuch, and many excesses were committed. Troops were at length collected from the neighbouring departments. The bridges had been broken down, and many of the insurgents at Sion had arms. It was not until the 6th that a body of about 1,400 were

were attacked in an advantageous position near the Rhine. They were thrown into confusion at the first charge, and fled; near 300 were put to the sword, twice that number wounded, and the prisons at the different places filled with the guilty.—The letters state, that the Conscription law would be immediately put into force, and all the males between the ages of 16 and 40 sent off to the army.

ITALY.

The Academy of Della Crusca, at Florence, has been re-established by a French decree, dated in January. It is to be composed of 12 Members, named by the Emperor, and of 20 Associates. The Members are particularly charged with the revision of the Dictionary of the Italian Language, the conservation of the purity of the tongue, and the examination of works presented for the prizes given by former degrees.

Seignor Guidotti, Professor of Chemistry at Parma, has successfully cultivated the Woad plant for two years, and has obtained from it, for the use of dyers, an immense quantity of seed. He has likewise succeeded in extracting from it a quantity of Indigo.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

A late *Moniteur* contained a report of the military operations in different parts of Spain; by which we are sorry to find that the important post of Tortoso (so commandingly situated near the mouth of the Ebro) has fallen, after a vigorous siege of thirteen days open trenches. Its garrison, consisting of 9500 men, are prisoners of war; and, in consequence of this event, the Enemy immediately marched to invest Tarragona.—The failure of a small English expedition sent against Palamos, a small port to the Eastward of Barcelona, is also stated in this report. It is said to have consisted of 1400 English, who landed from two ships of the line, a frigate, and two other vessels; and the result, according to the Enemy's statement, was, that we lost 800 men killed, and 150 taken prisoners; among the latter of whom are Captain Fane, of the Navy, and several Midshipmen. This affair is stated to have taken place on the 13th of December.—The official report of the operations in Spain concludes with saying, that the spirit of insurrection is nearly extinct, and that: "the inhabitants call loudly for being united to the French Empire." [It is not unusual for Buonaparte to announce projects of the greatest importance in this incidental manner.]

PROCLAMATION OF THE SPANISH CORTES.

Know that in the Cortes general and extraordinary, assembled in the Royal

Isle of Leon, it has been resolved and decreed as follows:—

"The Cortes general and extraordinary, in conformity with their decree of the 24th of December of last year, in which they declare null and void the renunciations made at Bayonne by the legitimate King of Spain and the Indies Sir D. Fernando VII. not only from his want of liberty, but from want of the essential and indispensable circumstance, the consent of the Nation, declare that they will not acknowledge, but will hold for null and of no effect, every act, treaty, convention or transaction, of whatsoever kind or nature they may have been, authorised by the King while he remains in the state of oppression and deprivation of liberty in which he now is, whether in the country of the Enemy or within Spain, while his Royal Person is surrounded by the arms, and under direct or indirect influence of the Usurper of his Crown; as the Nation will never consider him as free, nor render him obedience, until it shall see him in the midst of his faithful subjects, and in the bosom of the National Congress which now exists, or hereafter may exist, in the Government formed by the Cortes. They declare, at the same time, that every contravention of this decree shall be considered by the Nation an act hostile to the country, and the offender shall be amenable to all the rigour of the laws. And, finally, the Cortes declare, that the generous Nation whom they represent will never lay down its arms, nor listen to any proposition for accommodation, of whatever kind it may be, which shall not be preceded by the total evacuation of Spain by the troops which so unjustly have invaded them; since the Cortes, as well as the whole Nation, are resolved to fight incessantly till they have secured the holy Religion of their ancestors, the liberty of their beloved Monarch, and the absolute independence and integrity of the Monarchy. The Council of Regency, that this may be known and punctually observed throughout the whole extent of the Spanish dominions, shall cause this to be printed, published, and circulated.

"ALONZO CANEDO, President.

"J. MARTINES, } Secretaries.
"J. AZNAREZ, }

"Isle of Leon, Jan. 1, 1811."

GERMANY.

The phenomenon of a thunder-storm on Christmas-day was not confined to this Country, but was experienced at several places in Germany, and followed by so dreadful a gale of wind, that at Frankfort, Nersheim, &c. many churches and houses were blown down, and the heavy

heavy laden waggons on the public roads overturned.

Banks of the Maine, Jan. 30. The States which compose the Confederation of the Rhine contain 5,703 square leagues, with a population of 14,935,265 souls. The contingent to be furnished by the Kings, Grand Dukes, Dukes, and Princes (in all 39), is 118,682 men.

Cassel, Feb. 4. The Jews now enjoy all the civil rights which the liberality of the Emperor Napoleon has granted them in France. They form part of the National Guard which has been established here: the guard of the King contains many officers of that nation; in the regiments which have been sent to Spain are many Jews, who are distinguished by their bravery, and who have been promoted in recompence for their services. The artists and mechanics in this city take Israelitish apprentices, and the merchants of that nation are now permitted to buy houses and estates. The number of Jews in the Kingdom of Westphalia, including the Country of Hanover, is reckoned at 18,000; they have a well-organised Consistory, and many charitable institutions for educating poor children. M. Jacobson is President of the Consistory.

RUSSIA.

A Russian General is said to have been arrested at Petersburg, and thrown into confinement, on the charge of having traitorously disclosed to Caulincourt, the French Minister, the strength, positions, and resources of the Russian military.

SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

The slightest intercourse between England and Sweden is sufficient to excite Buonaparte's anger, and to awaken the activity of his agents. The French Consul at Gottenburgh recently transmitted a memorial to M. Alguier, at Stockholm, complaining that Count Rosser, the Governor of the former place, connived at a clandestine intercourse between the British shipping at that port, and implicating the custom-house officers in this charge. The Court ordered the allegations to be inquired into; but, though they were declared to be unfounded, it was deemed necessary to make some sacrifice, and Count Rosser has been recalled.

Letters from Stockholm notice the arrival of a courier in that Capital from Paris, with a peremptory order for the return of all the Officers in the suite of the Crown Prince. The Swedes are apprehensive, from the nature of this mandate, that Bernadotte has incurred the displeasure of the French Ruler.

Letters from Sweden of the 15th inst. hold out an expectation of an early assembly of the States of Sweden, to discuss some important business which will be laid before them. Other letters say, that Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, are at length convinced of the ruinous tendency of the measures which they have been pursuing, and that they only wait a favourable opportunity to restore commerce to its usual channels.

By communications from Copenhagen of the 12th instant has been received a copy of a Danish Decree, of so favourable a nature, as fully to justify the belief that a change has taken place in the sentiments of the Court of Denmark:

1. All Swedish vessels, detained on account of the bill of sale not being on board, shall be released without farther process.—2. Every Swedish vessel, detained merely because her destination was an English port, but which is furnished with documents from the Swedish Government, as well as Swedish vessels now returning from England, laden with salt, or which are returning in ballast, shall neither be detained, nor condemned.—3. Swedish vessels, which sailed for England before the declaration of war was known at the Swedish port from whence the vessel was dispatched, cannot be detained, much less condemned.—4. A Swedish vessel cannot be condemned merely for having used an English licence.—5. Swedish vessels, suspected of having availed themselves of English convoys, cannot be condemned without proofs the most incontestible.

TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople of the 8th ult. received at Vienna, mention, that an attempt was made on the 26th of December, by the Russians, to surprise the fortified town of Varna. An inferior officer, who guarded the Sally-port, won by the liberal offers of the enemy, undertook to introduce a chosen body of men into the heart of the town. This perfidious act was to have been completed on the 26th. Fortunately, the officer was suspected, his design developed, and he was compelled, under threats of being impaled, to proceed in the execution of his design. Accordingly, at the appointed hour, 300 picked men silently advanced to the Sally-port, and were followed at a distance by a numerous corps, who awaited a fixed signal. The detachment, immediately on its entrance, was cut to pieces; and their companions advancing under the walls, the Governor ordered a sortie; when the Enemy, being overwhelmed by numbers, and disordered by the nature of the ground, had 1500 slain, and 600 made

made prisoners, besides the loss of colours, &c.

ASIA.

Some English prisoners of war from Java, arrived in the East Indies, report that General Daendels, the Governor-General at Batavia, had brought the Dutch officer who surrendered Amboyna to a Court-Martial; by which he was sentenced to be shot. The sentence had been carried into execution by the order of Daendels. The other officers who were considered as sharing in the disgrace of the surrender of Amboyna, but who prudently kept out of reach of the Gallo-Batavian Government, have been declared infamous; their names attached to the galleys; and the General has set a premium of 1000 to 3000 dollars on the head of every one of them.

CAPTURE OF BANDA.

We have the pleasure of announcing the surrender of the island of Banda to the British, without the loss of a single man.—The official dispatches of the capture will be inserted in the Gazette Intelligence, in a subsequent number.

AMERICA.

American Papers to the 28th, contain intelligence from Mexico, that a most sanguinary battle took place in November; in which the insurgents were completely defeated, and the authority of Ferdinand VII. was restored.—The loss of the insurgents is estimated at between 6000 and 7000 killed and taken.

Accounts from the Caracacs, *vid* Trinidad, state, that after the massacre which took place at Quito, on the 2d of August last, another sanguinary scene took place. The nobility of the country were invited to assemble, in order to celebrate the suppression of the conspiracy. As soon, however, as they were assembled in the Town-house, they were to a man treacherously shot by the military. The troops were then let loose upon the inhabitants, whom they butchered to the number of some hundreds. The Viceroy of Santa Fe, who was a chief instigator in this cruel transaction, was soon after apprehended, tried, and executed.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop and Bishops of the United States of America have signed a Protest against the treatment received by the Pope, and the aggressions committed upon the Holy See; and, at the same time, ordered a Form of Prayer to be offered up, for the deliverance of his Holiness from the power of his enemies.

IRELAND.

Jan. 8. A most daring attempt was made by a party of country people at Gavr. Mac. February, 1811.

Clonderlaw Bay to take possession of the American ship *Romulus* on this night. They assembled at about ten in the evening to the amount of between two and three hundred, and commenced a firing of musketry, which they kept up at intervals for three hours; when, finding a steady resistance from the crew and guard of yeomanry, which had been put in the vessel on her first going ashore, they retired. The shot they fired appeared to be cut from square bars of lead, about half an inch diameter. One of these miscreants dropped, and was carried away by his companions.

Jan. 10. A party of the Wexford Militia, consisting of a corporal and four men, on their return after escorting a deserter from Clonmel to Fermoy, were attacked on their way to *Clogheen* by a multitude of country people, some of whom were provided with fire-arms, and the remainder furnished with cudgels, stones, &c. They instantly demanded the arms from the military, and proceeded to enforce their order with all their strength, when the soldiery were obliged, in self-defence, to fire on their assailants, of whom three were mortally wounded.

From the *Dublin Patriot* of 30th Jan.—Assassinating Committees are again in activity. In the course of last week several gentlemen received anonymous letters, threatening death, and desiring them to prepare for their fate. One gentleman seems to have disregarded the caution—he was waylaid on Sunday night in Gardiner street, attacked by a posse, knocked down, and when on the ground, a carbine, loaded with several balls, was fired at him. Two balls passed through his hat without injury to his person; a third wounded him in the head, but not mortally.

Dublin, Feb. 13.—Mr. Pole, Chief Secretary, has addressed a circular letter to every Sheriff and Magistrate in Ireland, giving directions for the arrest of all persons who shall be guilty of giving notice of the election and appointment of any representative, delegate, or manager, to act in an unlawful assembly, sitting in Dublin, calling itself the Catholic Committee. This measure has not been resisted, until the utmost necessity existed for its adoption; and until called for by every loyal man in Ireland, of every religious persuasion.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Jan. 19. Lacey, a farmer's son at Paul, in *Holiness*, of the name of Binning, while thrashing, having a loaded gun by him to shoot pigeons, just as he

was

was firing out of the barn at one, a young woman, his cousin, who lived in the family, passing the door received the whole contents of the piece in her head, which was literally blown to pieces.

Jan. 27. Lately, a nailor, of the name of Belpor, while in the act of carrying a bag of nails across the pavement into a hard-ware shop in *Derby*, slipped down, and one of the nails entering his head, he died in a few minutes.

Feb. 6. In one of the most violent hurricanes of wind, accompanied with rain, ever remembered at *Carlisle*, the walls of Messrs. Robson and Co's spinning-mill there, which was some time ago consumed by fire, were blown down with a tremendous crash.

Feb. 8. This night a fire broke out in a cottage at *Ramsbury*, Wilts, which consumed the same, and two houses adjoining; in one of which, occupied by a school-master, there were 40 boys in bed, but they were all saved, and very little of their clothes or books lost.

Feb. 9. The following melancholy accident happened a few days since at Cam, near *Dursley*: a man having a sharp clasp-knife in his hand, whilst in the act of preventing one of his children from taking hold of it, incautiously threw it from him, when it penetrated the temple of an infant lying in its mother's lap, and caused its death in a few hours.

Feb. 15. The Amethyst frigate, while lying at single anchor this night, at *Plymouth*, parted her cable in a heavy gale of wind, and drifted on the rocks under Mount Batten (near the spot where the *Pallas* was lost), where she now lies a complete wreck. Five of her boats were swamped, and 13 of her crew, including a midshipman named Harris, drowned. Most of her stores are expected to be saved.—A boat belonging to the transport *James*, in going to the relief of the Amethyst's crew, was upset, and all hands in her drowned.

A letter from *Plymouth* states, that the Monkey gun-boat, Lieut. Thomas Fitzgerald, has been lost off *Belleisle*, by striking on a rock; and that immediately after she had struck, Lieut. Fitzgerald ran to his cabin, and bringing his pistols on the deck, he shot the master, pilot, and then himself. Lieut. Fitzgerald bore the character of an amiable man, and was justly esteemed a brave and meritorious officer.

The Rev. Robert Bingham, the curate of *Maresfield* in *Surrey*, whose house we noticed in our last, p. 83, as having been burnt, has been committed to *Horsham* goal, on the charge of Arson. We forbear at present from detailing the particulars.

Oxford, already one of the most beautiful cities in the Empire, is about to

experience some very considerable improvements. A great number of indifferent houses belonging to, and in the vicinity of, *Christ's* and *Brasenose* Colleges, are, on the early expiration of the present leases, to be pulled down, and the streets are to be widened, &c.—It is also proposed to open a grand avenue to *Christ's* College, by throwing down the nest of dirty houses which at present obscure its front.

It appears that the light on the *Bell Rock*, is to be distinguished from all others by a new and ingenious device; the light being to appear alternately of a bright yellow and of a deep red colour, by means of coloured glass. From the great height of the building, and its prominent station, twelve miles advanced into the German Ocean, it is confidently expected that the light will, in ordinary weather, be visible at so great a distance, as greatly to assist in preventing the recurrence of such mistakes as have this winter happened, in what seafaring people term *Berwick Bay*. The tolling of the bell in misty weather is a happy addition.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The stables of Mr. Morrison, in the *Hampstead* Road, were consumed this morning together with two horses. The fire was occasioned by a candle dropping from a lantern.

Thursday, Jan. 31.

A boat-builder's at *Nine-Elms*, *Battersea*, was destroyed by fire this day.

Wednesday, Feb. 6.

This being the day appointed for swearing in the Prince of Wales as Regent, about a quarter before two o'clock, all the Dukes, and a very numerous assemblage of Privy Counsellors, met at *Carleton-House*. The whole of the magnificent suite of state apartments were opened, and the illustrious Persons were all ushered into the Gold Room (so called from the style of the ornaments.) Almost every Privy Councillor in town was present—and they were above an hundred in number.—A Message was brought from the Prince to the President of the Council, Earl Camden, desiring his attendance on the Prince in an adjoining room, according to the usual form, to communicate to him officially the return to the summons, &c. After his return, the Prince approached in grand procession, preceded by the Officers of his Council.—They passed through the room where the Privy Counsellors were assembled, through the Circular Drawing-room, into the Grand Saloon (a beautiful room in scarlet drapery, embellished with portraits of all the most distinguished

tinguished Admirals who have fought the battles that have given us the dominion over the seas); and here the Prince seated himself at the top of the table, his Royal Brothers and Cousin seating themselves on each hand according to seniority, and all the Officers of his Household, not Privy Councillors, ranging themselves on each side of the entrance to the Saloon.—The Prince then spoke to the following effect:—"My Lords, I understand that by the Act passed by the Parliament appointing me Regent of the United Kingdom, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, I am required to take certain oaths, and to make a declaration before your Lordships, as prescribed by the said Act. I am now ready to take these oaths, and to make the declaration prescribed."—The Lord Privy Seal then rose, made his reverence, approached the Regent, and read from a parchment the oaths as follow:—"The Prince with an audible voice pronounced after him,—"I do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George. So help me God."—"I do solemnly promise and swear, that I will truly and faithfully execute the Office of Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, according to an Act of Parliament passed in the 51st year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, intituled, An Act, &c. and that I will administer, according to law the power and authority vested in me by virtue of the said Act; and that I will in all things, to the utmost of my power and ability, consult and maintain the safety, honour, and dignity of His Majesty, and the welfare of his people. So help me God."—And the Prince subscribed the two oaths.—The Lord President then presented to His Royal Highness the Declaration, mentioned in an Act made in the 30th year of King Charles II. intituled "An Act for the more effectual preserving the King's Person and Government, by disabling Papists from sitting in either House of Parliament," and which Declaration His Royal Highness audibly made, repeated, and subscribed. The Lord President signed first, and every one of the Privy Councillors in succession signed these instruments as witnesses, and the same were delivered into the hand of the Keeper of the Records.—The Lord President then approached the Regent, and had the honour to kiss his hand. The Royal Dukes followed, and afterwards the Archbishop of Canterbury; and all the rest, according to the order in which they sat at the long table, advanced to the chair on both sides. During the whole of this cere-

mony, His Royal Highness maintained the most dignified and graceful deportment; and there was not the slightest indication of partiality of behaviour to one set of men more than another. The ceremony being closed, a short Levee took place in the drawing-room, when His Royal Highness addressed himself to the circle; and afterwards he gave an audience to Mr. Perceval, who had the honour again of kissing his hand as First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The Lords of the Admiralty have directed Adm. Otway to distribute 500*l.* amongst those who so meritoriously exerted themselves in preserving the crews of the *Nymph* and *Pallas* frigates, lately wrecked on the coast near Dunbar.

Thursday, Feb. 12.

A fire broke out at Messrs. Craven and Bowman, sugar-bakers, in Church-lane, Whitechapel, which destroyed the same, together with the valuable stock.

Thursday, Feb. 14.

A fire broke out, about one A. M. in the premises of Mr. Sadler, tallow-chandler, in Vere-street, Clare-market, which burnt at first with great rapidity, but by timely assistance it was prevented from doing further mischief.

Friday, February 22.

The trial of Messrs. L. and J. Hunt, proprietors, &c. of *The Examiner* Newspaper, for a libel, came on in the Court of King's Bench. The libel was copied from a provincial print; and purposed to discuss the propriety of abolishing the degrading punishment of flogging the military, and cited many cases where 1000 lashes had been inflicted.—The Attorney-General contended that the object of the libel was to alienate the minds of the soldiers from the service of the Country.—Mr. Brougham (M. P.) defended his Clients in a luminous, argumentative, and eloquent speech; and cited the writings of Sir R. Wilson and others, who had used much stronger language on the subject of flogging the military than the author of the libel in question.—Lord Ellenborough, after stating the right of every Englishman to discuss topics of public importance, gave his opinion, that the publication in question was a libel.—The Jury, after retiring some time, requested permission to peruse the newspaper containing the libel, and after an absence of two hours, returned with a verdict, finding both defendants *not Guilty*.

Thursday, Feb. 28.

The Reports of the Physicians during the present month have continued invariably favourable to the hopes of His Majesty's perfect recovery.

SHERIFFS appointed by the PRINCE REGENT in Council for the Year 1811.
Bedfordsh.—J. Howell, of Market-street, esq.
Berkshire—William Wiseman Clarke, of Ardington, esq.
Buckinghamshire—William Bernard, of Nether Winchendon, esq.
Cambridge and Huntingdonsh.—Wm. Dunn Gardner, of Chatteris, esq.
Cheshire—Booth Grey, of Ashton Hayes, esq.
Cornwall—W. L. S. Trelawney, of Penquite, esq.
Cumberland—John Losh, of Woodside, esq.
Derbyshire—Godfrey Meynell, of Meynell Langley, esq.
Devonshire—A. Champenowne, of Dartington, esq.
Dorsetshire—Edw. Greathed, of Udden, esq.
Essex—Charles Smith, of Suttons, esq.
Gloucestersh.—Rob. Gordon, of Kemble, esq.
Hertfordshire—Phil. Jones, of Sugwas, esq.
Hertfordshire—Rob. Taylor, of Tolmer, esq.
Kent—Sir John Courtenay Honeywood, of Evington, bart.
Lancaster—S. C. Hilton, of Moston, esq.
Leicestershire—R. Norman, of Melton Mowbray, esq.
Lincolnshire—Sir John Trollope, of Casewick, bart.
Monmouthshire—Hugh Powell, of Llanvihangel, esq.
Norfolk—Charles Lucas, of Filby, esq.
Northamptonshire—Walter Strickland, of Brixworth Hall, esq.
Northumberland—Wm. Burrell, of Broomepark, esq.
Nottingham—Thomas Wright, of Norwood park, esq.
Oxon.—Sir John Reade, of Shipstone, bart.

Rutlandshire—The Hon. George Watson, of Rockingham Castle.
Shropshire—Geo. Brooke, of Haughton, esq.
Somersetsh.—John Leigh, of Comobay, esq.
Staffordsh.—Jas. Beach, of the Shaw, esq.
Southampton—Sir Robert Kingsmill, of S. d. monton, bart.
Suffolk—R. Pettward, of Finborough, esq.
Surrey—G. Tiltun, of West Hil, Wandsworth, esq.
Sussex—Wm. Dearling, of Donnington, esq.
Warwicksh.—F. Newdigate, of Arbury, esq.
Wiltsh.—Harry Biggs, of Stockton, esq.
Worcestersh.—T. Hawkes, of Dudley, esq.
Yorkshire—R. Watt, of Bishop Burton, esq.

SOUTH WALES.
Brecon—Walter Wilkins, jun. of Alexanders o. n. esq.
Carmarthensh.—Hamlyn Williams, of Edwinstord, esq.
Cardiganshire—William Brookes, of Nyari, esq.
Glamorgan—Sir R. Lynch Blosse, of Gabaiva, bart.
Pembrokeshire—Lewis Mathias, of Langwarren, esq.
Radnor—John Cheesment Severn, of Languenlo, esq.

NORTH WALES.
Anglesey—Hen. Williams, of Iearddur, esq.
Carnarvonsh.—Thomas Parry Jones Parry, of Madryn, esq.
Denbighshire—John Wynne, of Garthnuallio, esq.
Flintshire—Sir G. W. Prescott, of Ewloe, bt.
Merioneth—Hugh Reveley, of Bryn-gmin, esq.
Montgomeryshire—Edward Heyward, of Crooswood, esq.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

SPRING CIRCUIT.	MIDLAND.	NORFOLK.	HOME.	NORTHERN.	OXFORD.	WESTERN.
1811.	J. Ellenbro' B. Wood	L. C. Justice J. Grose	L. C. Baron J. Heath	B. Thomson L. Le Blanc	J. Lawrence B. Graham	J. Chambre J. Bayley
Sat. Mar. 2	Northampton					
Monday 4					Reading	Winchester
Wednes. 6					Oxford	
Thursday 7	Oakham					
Saturday 9	Linc. & City	Aylesbury		York & City	Glou. & City	New Sarum
Monday 11			Hertford			
Wednes. 13			Chelmsford			Dorchester
Thursday 14		Bedford			Monmouth	
Saturday 16	Nott. & town	Huntingdon				Exeter and [City]
Monday 18			Maidstone		Hereford	
Tuesday 19		Cambridge				
Thursday 21	Derby					
Saturday 23		Thetford		Lancaster	Shrewsbury	Launceston
Monday 25			Horsham			
Tuesday 26	Leic. & Bor.					
Wednes. 27			Croydon			
Thursday 28		Bury St. Ed.			Stafford	Taunton
Mond. Apr. 1	Coventry &					
Tuesday 2	[Warwick]				Wor. & City	

THEA.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE COMPANY,

AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE, STRAND.

Jan. 19. *The Bee-Hive*; a musical Farce, by Mr. Millingen. The music by Mr. Horn.

Jan. 31. *The Pleasant Boy*; an Opera, by Mr. Dimond, jun. The music by Mr. Kelly, with the exception of three manuscript pieces from Winter.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Feb. 2. Addison's Tragedy of "Cato" revived.

Feb. 5. *The Knight of Snowdon*; a Musical Drama, in three Acts. The plot of this piece is taken from Mr. Scott's celebrated poem of "The Lady of the Lake." The Dramatist has, however, deviated in some instances from the story of the poem. The music is composed by Mr. Bishop.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War-office, Jan. 28. Laurence Sullivan, esq. appointed Superintendent of Military Accounts, vice Thomas Dods, esq. resigned.

Carlton-house, Feb. 5. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent made the following appointments to his Household:

Sir Henry Hallford, bart. M.D. Physician in ordinary.

Major-gen. Turner, 3d Guards, Assistant Private Secretary; and

Gen. Wm. Keppel, Major-gen. Francis-Thomas Hammond, and Lieut.-col. Wm. Congreve, Equerries.

Foreign office, Feb. 15 Lord Wm. Bentinck, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Palermo.

Augustus-John Foster, esq. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. Wm. Wilson, M. A. of Queen's college, Oxford, Master of the Grammar-school at St. Bee's, Cumberland, vice Rev. John Barnes; deceased.

The Earl of Caithness, Postmaster-general for Scotland, vice Earl Grey, resigned.

Dr. Edward Collins, Physician to the Devon and Exeter Hospital, vice Dr. Parr, deceased.

Major Barclay, Private Secretary to the Commander in Chief.

Rev. John Breton, LL. B. Head Master of Bedford-school.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. — Moore, M. A. Bixley and Framingham-Earl consolidated R. R. Norfolk.

Rev. E. Frank, Shelton with Hardwick R. Norfolk.

Rev. Wm. Manning, M. A. Diss R. Norfolk.

Rev. Philip Smith, LL. B. Worthing R. Salop.

Rev. Charles Reynell, LL. B. Steeple Morden V. Cambridgeshire.

Rev. Edward Wilson, M. A. Dalham R. Suffolk.

Rev. Francis Howes, M. A. Buckenham with Hassingham R. Norfolk, vice Wilson, resigned.

Rev. Elias Webb, St. Nicholas V. Warwick, vice Miller, deceased.

Rev. Benjamin George Heath, M. A. Chattisham V. vice Pulton, deceased.

Rev. John Richards, M. A. Wedmore V. Somerset.

Rev. Samuel Downes, B. A. late second master of the King's School, Durham, Chaplain to the Forces in Portugal.

Rev. John Stewart, M. A. second master of the Charter-house School, Little Wigborough R. Essex.

Rev. W. C. Cruttenden, M. A. Christ Church perpetual curacy, Macclesfield.

Rev. John Taibot, Church-Eaton R. Staffordshire.

Rev. Mr. Denys, Chaplain to St. George's Hospital, Southwark.

Rev. James Webber, Chaplain to the Archbishop of York, Sutton V. near Bishopsthorpe, Yorkshire.

Rev. John Vander-Meulen, LL. B. to a Minor Canon's stall in St. Paul's Cathedral, vice Champneys, deceased.

Rev. J. Stockdale, M. A. Kingerby V. Lincolnshire.

Rev. James Currey, Thurning R. Norfolk, vice Rev. P. Sandford, resigned.

Rev. S. Hudson, Hutton R. Cumberland, vice Lewthwaite, deceased.

Rev. Marwood Tucker, Harpford with Fen Ottery V. Devon, vice Luce, deceased.

Rev. Joseph Cotterill, Ampton R. Suffolk.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 24. AT Coilfield-house, Airshire, Lady Anne Montgomery, a son and heir.

Jan. 28. In Grosvenor-square, the Countess of Harrowby, a daughter.

Jan. 29. The wife of George Kinderley, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, a son.

Feb. 3. In Great Marylebone-street, the wife of William Gordon, esq. M. P. a son.

Feb. 5. At Dodington, Gloucestershire, the Hon. Mrs. Codrington, a daughter.

Feb. 9. The Countess of Mansfield, a son.

Feb. 12. At Knolefield, Blackheath, the wife of Major-gen. the Hon. Alexander Hope, M. P. a daughter.

Lately. In Grosvenor-place, the Marchioness of Douglas, a son and heir.

At Fermoy, Ireland, Lady Sondes, a dau. The Lady of Sir Edward Synges, bt. a son.

At Beech-house, Hants, the wife of C. Jenkinson, esq. M. P. a daughter.

The wife of the Rev. Dr. Maltby, a son.

The wife of H. C. Compton, esq. of Manor-house, near Lyndhurst, Hants, a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. JAMES O'REILLY, esq. eldest son of Sir Hugh O'R. bart. of Ireland, to the only daughter of the late Baron D'Arabet, of the Holy Roman Empire.

Jan. 15. Lieut. Turner, of the Leicester Militia (son of F. T. esq. Chief Magistrate for the borough of Grantham), to Eliza, dau. of ——— Jefferies, esq. of Pixton-house, Sussex.

Jan. 20 In Dublin, Joseph Atkinson, esq. to Sarah, second daughter of the Hon. Baron George, and niece of Sir Rupert G. bart.

Lately. By special licence, the Hon. Windham Henry Quin, M. P. for the County of Limerick, eldest son of Lord Adare, to Caroline, only daughter of Thomas Wyndham, esq. of Dunraven Castle, Glamorganshire.

At Burnham, the seat of Lord Ventry, his grand-daughters, Anne and Eliza, daughters of the Hon. T. Mullins, of Montague-square, the elder to W. Orpen Townsend, esq. of Artully; the younger to Capt. Crommolin of Antrim, Ireland.

In Dublin, John Flood, esq. of Flood-hall, co. Kilkenny, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the Right-hon. the Attorney General of Ireland.

T. Forster, esq. of Roydon-hall, to Miss Sarah Holland, of Rising-lodge, Norfolk.

Lieut.-col. Thomas Marriott, of the Madras army, to Anne, youngest daughter of John Becket, esq. of Meanwood, near Leeds, and of Somerby-park, Lincolnsh.

William-Edward Powell, esq. of Nanteos, Cardiganshire, to Laura Edwyna, eldest daughter of James Phelp, esq. of Cottrell-house, Glamorganshire, and Coston-house, Leicestershire.

Prideaux John Selby, esq. of Twizell-house, to Lewis Tabitha, sister of Bertram Mitford, esq. of Mitford Castle, Northumberland.

At Norwich, Lieut. Charles Pitt, R. N. to Matilda, only daughter of the late Sir G. Walcott, bart.

Rev. John Glasse, rector of Pencombe, Herefordshire, to Mrs. Charlton, widow of Nicholas Lechmere C. esq. of Ludford Park, near Ludlow.

Rev. E. Meyrick, rector of Ramsbury, Wilts, to Mrs. Habersham, of Lansdown Crescent, Bath.

Rev. Humphrey Sandford, B. A. eldest son of Folliot S. esq. of Up-Rossal, near Shrewsbury, to Miss Holland, only child of the late Rev. George H. rector of Hanwood, Salop.

Charles Pearson, jun. esq. of Greenwich, to Eliza, only daughter of the late Col. Hill, of the Royal Artillery.

J. Dearlove, esq. of Cuxeaton, Hants, to Margaret, second daughter of Mr. Francis Holland, of South Lopham Hall, Norfolk.

Feb. 1. Thomas Hugban, esq. of Devonshire-place, to the eldest ter of the late Robert Milligan, Hampstead.

Feb. 6. Rev. Robert Walpole, son of the late Hon. Robert W. Esq. extraordinary at the Court of Lis Caroline, youngest daughter of t John Hyde, esq. one of the Judges Supreme Court of Calcutta.

At Wirksworth, co. Derby, Job esq. of Park-house, near Macc to Susan, eldest daughter of Charle esq. of Wirksworth.

Feb. 7. Rev. George Hulme, c field. Berks, to Elizabeth, eldest d of the Rev. John Symonds Broom of Herecourt.

Feb. 11. Capt. Ambrose Lane, 4 to Elizabeth, daughter of the lat Le Mesurier, esq. Governor of A

Feb. 12. Richard Jennings, Portland-place, and of Ridge, t Louisa, youngest daughter of Paul Jodrell, esq.

At Bath, Thomas White, esq. to eldest daughter of Robert More, Linley Hall, Shropshire.

At Ugbrook, Humphrey Wel (brother of Thomas W. esq. of I Castle, Dorsetshire) to the Hon. (Clifford, eldest daughter of the Ri Lord C.

Feb. 21. At St. Stephen's, C John Evans, esq. alderman, and his Majesty's Justices of the Peace borough of Saltash, to Miss Mugg the Rev. H. Mugg, of Chudleigh,

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

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It is universally allowed that no sional man ever rendered more u services to the agriculture of his than the late Mr. *Kent*. The g at Norfolk, in acknowledgment for t fits derived by that County from ertion of his talents, presented him with an embossed silver goblet, o ed with the emblems of Agricul cover surmounted with the figure o holding the antient stilyard. Tl ing held for this purpose, March 1 Angel Inn, Norwich, was attende mas William Coke, esq. pr- sider Norfolk Agricultural Society, a gentlemen of fortune in the coun most respectable body of yeomen dining together, Thomas Dug rose, and, addressing himself to l in a short but appropriate speec that he was deputed by the far friends to Agriculture in the C Norfolk, to present him with this token of their respect and eke his integrity and impartiality landlord and tenant, in his prof

surveyor of land, and for his liberal and upright attachment to the interests of Agriculture." He then presented the cup, with the above inscription, to Mr. Kent, who, in his reply, gave the following account of his professional life: "My happy destiny threw me very early in life into what I may call the very lap of Agriculture. In the capacity of Secretary to Sir James Porter, at Brussels, I had an opportunity to make myself well acquainted with the husbandry of the Austrian Netherlands, then supposed to be in the highest perfection in any part of Europe. No spot was there to be found that was not highly cultivated. The industry of the Flemings was astonishing, and their care in collecting every sort of manure that could be usefully applied was highly commendable. Coming to England in the year 1766, Sir John Cust, the then Speaker of the House of Commons, requested of me some written account of the Flemish husbandry, with which he expressed himself much pleased: and he and my first great friend, the elder brother of the late Lord Anson, who was the true friend of merit, and the encourager of science wherever he found it, advised me to quit the diplomatic path, and apply myself closely to Agriculture, in which I had a handsome promise of assistance from the latter; I did not hesitate a moment in adopting their advice. About this time I made a most valuable acquaintance with the late Benjamin Stillingfleet, one of the greatest Naturalists we had, who was considered as the English Linnæus. It was he who impressed me with the importance of taking Nature for my guide, and of learning to deduce my ideas of the value of land, not from local enquiry which might mislead my judgment, but from the wild plants and grasses; as these would invariably express the voice of Nature. Accordingly, where I found the oak and elm as trees, and the rough cock's-foot and meadow fox-tail as grasses, I was assured that such land was good. And where I found the birch-tree, the juniper shrub, and the maiden-hair, and creeping bent-grasses, I was equally certain that such land was poor and sterile. In 1775, I published my "Hints to Gentlemen of Landed Property," in which I characterized and described a great number of different sorts of land, by what grew upon them, and suggested the most obvious means of improving them. I flatter myself this book has been the cause of considerable improvement, and will of more when I am mouldered into dust. I now found myself employed as a land-valuer upon a large scale; but it is my satisfaction to reflect that I did not undertake this office till I had satisfied my own conscience that I was capable of it. When a gentleman put his estate into my hands, I considered it was the

highest trust he could repose in me; it was leaving it to me to mete out his fortune by allotting him what I thought proper upon the object submitted to me. It was therefore incumbent on me to take care of his interest, at the same time there was another person who had an equal claim to justice from me, which was the occupier, who had a right to be recompensed for his labour, judgment, and capital. In weighing these interests where there was doubt, I confess, I gave the turn of the scale to the latter. Acting thus, the landlord and tenant in general expressed reciprocal satisfaction. I am much flattered by your approving of me as a land-valuer, and presume to hope, that you will also consider me as a land-improver. Allow me to say, that the embankment between the Lincolnshire washes, which secured land from the sea, to the amount of 200,000*l.* in value, was principally brought about and effected by my advice; and there are many thousand acres of waste land in different parts of the kingdom, that likewise owe their improvement to me. It is now forty years, gentlemen, since I have been closely connected with this County. I have had the satisfaction to make a vast number of valuable friends; and if I have any enemies, I trust they are but few. I have always acted from a conscientious consideration of the business laid before me; and Shakspeare, the great judge of the human heart, says, "Above all, Be to thine own self but true, And it must follow, as the night the day, Thou canst not be false to any man."

P. 485, read *Richard Dawson*, esq. late knight of the shire for Monaghan, nephew and presumptive heir of Thomas Viscount Cremorne.

P. 592, read *At Castle Bytham*, co. Lincoln, the Hon. *William Moore*, of Saperton, co. Waterford, second son of Stephen Viscount Mountcashel, brother of the first, and uncle of the present and second Earl of Mountcashel. He was formerly member for Clonmel in the Irish Parliament, married Anne, daughter and coheir of Digby Fowkes, esq. by whom he has left issue, 1. *Stephen Moore*, esq. of Saperton, member for Clonmel previous to the Union; 2. *William*; 3. *Elizabeth*.

P. 593. *Lady Edward O'Bryen* was Diana, eldest daughter of General George Hotham (by Diana, daughter of Sir Warton Pennymann, bart.); and niece of William Lord Hotham, Admiral of the Red. She married Feb. 14, 1805, Lord Edward O'Bryen, Captain in the Royal Navy, and Secretary to the first Lord of the Admiralty, second brother of the Marquis of Thomond, K.T. by whom she has left no issue.

P. 594. The late Colonel *Blennerhassett* possessed extensive influence at Arabella, co. Kerry. He formerly commanded one of the Irish Fencible regiments, and has been

been twice a representative for Kerry in the Irish parliament. By his death, Arthur *Blennerhassett*, esq. of Elmgrove, near Tralee, receives an increase of fortune of 3000*l.* per annum.

P. 595. b. The late Dr. *Parr* died in his 60th year, at his house in the Bedford Circus. He was a fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and an eminent leader of the medical profession. His extended career was brilliant and successful: acute in medical perception, decisive and correct in practice; his active mind penetrated the hidden recesses of Science: his literary ardour surpassed the accustomed bounds of human industry. Not only in anatomy and medicine, but in the studies of natural history, chemistry, general literature, and criticism, his numerous publications decidedly confirm the fertility of his genius. In private life, his temper was conciliating, his deportment unostentatious: his professional humanity to the poor, gratuitous and unbounded. Towards his medical competitors his conduct was undeviatingly candid and liberal. His loss will be long and severely felt by those whom his judicious treatment has frequently raised from the bed of sickness, and who now live to deplore the loss of a valued friend and a skilful medical practitioner.

P. 596. Frederick William de Ginkell, seventh Earl of Athlone, and *Baron of Aghrim*, deceasing issueless, those honours devolve to his next surviving brother, the Hon. Ryndard Diederick Jacob, now 8th Earl of Athlone.—The family never enjoyed the title of *Viscount*, nor any such honour as *Baron of Ballymore*.

Pp. 597, 659. The following is a more correct account of the late *Duke of Queensberry's* Will than that we have before published: the Will is dated the 16th of January, 1809. His Grace devised all his freehold and copyhold estates to Lord and Lady Yarmouth for their lives, and the life of the survivor of them; and after their death, to Frances, daughter of the said Lady Yarmouth, then of the age of eleven years, or thereabouts, and the children of the said Lady Yarmouth, born or to be born, and their heirs for ever.

BEQUESTS BY THE CODICILS.

Annuities.—Burrell, 200*l.* Brown, 5*l.* Mrs. Corri, 200*l.* General Chas. Crauford, 500*l.* Col. Dickson, 200*l.* C. Diacon, 100*l.* Dubois, 300*l.* Gen. Fitzpatrick, 500*l.* M. Gummer, 300*l.* G. Haydon, 15*l.* 12s. Herrensward, 200*l.* Lady Hamilton, 500*l.* Mark Jackson, (porter) 200*l.* Haughton James, 500*l.* J. Ketteridge, 200*l.* A. Negroni, 100*l.* Rosselli, 100*l.* J. Radford, 200*l.* with all his horses and carriages, &c. at London and Richmond. Cath. Robertson, 20*l.* C. Sims, a footman, 150*l.* Janet Shellis, 4*l.* M. Sal Pietro, 100*l.* Colonel Thomas, 1000*l.* Martha Walker, 5*l.* 5s.

Legacies.—Bissot, 100*l.* Colonel Robert Crauford, 10,000*l.* Miss Connor, 2000*l.* Col. Douglas, 10,000*l.* Captain Douglas, 10,000*l.* Andrew Dickie, 5000*l.* Edward Bullock Douglas, 150,000*l.* Major Douglas, 10,000*l.* Madame Dorton, 1000*l.* Mrs. Elliott, 5000*l.* Pere Elizee, 5000*l.* Lady Susan Fincastle, 10,000*l.* Gen. Fitzpatrick, 1000*l.* Richard Goodisson, 1000*l.* Lord W. Gordon, 2000*l.* Lady W. Gordon, 10,000*l.* Lady Anne Hamilton, 10,000*l.* Rev. F. Hamilton, 10,000*l.* Lady Hamilton, 1000*l.* Lock Hospital, 5000*l.* Sir James Montgomery, 10,000*l.* Lady E. Montgomery, 10,000*l.* Wm. Murray, 5000*l.* Madame Martinville, 5000*l.* Major-General Picton, 5000*l.* F. Rettig, 200*l.* Countess D. Ranauld, 5000*l.* Sam a footman, 200*l.* Duchess of Somerset, 10,000*l.* Viscount Sidmouth, 5000*l.* Col. M. Sharp, 10,000*l.* St. George's Hospital, 5000*l.* Colonel Thomas, 5000*l.* Captain Woodford, 10,000*l.* Mr. Wraxall, 1000*l.* Mrs. Wraxall, 1000*l.* Mr. Vetch, 10,000*l.* Earl of Yarmouth, 50,000*l.* Lady Yarmouth, 100,000*l.* besides the houses in Piccadilly and Richmond, and stables in Brick-street, for her separate use. Lady Yarmouth's daughter, 50,000*l.* Lord Yarmouth's youngest son, 50,000*l.*

The residue of personal estate to Lady Yarmouth's daughter and Lord Yarmouth's youngest son, at twenty-one, with benefit of survivorship; if both die under twenty-one, to Lady Yarmouth and her eldest son. By his Grace's will (says a Correspondent), which is legally executed, and attested by three witnesses so as to convey freehold property, he devises all his freehold and copyhold estates to Lord and Lady Yarmouth and their children. This devise is, however, revoked by the codicils and pecuniary legacies to the amount of 250,000*l.* given them instead: but, as the codicils are only so many sheets of note paper, most of them in his Grace's handwriting, and not attested legally, they are insufficient to revoke the devise legally made by the will; so that, by this informality, which his Grace does not seem to have been aware of, Lord and Lady Yarmouth and their family will receive to an enormous amount more than his Grace seems to have intended.—*Times*.

P. 660. a. *Anne*, sister to Mrs. Lee, was married to the Hon. John Grey, brother to the late (not the present) Earl of Stamford.

P. 661. a. Mr. *Pulton* was a graduate of Pembroke-college, Oxford.

P. 667. b. The late William *Bayly*, esq. died aged 73. He was a man of acknowledged abilities, possessing strong natural talents, and a large portion of scientific and acquired knowledge: as a mathematician and astronomer by profession, he was of considerable eminence, and highly esteemed by some of the first astronomers of the age. Other circumstances of his life rendered

rendered him equally worthy of respect, having twice accompanied Captain Cook round the world, and shared his dangers, though he escaped the fate of that enterprising and celebrated navigator. He was born at Bishop Cairns in Wiltshire, and in the early part of his life followed the pursuit of his father, who lived upon a small farm in that parish; and during this period, whilst in the capacity of his father's ploughboy, he acquired from the exciseman of the neighbouring village the rudiments of his subsequent attainments. Having in this manner obtained a competent knowledge of arithmetic, and by his rapid progress evinced the abilities he possessed, through the recommendation of Mr. Kingston of Bath, by whom they were first noticed, he became at an early age usher of a school at Stoke near Clifton. After filling the situation of a mathematical teacher at another seminary for some time, he was made known to Dr. Maskelyne, the astronomer royal at Greenwich, by whom he was engaged as an astronomical assistant. In 1769, under the patronage of Dr. Maskelyne, Mr. Bayly was sent out by the Royal Society to the North Cape, to observe the transit of Venus; his account of which was subsequently published in the *Philosophical Transactions*. In 1772, he was associated with Dr. Wallis as one of the astronomers to attend Captain Cook on his second voyage of discovery, to resolve the question concerning a Southern Continent; and in 1776 again set out in the voyage which unfortunately terminated the laborious and useful life of that brave and excellent Commander. After returning to England, having by the several voyages he had undertaken rendered the most essential services to his country and the world, in accurately determining the latitude and longitude of the several places discovered by his various surveys and astronomical observations, Mr. Bayly was in 1785, on the decease of Mr. Whitkell, appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, head master of the Royal Academy at Portsmouth, which situation he held with great credit to himself, and equal advantage to the institution, until the new establishment of the Royal Naval College in 1807, when his Majesty in Council, in consideration of Mr. Bayly's long, meritorious, and eminent services, granted him a handsome pension, on which he retired from public service.

P. 668. *Richard Cassan, esq.* and his brother the late Stephen Cassan, esq. M.P. were fifth in descent from the first Earl of Mulgrave, seventh from the first Lord Howard of Effingham (1553) who was lineally descended, through the heiresses of Mowbray Duke of Norfolk, and Lord Se-

grave, from Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Norfolk (1312), brother of King Edward II. and son of Edward I. The descent is thus traced: Edward I. had, by his consort Margaret of France, Edward II. his successor, and Thomas Plantagenet, of Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, who by a daughter of Nicholas Lord Segrave had Lady Margaret Plantagenet, who in 1398 was created Duchess of Norfolk, and married John the last Lord Segrave, and had Elizabeth, who by her husband John Lord Mowbray, had two sons, the eldest of whom was created Duke of Norfolk, and attained, and the younger was restored to that title; his daughter married John Lord Howard, who in right of his wife became Duke of Norfolk; their son also became Duke of Norfolk, and by his 2d wife Agnes daughter of Hugh Tilney, esq. had William Howard the first Lord Howard of Effingham, who by his second wife, the daughter of Sir Thomas Gafnage, had, among a numerous issue, a daughter Douglas, who married John Sheffield second Lord Sheffield, and by his lordship was mother of Edmund first Earl of Mulgrave, a younger son of whom married the heiress of M. Greville, esq. and had Joseph Sheffield, esq. whose only daughter in 1689 married Stephen Cassan, esq. of Queen's County, and had Matthew, the father of the late Stephen Cassan, esq. and of Richard the subject of the article here referred to. Stephen was father of Matthew now living, and of Stephen, a barrister-at-law, deceased.—*Dugdale's Baronage.—Heylin's Help to English History, &c.*

P. 670. b. We are happy in giving a farther account of the late Mr. Cunningham, of Heytesbury, Wilts, (misprinted *Cunningham*, in the page referred to.) Possessed of good natural abilities, his mind, in the early period of life, took a turn to scientific pursuits; and, though brought up in the bustle of trade, it was ever assiduous to obtain knowledge. This occasioned a sedentary mode of life, which deranged the nervous system; and for the last twenty years he became a victim to a debility which nothing but air and exercise could prevent from proving fatal. Thus called upon to support nature, his daily rides and excursions on the Wiltshire Downs led him to consider the numerous remains of Antiquity that lie scattered over that interesting district: and here it was that the foundation was laid for that splendid History of Antient Wiltshire, now carrying on by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, of Stourhead. With a nobleness of mind that stamps the character of the Baronet, he has thus addressed Mr. Cunningham, in the first part of his Work, prefixed to which is an excellent portrait of him: "Men illustrious either for their noble birth, conspi-

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cuous character, or distinguished literary abilities, have in general engrossed the homage of Dedications; but on the present occasion I shall deviate from this long established custom, and gratify my private feelings by paying a tribute that is due to Justice and Friendship. To you, therefore, Sir, who first projected the plan of this History, and by your interesting collections, and important discoveries, encouraged me to pursue it, this Work is most gratefully dedicated." Mr. Cunningham in this pursuit had procured a collection of British Antiquities that were not, and perhaps never will be, surpassed by any in the Kingdom; and, when this subject was somewhat exhausted, his mind led him to that of Minerals and extraneous Fossils, of which he had procured a beautiful and interesting collection. The ready access that was given to view his Cabinets, and the pleasure he always experienced in affording information, drew many Virtuosi to his house, where they were no less charmed with the Museum than they were with the affability of the Possessor. In his domestic character he was all that could call forth "the fond parental soul;" and the present Biographer has frequently been one of the happy circle round his fire-side. Here he diffused among his young auditors those precepts of virtue, those principles of knowledge, and those maxims of men and manners, that will ever remain on the minds of those who heard them. Here also it was, that Parental Affection saw the rising virtues of the Child—here implanted those seeds that bloomed around the parent stock—and here Religion instructed the infant mind to look through Nature up to Nature's God. He died in his 57th year; and his death was of that nature so calm and pure, which the good man hails as his real existence.

Vol. LXXXI. p. 32. b. l. 39. For seventh, read seventeenth.

P. 62. b. l. 26. The beautiful "Ode to Enterprise" was written in 1799, not 1810.

P. 89. b. The late *Sir Francis Bourgeois* was the descendant of a family of respectability in Switzerland, where, it has been said, many of his ancestors filled offices of considerable trust in the state. The father of young Bourgeois, however, resided for several years in England, it is believed, under the patronage of the late Lord Heathfield; and the person we are now noticing was born in London in 1756. His early destination was the Army; but, having been instructed, while a child, in some of the rudiments of Painting by a Foreigner of inconsiderable merit as a Painter of Horses, he became so attached to the study, that he soon relinquished all thoughts of the military profession, and resolved to devote his attention solely to the art of Painting. For this purpose he was placed under the

tuition of Mr. Louthenbourg; and having, from his connexions and acquaintance, access to many of the most distinguished collections in the country, he soon acquired considerable reputation by his landscapes and sea-pieces. In 1776, he travelled through Italy, France, and Holland, where his correct knowledge of the languages of each country, added to the politeness of his address, and the pleasures of his conversation, procured him an introduction to the best society, and most valuable repositories of the arts on the Continent. At his return to England, Bourgeois exhibited several specimens of his studies at the Royal Academy, which obtained him reputation and patronage. In 1791 he was appointed painter to the King of Poland, whose brother, the Prince Primate, had been much pleased with his performances during his residence in this country; and at the same time he received the honour of knighthood of the Order of Merit, which was afterwards confirmed by his present Majesty, who in 1794 appointed him Landscape-Painter to the King. Previous to this he had, in 1792, been elected a member of the Royal Academy. Some time since, by the will of the late Mr. Desenhans, he became possessed of sufficient property to render a farther application to his profession unnecessary; and from this time he had done but little in the art, living in the circle of his friends, highly beloved and universally respected. "Of Sir Francis's merits as an artist," a contemporary publication observes, "we shall say little.—His admirers have been numerous; but, if we may venture an opinion, we confess we should place him in the second rank of the profession. His conception of his subject, as well as the grouping of his figures was happy, and in conformity with Nature; but in his finishing and colouring, he has ever appeared to us to be more than usually defective."

P. 90. a. read Rev. Mr. Saltun.

P. 93. b. l. 9. read Rev. John Gwilt, of Icklingham.

DEATHS.

1810. ON his passage to India, of the April 29. Walcheren disease, Lieut. Allan Cameron, of the 78th Highland regiment, son of Lieut. John C. of the 6th Royal Veteran Battalion. When little more than 16 years of age, he carried the regimental colours at the battle of Maida; and though these were much torn by the Enemy's shot, he had the good fortune to remain untouched. He afterwards served with the battalion in Egypt, and as adjutant to the battalion of detachments from the Isle of Wight on the Walcheren expedition, where he unfortunately contracted the fatal disorder to which he fell a youthful victim.

Aug. 25. At Messina, of a fever proceeding from great fatigue, Lieut. John Speas Park, 20th Light Dragoons, son of the late Robert P. esq. wine-merchant, Glasgow.

Sept. 26. In the West Indies, of the yellow fever, Edward Taylor, esq. R. N. younger son of the late Edward T. esq. of Noan, co. Tipperary.

Oct. 2. At Smyrna, aged 21, Amelia, wife of Samuel Briggs, esq. late British Consul at Alexandria.

Nov. ... At Grenada, Nathaniel Taynton, esq. His Majesty's Attorney-General of that island.

Nov. 23. In an obscure lodging in Leeson-street, Dublin, in his 85d year, Augustine Penthey, esq. a miser of the most perfect drawing that Nature has ever given to the world. From the low and laborious condition of a journeyman cooper, he accumulated the enormous sum of 300,000*l.* in the islands of Antigua and Santa Cruz. He was born in the village of Longwood, co. Meath, and was very early in life encouraged to make a voyage to the West Indies, to follow his trade, under the patronage of his maternal uncle, another adventurer of the name of Gaynor, better known among his neighbours by the name of *Peter Big Brogues*, from the enormous shoes he was mounted in on the day he set out on his travels. Peter acquired an immense fortune, and lived to see his only child married to Sir G. Colebrook, Chairman to the East India Company, and a banker in London, to whom Peter gave with his daughter 200,000*l.*—Mr. A. Penthey saw mankind only through one medium; his vital powers were so diverted from generous or social objects, by the prevailing passion of gold, that he could discover no trait in any character, however venerable or respectable, that was not seconded by riches; in fact, any one that was not rich he considered as an inferior animal, neither worthy of notice, nor safe to be admitted into society. This extraordinary feeling he extended to female society, and, if possible, with a greater degree of disgust. A woman he considered only as an incumbrance on a man of property, and therefore he could never be prevailed upon to admit one into his confidence. As to wedlock he utterly and uniformly rejected any idea of it. His wife was the public funds, and his children guineas; and no parent or husband paid more deference or care to the comforts of his family. He was never known to separate his immense hoard, by rewarding a generous action; or alleviating a premature or accidental misfortune, by the application of one shilling to such purposes. It could scarcely be expected he would bestow a gift or extend a gratitude to others, he was so niggard of comforts to himself. The evening before he died,

some busy friend sent a respectable Physician to him, at which the old miser did not shew any apparent dislike, until he recollected the Doctor might expect a fee; this alarmed him, and immediately raising himself in the bed, he addressed the Irish Esculapius in the following words: "Doctor, I am a strong man, and know my disorder, and could cure myself; but, as Mr. Nangle has sent you to my assistance, I shall not exchange you for any other person, if we can come to an understanding; in fact, I wish to know what you will charge for your attendance until I am recovered?" The Doctor answered, "Eight guineas." "Ah! Sir," said the old man, "if you knew my disorder, you would not be exorbitant; but to put an end to this discussion, I will give you six guineas and a half." The Doctor assented, and the patient held out his arm with the fee, and to have his pulse considered, and laid himself down again.—His relations were numerous, but not being, in his opinion, qualified, for want of experience in the management of money, to nurse his wealth, he bequeathed the entire of it to a rich family in the West Indies, with the generous exception of 4*l.* annually to a faithful servant, who lived with him twenty-four years.—In the will he expresses great kindness for poor John, and says he bequeathed him the 4*l.* for his kind services, that his latter days may be spent in comfortable independence! Like Mr. Thelluson, he would not allow his fortune to pass to his heirs immediately, as he directed that the entire should be funded for fourteen years, and then, in its improved state, to be at the disposal of the heirs he has chosen.—For the regulation of his last Will and Testament, he appointed Walter Nangle, Esq. and Major O'Farrel, late of the Austrian army, his executors, and the Right Hon. David La Touche and Lord Fingal Trustees.—*Oxford Herald.*

Dec. 7. Drowned in going to Spithead, Mr. Richardson, midshipman, of the *Hussar*. His body was picked up on Hayling Island, and interred in the chapel at Portsmouth.

Dec. 25. At Ellesmere, Salop, Mr. Richard Lough, many years the faithful steward of John Kynaston Powell, esq.

Dec. 27. At Paisley, of which place he was a native, aged 97, Robert Ferguson. By his discharge, dated 1761, it appears, that he had, previous to that date, served twenty years in the 32d foot; and afterwards served eight or ten years in garrisons. He was admitted an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital in 1763, and is supposed to have been the oldest person of that description in that part of the country. He had been in many engagements, particularly those of Fontenoy and Dettingen; and preserved, as a precious relic,

relic, a coat, with several musket-shot holes in it; but he never received the slightest wound.

Lately. At Dunkirk, Lieut. Tench, of the 3d Ceylon regiment, who had saved himself from the wreck of the *Elizabeth*, noticed in our last volume, page 656. While he lay on the beach, exhausted with cold and fatigue, a garça costa, or French soldier, came up to him, to whom he offered six guineas in gold to carry him to some place of shelter. Another soldier then came in sight, and it would appear that the two agreed to murder the unfortunate officer for the sake of his money, the body having been found with several wounds upon it. The circumstance transpired in consequence of the assassins having quarrelled about their booty, and one of them confessed the fact to his priest, at the same time describing Lieutenant Tench's dress and person so minutely, that no doubts could be entertained on the subject in the minds of his companions. The two soldiers are in custody, and the French officers at Dunkirk are exerting themselves to procure more formal evidence than the confession above alluded to, in order to bring the culprits to condign punishment. The wretch who confessed the fact now denies it, and says he was in a delirium when he told the story.

At St. Cruz, Teneriffe, Mark Wylie, youngest son of Alexander W., esq. M. D. Edinburgh.

Jan. 2. At Trocical, after an illness of nine days, of an inflammatory fever, Brig.-gen. William Howe Campbell, of the Portuguese service, Colonel in the British army, and Lieut.-colonel of the 31st foot. His remains were interred on the 5th, with the highest military honours, beneath the Block-house battery, at Torres Vedras.

Jan. 4. At her palace at Belem, the Marchioness of Anjaga.

Jan. 6. At Lisbon, of a typhus fever, sincerely lamented by all who knew him, Col. James Wynch, of the 4th reg. or King's Own, who was promoted to the command of a brigade, and placed on the staff a short time before his decease. This gallant officer had long distinguished himself by his uniform exertions and bravery; and had served successively in every expedition of importance during the war. At the Helder he was severely wounded, and at the battle of Corunna was shot through the body; from which latter wound he never entirely recovered.

Jan. 8. Aged 35, Mary, the eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Bacon Appelbee, of Hinckley.

Jan. 9. At her uncle's, in Brunswick-square, aged 19, Elizabeth, daughter of James Skey, esq. of the Hyde, near Upton-upon-Severn, Worcestershire.

Jan. 11. At his son-in-law's, Lieut.-

gen. Nicholl's, aged 86, General Sir Wm. Green, bart. late chief royal engineer, who had served his king and country during a period of 70 years, particularly at the memorable siege of Gibraltar.

The wife of Mr. Charles Holmes, of the Royal Exchange.

Jan. 12. At Easton, near Winchester, aged 94, Mr. John Bucksey, a well-known pipe and tabor player, who had assisted in promoting the merry dance for at least three generations of the gay and sprightly.

Jan. 13. In Spital-fields, in his 77th year, the Rev. Robert Hood, M. A. curate of Guyhirn chapel, in the parish of Wisbech St. Mary, and master of the Grammar-school at Holbeach, Lincolnshire; to which latter he was appointed on the death of the Rev. Richard Gibson, in 1793.

At Cromwell, near Newark, at an advanced age, the wife of James Bradley, gent.

Mr. Morgan Gould, of Ludgate-hill, hatter.

At Hinckley, Miss Heathcoat, daughter of Mr. John H. hesier.

In Portugal, Mr. Bradnock, commissary and paymaster of the Royal Artillery. He had been 17 years in the department, and served in the expeditions to Holland, Egypt, Sicily, Spain, and Portugal.

Jan. 14. At Hinton St. George, Somersetshire, the Right-hon. the Countess Poulett.

At Franch, near Kidderminster, the wife of Mr. John Woodward.

Jan. 15. In his 92d year, Mr. Nathaniel Kemp, of Hinckley. He was baptized Dec. 22, 1719, by the Rev. William Bilby, of the Presbyterian persuasion at that place, before the present meeting-house was built.

In his 73d year, the Rev. John Poffitt, rector of Quenington, Gloucestershire, and in the commission of the peace for that county.

At Loughrea, Ireland, aged 29, Dr. J. Peter Blake.

Aged 80, Mr. Bescoby, a respectable farmer, of Barnby, near Newark, Notts.

Jan. 16. Miss Cole, daughter of Mr. Wm. C. farmer, of Morton, Lincolnshire. At Cambridge, aged 76, Mrs. Gunning, relict of the Rev. Henry G. formerly vicar of Triplow, Hanxton, and Newton, in Cambridgeshire.

At Crumford, Notts, aged 52, Mr. Samuel Wragg, coal-dealer.

At Bawtry, Yorkshire, aged 23, Mr. Thomas Smith, one of the proprietors of Sunk Island.

Jan. 17. At Rothsay, Duncan Henderson, who was born in 1715, at Dalavich, near Inverary. He enlisted into the 42d regiment in 1744, under Lieut.-col. David Campbell; was present with that regiment in all the battles and campaigns.

ishes during the Rebellion, and afterwards on an expedition to the coast of France; and was discharged in 1748, when the regiment was reduced. He was perhaps one of the last of the original stock of that distinguished corps.

Found dead on the road between Glasgow and his own house, Mr. Fleming, who resided near Carmunnock. It is supposed that he lost his life by the excessive storm of wind and rain which took place on the preceding night.

Jan. 18. At Louth, aged 79, Mr. Robert Odlin.

Mr. Richard Sharman, master of the Bull inn, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire.

Jan. 19. At Bath, Col. Luttrell, many years an inhabitant of that city, and brother to John Fownes Luttrell, esq. M. P. of Dunster Castle.

At Worlaby, Mr. Francis Meynell.

At the Robin-hood, Kingston-bottom, Surrey, of an apoplectic fit, in his 47th year, Mr. Philip Cawston, having kept the above well-known house near 22 years. He was the First Lieutenant in the Kingston Volunteers from the first formation of that description of force.

Ralph Parke, esq. of Lowrow, Swaledale, Yorkshire.

Aged 80, Mr. Bemson, of Louth.

At Ely, aged 55, Mr. Francis Giles, saddler and harness-maker.

Jan. 20. At East Retford, Notts, aged 71, Mrs. Bettison. She retired to rest as usual the preceding evening, after eating a hearty supper, and was found dead in the morning.

Jan. 21. Aged 66, the Rev. John Malkin, son of the late Rev. Gilbert M. rector of Thornham, Suffolk.

At Granthorpe, Lincolnshire, aged 80, Mrs. Blowe.

Jan. 22. Miss H. Williams, of Bristol.

Jan. 23. At Jersey, aged 86, Mrs. Elizabeth Beuzeville, widow of the late Rev. Samuel B. of Bethnal-green, and sister to the late Adm. Ourry.

John-Charles, only son, and on the 24th Sophia, youngest daughter, of William Sparling, esq. of Betton-hall, Shropshire.

At Heyden, Essex, Julia, youngest daughter of the Hon. William-Frederick Wyndham, brother to the Earl of Egremont.

Mrs. Barratt, relict of the late Mr. Paul B. painter, of the High Pavement, Notts.

At the head-quarters at Cartaxo, after a short illness, occasioned by an aneurism of the heart, and the bursting of a large blood-vessel, in his 49th year, the Most Excellent Señor Don Pedro Caro y Sureda, Marquis de la Romana, Grandee of Spain, Grand Cross of the Royal Spanish Order of Charles III. and Captain-General of the Armies of his Most Christian Majesty. He was born in the city of Palma, in the island of Majorca. After an educa-

tion suitable to his high birth, during which he made a rapid progress in the learned languages, with the classics of which he was familiarly acquainted, emulous of his father, who died gloriously in the field of honour in the expedition to Algiers in 1775, he began his military career in the Marine Guards of the Royal Navy. There he continued till the war of the French Revolution; at which period, being the captain of a frigate, he entered, with the rank of colonel, the army of Navarre, commanded by his uncle, Lieut.-gen. Don Ventura Caro; and afterwards that of Catalonia. In these armies, by his valour and distinguished services, he rose successively to the rank of Lieutenant-general. In 1801 he was appointed Captain-general of Catalonia, and President of the Royal *Audiencia* of that province; in which capacity he found opportunities of displaying his extensive knowledge and sound policy. He was afterwards appointed Director-general of Engineers and Counselor at War.—The insidious plans which the Tyrant of Europe already cherished led him to withdraw from Spain the Marquis of la Romana with her best troops. In the command of these the Marquis displayed an intelligence and delicacy which are well known, till the situation of his beloved Country coming to his knowledge amid the snows of the North, from that moment he vowed to succour her; surmounting, with that view, a thousand dangers and difficulties. In the command of the Army of the Left, which he soon obtained, he executed the most skilful movements and retreats, suspending and frustrating the plans of the always superior forces of the Enemy. By his conduct and military skill, he finally succeeded in expelling them from Galicia, even to their own astonishment, and to the surprise of all who knew the small means he had at his disposal. Soon after he was summoned to the Central Junta; where he presented himself, not as a victorious General, but as an unassuming representative, displaying all the force of his character only in that vote which he gave in October 1809, on the necessity of forming immediately a Council of Regency.—On the 24th of January, 1810, the Supreme Government being dispersed by the entrance of the French into Andalusia, he returned to take the command of the army of Estramadura. His presence was of so great importance, that to it was owing the enthusiasm displayed in Badajoz, and in the whole province. The efforts which the Enemy have made since that time are well known, and likewise the skill with which the Marquis contrived to keep them in check, and frustrate their plans. Estramadura being at last cleared of the Enemy, and Massena having advanced in front

front of the lines at Torres Vedras, the Marquis marched in haste, with two divisions of his army, and had since constantly been by the side of his illustrious friend Lord Wellington, who has so justly appreciated his merit and virtues (see p. 169), and whose eulogy will serve to mark the loss which Spain has suffered by his death, as well as the common cause of the allies, even though we had not numerous proofs of the public enthusiasm which his name and fame inspired in all quarters.—The barge which brought down the body of this celebrated General reached Lisbon on the night of the 25th of January. On the morning of the 26th, it was put on-board the Portuguese frigate *Perola*. On the 27th, about mid-day, the body was landed at the quay of Belem, accompanied by the barges of the Portuguese Admiral and several English officers, among whom was Adm. Berkeley, and many other naval officers. The great square of Belem, and the ground reaching from the quay to the Monastery of St. Jerome, were lined with English and Portuguese cavalry, by the 12th Portuguese regiment of the line, a corps of the Royal Volunteers of Commerce, a battalion of the Royal Brigade of Marines, and a regiment of English infantry; a squadron of the 6th Portuguese regiment of cavalry, another of English dragoons, and a battalion of English infantry, led the procession. The body followed on a bier, carried by the privates of the Royal Carbineers; the cords of the pall, which covered the bier, were held by the superior officers of the Staff of his Excellency, and by English officers; on each side were servants of the Royal Household, with wax tapers. The English and Portuguese officers, both naval and military, followed—the Spanish and English ministers, and a great number of officers of the three nations; two state-coaches of the Royal Household closed the procession. In the chapel of the Monastery was erected a scaffold, on which the bier was placed, while the funeral service was performed, and from thence it was carried to the house where it is to be deposited till conveyed to Spain. The bowels, which were put into a box, were buried close to the high altar. The ceremony being ended in the church, a battalion of the Royal Volunteers of Commerce, the park of Portuguese artillery placed near the Monastery, and the park of English artillery near the square of Belem, fired each of them three rounds. In this manner were closed the funeral solemnities; exciting, under all the circumstances, the most lively emotions to the memory of this great man.

Jan. 24. At Cappaghycar, near Castlebar, aged 110, Mr. Edward Maley.

In Penton-square, of the wound he received on-board an enemy's ship, Lieut. Robert Tryon, of H. M. S. the *Phippa*.

Jan. 25. At Bath, aged 79, Col. Robert Brooke, of the East India Company's service, who eminently distinguished himself by his military conduct in India; and in the station of Governor of St. Helena, manifested his zeal for the King and Country by the seasonable aid he gave of troops, money, and military stores, to assist at the first conquest of the Cape of Good Hope; and by fitting out and equipping a squadron of Company's ships, to act under Captain (now Admiral) Essington, for intercepting and capturing a fleet of homeward-bound Dutch East India-men.

At Morton, aged 73, Mr. John Frudd, formerly landlord of the White Lion, Gainsborough.

In the City-road, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Coke, general superintendent of the Irish, Welsh, West India, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland Missions in the Methodist connexion.

Jan. 26. At his seat at Bevere, near Worcester, in his 86th year, Treadway-Rus-ell Nash, D. D. F. S. A. Rector of Leigh. And on February 4, his remains were interred in the family vault at Saint Peter's, Droitwich (of which rectory himself and ancestors have been patrons a long series of years.) He was of Worcester College, in Oxford; M.A. 1746; B. and D. D. 1758. He was the venerable Father of the Magistracy of the County of Worcester; of which he was an upright and judicious member nearly fifty years; and a gentleman of profound erudition and critical knowledge in the several branches of Literature: particularly the history of his native County; of which he was very fond, and which he illustrated with indefatigable labour and expence to himself. It has long been before the publick, and is rising in reputation daily. In exemplary prudence, moderation, affability, and unostentatious manner of living, he has left no superior: of the truth of which remark, the Writer of this article could produce abundant proof, from a personal intercourse of long continuance with him; and which he sincerely laments has now an end. R.

In Arlington-street, Piccadilly, Thomas Nicholson, esq. of Bishop-Wearmouth, Durham.

In the Temple, Steward Kyd, esq. Barrister at Law, and author of several useful publications on the Laws of England.

At Totnes, Devon, aged 18, John Haynes Harrison, eldest son of John H. H. esq. of Copford-hall, Essex.

In Devonshire-street, Portland-place, Philip Stimpson, esq.

At Brighton, Lieut. Arthur, 84th reg. son of Mr. James A. of Copthall-court.

At the moment he had stepped into his gig to take his daily airing, Geo. Bourne, esq. of Haugh, near Spilsby.

At Mansfield, Notts, in his 80th year, Benjamin Sharpe, esq. formerly an eminent banker, in the house of Messrs. Gosling and Co. London.

Jan. 27. At Richmond, the wife of William Brown, esq. and eldest daughter of the late James Murison, esq. of Dunbrae.

In Upper Berkeley-street, aged 58, Thomas Jamison, esq. principal Surgeon of New South Wales, and father of Dr. John J. one of the Physicians to His Majesty's Fleet.

At Greenwich, aged 78, Mrs. Davison.

Mrs. J. H. Eccles, of Earl-street.

Aged 85, Mrs. Webb, of Bristol, relict of the late Mr. John W. Cooper. She resided in the same house from the time of her marriage till her death, upwards of 63 years.

Mr. Ringrose, surgeon, of Cottingham.

In his 81st year, Mr. Lionel Self, of King's Lynn, Norfolk.

Mrs. Smith, of the Forbury, Reading.

At Carrickmacross, Ireland, aged 76, Mrs. Campbell, relict of the Rev. John C. and last surviving sister of the late Right Hon. John Monck Mason.

Jan. 28. Aged 21, George, youngest son of Wm. Kinnaird, esq. of Holborn.

In Bryanstone-street, in her 82d year, Mrs. Yonge, relict of the late Dr. Philip Y. Bishop of Norwich. It is remarkable, that she should survive her husband long enough to see four successors to the Bishoprick, viz. Drs. Bagot, Horne, Sutton, and Bathurst.

The wife of Benjamin Severn, esq. of Queen-street, Cheapside.

In Basinghall-street, after a long and painful illness, borne with exemplary fortitude, Mrs. Woodthorpe, wife of Henry W. esq. Town-clerk of London. She was a good wife, an excellent mother, and her loss will be deplored by all who knew her.

Aged 88, Mrs. Shephard, of Kelvedon, Essex, relict of the late Rev. George S.

Aged 56, the wife of John Browne, esq. of Kennington.

At Bath, William Kennedy Lawrie, esq. of Red Castle, Galloway, formerly of Wood-hall Estate, Jamaica.

At Hammersmith, Mr. Charles Grover.

Of consumption, aged about 32, Mr. John Blinkhorne, of Heckington, Oxfordshire.

At Forbes, N. B. the wife of Colin Robertson, esq. of Russell-square.

At Bristol, Mr. William Williams, many years Master of the Merchants' Hall School. Passing over the draw-bridge, he fell into the river; and although taken out immediately, and conveyed to his home; died within a few hours.

Martha, wife of Mr. John Hill, of H. M. Customs at Bristol.

Jan. 29. At Newton, Lincolnshire, aged 66, Mr. Samuel Raynes, father of the Rev. Michael R. vicar of that place.

The wife of Benjamin Bullock, esq. of Jumper's House, Christ Church, Hants.

At Bath, Major-gen. Gent.

At Basford, aged 79, Mr. Wm. Bramley, a respectable farmer.

Mr. Brandon, master of the Woolpack inn, Conington-lane, near Stilton.

Jan. 30. At Sketchley, in the parish of Burbach, near Hinckley, Richard-Spooner Jacques, Esq. This gentleman was the posthumous son of Richard J. of Sketchley and Elizabeth his relict, and baptized at Hinckley April 26, 1743. He was a disciple of the old school, and consequently an enemy to all modern innovations under the name of *improvements*, many of which he thought were little calculated for the benefit of the community at large. This was decidedly his opinion in regard to the system of modern Agriculture. He was a steady friend to his King and Country. In the year 1792 he served the office of High Sheriff for the county of Leicester. Having received a classical education, and being fond of reading, he was often an entertaining companion. Cheerful himself, he communicated that cheerfulness to others. By frugality and care he increased his patrimonial inheritance to a large amount; and did not forget to leave something handsome for charitable uses: to wit, 100*l*. to the poor of each of the parishes of Hinckley, Burbach, and Wolvey, and 200*l*. to the Leicester Infirmary. He was never married, though partial to the society of the fair sex.

In Southampton-buildings, Nathanael Huson, esq. Barrister at Law, and a Commissioner of Bankrupts.

At Hackney, Mrs. Mary Malkin, widow of the late Thomas M. esq.

At Clewer, Berks, the infant son of Capt. Hirst, of the Blues.

In her 24th year, Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. Rich. Dixon, of Fenchurch-street.

At Kingston-upon-Thames, Elizabeth wife of Mr. Thomas Taylor, grocer.

Aged 66, Mary, wife of Mr. William Collier, of Park-street, Bristol.

In Mount-row, Lambeth, A. Van Yzen-doorn, esq.

Jan. 31. At Putney, Miss Petteward, daughter of the late Roger P. D. D.

Aged 64, Mrs. Sarah Williams, of Frederick's-place, Hampstead.

At his father's, at Barnack, Northamptonshire, aged 29, John Lloyd, esq. of Lime-street, merchant.

At Ipswich, aged 96, Mrs. Toosey.

At Lincoln, Mr. Holmes, a respectable tradesman. After eating a hearty breakfast at his own house, he set out on foot in order to go to Ingham, within a short distance

tance of which place he was found dead in the road. It is supposed that he was taken in a fit, similar to what he had twice before suffered; and that, for want of help, he was suffocated in some mud into which he had fallen.

Lately. At Plymouth, aged 69, the Lady Rachael Sandford. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of Alexander, the fifth Earl of Antrim, and sister of the late Marquis of Antrim; born May 4, 1741, married Sept. 1777, Joseph Sandford, of Ninehead, co. Somerset, esq. The house of Antrim has been twice honoured with a marquise, first in 1644, in the person of Randal second Earl of Antrim, who deceasing without issue, the marquise became extinct, but the earldom devolved to his brother Alexander, whose great grandson, Randal William, sixth Earl, was created Marquis of Antrim by his present Majesty, but deceasing without male issue, the marquise, together with the antient earldom of Antrim, and the viscounty of Dunluce, became extinct; but his Lordship's eldest daughter, the Lady Anne-Catherine McDonnell, succeeded to the title of Countess of Antrim, and Viscountess Dunluce, in virtue of a new patent of those honours confirmed upon the Marquis in 1785, with remainder to his daughters in failure of male issue.

Aged 40, the Rev. John Rawleigh Evans, rector of Bicton, Devon, and incumbent of North Tamerton, Cornwall.

Rev. John Paus, rector of Whitstone, near Stratton.

Rev. Dr. Neil Roy, minister of Aberlady Manse, Scotland.

Rev. Francis Paddey, 40 years vicar of Kellington, near Ferrybridge.

Rev. Charles Walker, rector of Slymbridge, Gloucestershire, and in the Commission of the Peace for that County.

At Dolgelly, Wales, the Rev. E. Vaughan Evans, curate of Meliden, near St. Asaph. In his 39th year, Mr. Bland, solicitor, of Newark.

At Spondon, Derby, aged 60, Samuel Richardson, gent.

At Eyam, Derbyshire, in his 75th year, William Longsdon, esq.

At Tissington, Derbyshire, aged 87, Francis Johnson, esq.

In Park-street, Bristol, Thomas Hobbs, esq.

Of a decline, Miss Susanna Colmer, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John C. stationer, of Bristol.

At Downend, near Bristol, in his 76th year, Mr. Thomas Burchell.

Mr. J. G. Warrington, attorney-at-law, of Birmingham.

The wife of the Rev. F. Annesley, of Eydon lodge, Notts.

At Coldstream, Capt. William Reid, of the 8th Royal Veteran Battalion.

Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Latham Hinde, vicar of Skifford, Salop.

At Aldborough, the wife of Capt. Lord Jane, youngest daughter of the Rev. James Rouquet, of West-Harptree, Somerset.

At Cirencester, Miss Harden, sister of Mr. H. surgeon.

At Monmouth, in her 91st year, the wife of T. Johnson, esq. one of the senior aldermen of that town.

Aged 24, Emily, wife of R. Gooch, esq. of Croydon, Surrey.

In her 42nd year, the wife of Mr. George Loraine, of Wallington, Surrey.

At Stockwell, Surrey, Frederick Molling, esq.

At Aberdeen, aged 43, Robert Eden Scott, esq. Professor of Philosophy in the King's College, which office he had filled for 15 years (having previously officiated as Assistant Professor.)

At Huntingdon, in her 96th year, Jane, widow of William Bell, esq. of Baldfield house, Essex. Her five children (the eldest but seven years of age) were recovering from a scarlet fever; but during her attention to them she received the infection, which caused her death.

Aged 87, Mrs. Sarah Walken, of Wotton-ingham.

At Kirby Malory, Leicestershire, aged 107, a labourer, named Robinson.

The wife of Robert Harst, esq. of Huntingdon.

Capt. Diamond, sen. of Swansea.

Aged 79, Pryce Buckley, esq. of Glanbafren, Montgomeryshire.

In his 78th year, Mr. David Griffiths, of Twynning, Gloucestershire.

Aged 79, Thomas Rode, esq. of Bandon.

The wife of the Rev. William-Carpenter Ray, of Boreham, Essex.

Capt. John Saunders, a capital burgess of Harwich.

At Painswick, Miss Baylis, daughter of the late Benjamin B. of Gloucester.

At Hempstead, near Gloucester, Mr. John Bayley, a respectable farmer.

At Handsworth, Staffordshire, aged 16, Capt. W. Green, R. N.

At Newcastle, in his 83d year, Mr. William Tate, of the Trinity-house of that town, where he was much respected for his faithful services. After being one of the crew of Admiral Byng's ship, in the unfortunate expedition for the relief of Minorca, he had the satisfaction of being more successfully employed under Adm. Pococke, at the taking of the Havana in 1762.

Miss Langford, eldest daughter of the late R. L. esq. of Ellesmere Grange, Salop.

At Bridgnorth, Mr. Alderman Baker.

At Hereford, Mrs. Olivia Maitwaring, third daughter of the late Cavendish Tyrrel M., esq.

At Oundle, Northamptonshire, Mrs. Sheppard, relict of the Rev. Castel S. of Huntingdon.

At Crandley-hall, Suffolk, aged 18, Sarah, youngest daughter of Mr. T. French.

At Lowestoft, Suffolk, aged 11, Miss Lockwood, daughter of the Rev. Mr. L. vicar of that place.

At Totnes, Devon, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Howard, esq. youngest son of Henry H. esq. of Glossop, Derbyshire.

At Whitby, Yorkshire, Mr. Anthony Watson. On the breaking out of the American war, he was taken in his own vessel, the *Thomas and Elizabeth*, off the Naze of Norway, on his return from the Baltic, being the first vessel captured after the commencement of hostilities. While many were of opinion the disputes between the colonies and the parent state would not proceed to extremities, the privateer in question, sailing round the North of Ireland, suddenly made her appearance in the North Sea, and did considerable injury to our trade in that quarter, before effectual measures could be adopted for its protection. Mr. W. having had no apprehension of hostilities at the time of his sailing, had not made any insurance from the enemy, by which he lost the whole of his property.

At Bury, Mr. John Mills. "For near twenty-nine years from my first coming to reside here, I have been acquainted with him. He was no common man. He was originally a barber and wig-maker; but for some years had left off business. With his twin brother, who died many years before him, he had carried on that business at the end of the Haymarket towards Piccadilly. His integrity was unquestioned; and I know an extraordinary instance of generosity of sentiment and conduct in him and his brother. From very early life he became attached to experimental philosophy. He made exceedingly good barometers and thermometers. He also made electric machines, and taught the use of the globes. When the balloons were first introduced, he turned his thoughts to that interesting discovery, and was very expert in making and filling them. He was an accurate observer; and one of the principal of the transits of Mercury, and two eclipses of the Sun, the most considerable since I have lived here, we observed together at Troston. One of the two letters apprising me of the beautiful Comet of 1807 (and which arrived here both together) was from him. He was 76. He had read not very many books, but some of the best in the different branches of natural philosophy. He had a most clear, strong, and acutely-discriminating judgment, with an excellent memory. His mother died at more than the age of 90, I believe nearer 100. He was an excellent son, a good master, and a very steady friend. In make and countenance he was so like Mr. Thomas Warton, that the last engraving of that elegant scholar and highly interesting poet, by Schiavonetti, for Dr. Drake's Essays, might be taken for a portrait of Mr. John Mills. But their genius had taken a very different direction. Elegant literature, poetic taste and fancy, were the characteristics of the one, philosophic solidity and acuteness, a mechanical head, with great practical correctness, and powers of judgment and patient attention, which might have made an eminent mathematician, and did constitute a very respectable and extraordinary man, characterised the other. Soon after the military dépôt was erected in the Westgate-street, Bury, in which considerable quantities of gunpowder are of course lodged, he was the principal of three according to whose plans and suggestions Gen. Robinson, who had the command of the district, ordered a conductor to be erected, for the security both of the magazine and of the town. It ought not to be omitted, that when the return of the Comet of 1661 was expected in the winter of 1789, he constructed an astronomical machine for representing its heliocentric and geocentric places, according to the time of the year when it should become visible, with a scale of parts to measure its distance from the Sun and Earth, during the expected visible part of its orbit. Few persons who had paid any attention to experimental philosophy, ever visited Bury, within these last 20 years or more, without calling on Mr. Mills. No man could be more naturally unaffected and unassuming in his conversation: though not correct in his language (he had been too attentive to facts and experiments, for inferences to be drawn from them, to find time for attaining to an equal exactness in words) he was exceedingly clear in his ideas. In politics he was a friend to peace, freedom, and humanity, to a reform in the representation, and to the abolition of the slave trade. This imperfect and hasty sketch may seem to give some idea of a man whose memory well merits to be preserved, and who is among the examples what natural aptitude and persevering application is capable of performing."—*Capel Loft.*

At Willoughton, near Gainsborough, at an advanced age, Mr. Daniel Dawber, farmer.

Aged 82, the widow Clayton, of Sleaford.

At Llanvaughan, Cardigan, John Thomas, esq. admiral of the white.

At Sibsey, Lincolnshire, of a typhus fever,

fever, aged 57, Mr. Richard Plant, farmer; and the third day after, of the same disorder, at Louth, aged 7, his grandson.

At Lynn, Norfolk, after a long and afflictive illness, occasioned by sleeping in a damp bed, aged 33, Mr. Samuel Kent.

At Bawdsey, Suffolk. Mr. Thurston Whimper, of Alderton-hall. In consequence of the hurricane that prevailed on the 10th of November, and the high tide that followed, a vessel had come on shore, and was wrecked. About seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. W. and another gentleman, went down to the beach, for the purpose of rendering any assistance in their power upon the occasion. Too much engaged by the humane object which they had in view, they remained on the shore till the tide, which was unusually high, came in, and beating over the beach in a tremendous manner, and in some places making breaches in it, impeded their retreat. The other gentleman, by the strength and spirit of his horse, escaped, though very narrowly, with his life; but Mr. W.'s horse stumbled, and afterwards came down in one of the breaches, and dismounted him. Being unable to swim, he could not reach the wall, though at a few yards distance only, but was lost between that and the beach; and thus fell a sacrifice, in the prime of life, and full enjoyment of health, to the benevolent design of affording aid to his fellow-creatures, suffering under the afflictive circumstances of shipwreck. His body was found next morning.

At Bostive, near Truro, Cornwall, aged 76, Mr. Gilbert Héle Chillcott. He had been the land-steward of Francis Gregor, esq. the late county member, for upwards of 20 years, and had filled the same situation to the present Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart., his father, and grandfather, for more than half a century; the latter of whom appointed him one of the guardians of his infant children. In his character as agent he united a zeal the most fervent for the benefit of his principals, to an unwearied diligence and unshaken integrity. His merits will be inferred, on considering the length of his services, and the confidence reposed in him by his employers.

At St. Petersburg, in his 82d year, Mr. Raikes, well known in the mercantile world.

M. Nicolai, the celebrated Prussian author. He edited the *Bibliothèque Universelle*, from 1764 to 1792. From the multiplicity of his works, and the influence which his opinions once had among the German literati, he was nick-named the *God of Paper*, and the *Idol of Philosophers*.

At Lisbon, of an intermittent fever, Gen. Campbell.

At Gibraltar, of the epidemic fever, Lieut. Paty, agent of transports.

At Earlrigg, the celebrated German Naturalist, Schroeder.

On his passage from the West-Indies, Col. Tomlinson, of the 13th reg. foot.

On board the *John West* Indiaman, in consequence of a shot received in an engagement with a French privateer, aged 30, Mr. George Cunningham, only surviving son of the late Mr. David C. of Alnwick. His integrity to his employers, intrepidity and courage in the hour of danger, and his suavity of temper, endeared him to all his connections.

In the late attack on the French vessels in the Mole at Palamos, Lieut. Peckin, Royal Marines, of the *Ajax*.

Feb. 1. In South Parade, Leeds, aged 61, Wm Cookson, esq. senior alderman of that Borough, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and Deputy Lieutenants of the County of York. To a mind peculiarly acute and intelligent, he added a soundness of judgment, which rendered him extremely useful to that Borough; in whose councils he took an active and leading part for upwards of thirty years. His commercial knowledge and opinions were held in high estimation and respect by Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Pitt; to whose presence he was frequently admitted as a delegate from the town of Leeds. In his judicial capacity, justice was always tempered with mercy; and to his activity and ingenuity, the town of Leeds stands chiefly indebted for many of its ornaments and improvements. He was a most affectionate husband, a kind and indulgent parent, a warm, steady, and sincere friend; and had a heart and purse ever open to the calls of the needy and distressed. Zealously attached to his King, Church, and Constitution, he was equally liberal and generous in religious and political opinions; insomuch that he was looked up to as the bond of union betwixt parties of different tenets and different opinions, as well as the friendly and judicious umpire in cases of private feuds or domestic broils. After a life well spent in acts of piety and charity, he died, as he lived, in peace and charity with all mankind; carrying with him to the grave, the prayers, blessings, and lamentations of thousands of individuals.

In New-road, Fitzroy-square, aged 73, Paul Barbot, esq.

In Upper John-street, Fitzroy-square, J. Newey, esq. late of the Plantation-office, Customs.

At his son's, in Birmingham, John Hurford, esq. of Hagley; formerly a coal-merchant in Upper Thames-street.

In Stephen's-green, Dublin, the Right Hon. Sir Hercules Langrishe, bart.

At the Rectory-house, Saunderstead, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. John Courtney; having been delivered of a still-born child the day before. She was the only daughter of the Rev. Edmund Ferrars, rector of Cheriton, Hants.

At Donington, of consumption, aged 23, the orphan daughter of the late Mr. Holland, a respectable grazier of Donington Wykes.

Aged 89, Mr. Babington, of Bolingbroke, of which parish he had for 73 years been the schoolmaster. During his protracted life, he knew not what it was to have a day's illness, until within a week of his death.

Aged 96, Mr. John Waddingham, of Immingham, Lincolnshire (father of Mr. Nathaniel W. of Hull). He retained the use of all his faculties until a few days before his death. Also on the 3d, at the same place, aged 68, Mrs. Laming, his daughter.

At Clenchwarton, Norfolk, aged 63, Mr. Collier Matland, attorney, many years steward to Adm. Bentinck.

At Swinderby, Notts, aged 76, Mrs. Raven, mother of Mr. R. wheelwright, the fifth of his family who had been interred within ten weeks.

Feb. 2. In Park-street, Upper Baker-street, Portman-square, in his 68th year, John Sutherland, esq. late of Woburn, Bedfordshire.

The wife of Capt. Colnett, of the Hon. East India Company's ship Castle Eden.

In Great Ormond-street, in his 76th year, Atkinson Bush, esq. an eminent proctor.

At his mother's house, at Homerton, aged 18, Edward Knapp, esq. jun. grandson of Edward K. esq. of Winchester, banker.

In his 86th year, Mr. Wm. Gilbert, of Great Bowden, Leicestershire.

In her 16th year, Jane, youngest daughter, of the Rev. Dr. Coombe, of Hertford-street, May Fair.

In Bedford-square, Mrs. Mary Tatnott, of Theobalds, Herts.

Judith, wife of the Rev. T. H. Bullen, rector of Kennet, near Newmarket, Northamptonshire, and lately master of the grammar-school at Oundle.

In her 77th year, Mrs. Barbara Masters, relict of the late Mr. John M. of Bristol.

Aged 70, the eccentric Tom Brown, of Garstang. Tom was an occasional useful assistant in the kitchens of the neighbouring gentry; he could either please the taste or mend a sole with any man of his day: but Tom would neither make nor mend for the Lords of the Creation; he would only take the measure of a female foot. A short time previous to his death, he selected thirty-six female acquaintances to attend his funeral, all of whom attended, and were regaled at Mr. Henry Wood-

worth's, of Church-town, with coffee and tea. He also ordered every child in the town a penny loaf, which was given accordingly. Tom has left the whole of his property among his female relatives.

Feb. 3. At Camberwell, Matthew Richards, esq. formerly of Wych-street, Temple Bar.

At Dulwich Common, the wife of Mr. Stephen Hall, surgeon.

The wife of Capt. Whyte, R. N. of Yapton-place, Sussex.

In Alfred-place, Bedford-square, Mrs. S. E. Alford, wife of Henry A. esq. of the Inner Temple, third daughter of T. B. Paget, esq. of Tamworth, Staffordshire.

At Hammersmith, aged 65, Mrs. Le Fevre.

Aged 82, Elizabeth, wife of the late Mr. Thomas Sharp, of Trinity, Minorities.

At Boston, aged 83, Mr. Edward Dickinson, formerly a butcher.

Feb. 4. In Lower Grosvenor-street, Mrs. Bacon, relict of Col. Philip B. of Ipswich.

At his mother's, in Beaumont-street, aged 26, Jean John Allan, esq. of Spring Mount, Antrim, Ireland.

Feb. 5. At Canonbury, aged 76, Bernard Bedwell, esq. late of St. John-street.

At Walthamstow-house, Essex, Mrs. Watts, relict of the late John W. esq.

In Clarges-street, the wife of John Sidney, esq. of Penshurst-castle, Kent.

In the Crescent, Greenwich, Charles Stow, esq.

At South Vale, Blackheath, Capt. Joseph Barnes, sen.

At Vauxhall, aged 23, the eldest daughter of Capt. Whimore.

Samuel Tabor, jun. esq. of Colchester.

At Laytonstone, Mrs. Parsons, widow, well known by her literary works. She was reduced from a state of affluence to the hard necessity of writing to provide for a numerous family. She published in 1790, "The History of Miss Meredith," 2 vols. 12mo.; and wrote also "The Errors of Innocence;" "Ellen and Julia;" "Lucy;" "The Voluntary Exile;" and "The Girl of the Mountains;" novels, all of which are respectable performances: and "The Intrigues of a Morning," a farce.

Mrs. Sarah Bevan, widow of the late Mr. Joseph B. saddler, of Bristol. Being of a lethargic habit, she fell upon the fire, and was so much burnt as to survive scarcely more than an hour.

At Glasgow, aged 84, Mrs. Maclean, relict of the late Dr. John M. and mother of Dr. L. M. of Sudbury.

Feb. 6. The wife of Mr. Charles Druce, of Billiter-square.

At Montpelier, Mrs. A. Gore, only daughter of the late Sir Booth G. bart. of Lissadell, co. Sligo, and sister to the present Sir Robert Gore Booth, bart.

Much lamented by his relatives and numerous friends, Mr. Samuel Taylor, of Northwich in Cheshire, bookseller.

At Islington, Mr. W. Upton, many years clerk at the Police-office, Hatton-garden.

Aged 41, the wife of Mr. Ellerby, of Ave-Maria-lane, and sister to Mr. Manningford, banker, of Bristol.

In Argyle-street, Christopher Coates Porter, esq. Major of the West London militia.

In South-street, Finsbury-square, aged 77, Mrs. Child, relict of the late Mr. John C. of Winchester.

Mr. Ames Hellicar, jun. ironmonger, St. Thomas-street, Bristol.

At Weston-house, Lincolnshire, Mrs. Leadbetter, relict of the late Roger L. esq. of Brigg, and mother of Mrs. Uppleby, of the former place.

Feb. 7. In Powis-place, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. John Cracroft, and eldest daughter of James Lewis, esq.

At Leyton, Essex, the wife of Henry Wildman, esq.

At Uckfield, Sussex, Mrs. Newton, relict of the Rev. G. N. rector of Isfield.

At Bath, the wife of Robert Reynolds, esq. of Battersea.

Mr. Robotham, watchmaker, of Leicester.

The wife of Mr. Chr. Phillips, Whitehouse, Westminster.

At Norton-place, near Lincoln, aged 78, John Harrison, esq. He rose in the morning, apparently in good health, and his servant had assisted in dressing him; but wanting something from below stairs, he left his master for only a few minutes, and on his return to the chamber found him lying on his bed a corpse. Mr. H. sat in two Parliaments, as member for Grimsby, co. Lincoln, and was twice also returned for Thetford, co. Norfolk, till age and infirmity rendered it necessary that he should decline the public service. As long as he bore a public character, he was invariably the friend of popular rights, and was celebrated for his inflexible opposition to the administration of his day. He has left two daughters, the one unmarried, the other the lady of Sir Montague Cholmeley, bart. of Easton-hall, in the county of Lincoln; whose children, it is supposed, will inherit the greater part of his fortune.

Aged 76, Rupert Clarke, esq. one of the magistrates of the Police-office, Shadwell, and above fifty years in the commission of the peace, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Middlesex.

Mr. George Baker, late of St. Paul's Church-yard. He was born at Hungerford, in the County of Berks, in January 1747, where his father, the Rev. Thomas Baker, (whose worth still survives

in the memory of the inhabitants) was vicar for nearly thirty years. At the age of fourteen he came to London, and was placed in the counting-house of a West India merchant, whence he removed in 1767 to St. Paul's Church-yard, under the patronage of a maternal aunt, at that time engaged in the business of a lace-merchant; which commerce he continued till the time of his decease with unimpaired integrity.—Early in life he shewed a taste for the Arts, and afterwards became a zealous and liberal collector of drawings and engravings, and of many valuable works of literature, in the choice of which he evinced a most accurate discrimination. This pursuit engaged much of the time that could be spared from business; and together with the society of certain eminent artists, formed the chief source of his pleasures. In the works of Hogarth, Woollet, and Bartolozzi, and in the publications which issued from the press at Strawberry Hill, his collection can hardly be surpassed.—Blessed with a naturally good constitution, he had been customarily inattentive to the ill effects arising from wet feet; and from this cause, it is believed, originated, towards the end of December last, a complaint, which in its progress assuming the character of a typhus fever, baffled the aid of medicine, and terminated the life of a respectable member of society.

Feb. 8. At Clifton, aged 17, Susanna, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Comer, of St. George's, co. Somerset.

At the house of her daughters, the Miss Barrows, Bristol, aged 71, Mrs. Helen Collins.

John Fitzgerald, esq. of Dysart, co. Clare. He was the first Roman Catholic in that county who had been appointed to the commission of the peace, after the law which permitted that distinction to be extended to persons of his persuasion in Ireland.

Feb. 9. At Bishop's-Stortford, the wife of Mr. Walker William Wilby, of Little-Britain.

At Morden, in Surrey, aged 24, deeply and most deservedly lamented, the Rev. Frederick Henry Papendick, M. A. late of Trinity-college, Oxford; in whom, to an amiable disposition, were united a solid understanding and a strict probity of heart; and whose earnestness and piety in the exercise of his sacred duties, during the short period of his ministry, gained him the esteem and attachment of his numerous and respectable neighbourhood. In Morden-college, Blackheath, aged 78, Capt. Henry Coupur, many years an active Commander in the New-York Trade.

At Nottingham, the wife of Major Correll, late of the 76th reg.

Aged 84, Mr. Cole, father of Mr. C. of St.

St. Peter's in
farmer at Add

Feb. 9. A

Greenwich, in Observatory, year of his age, the Rev. Nevil Maskelyne, D. D. F. R. S. Astronomer Royal, which situation he held forty-six years. "As discharging the important duties of that station, not only his own, but every other country bear witness, that few have fulfilled those duties with so much ability, none perhaps with so much utility to the publick. As a Christian, both his life and pious resignation to the will of God at his death, testify, that however science might have engaged his attention, his higher duties to his Maker were not thereby neglected."—Dr. M. was originally Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; B. A. 1754; M. A. 1757; B.D. 1768; D. D. 1777; and was appointed Astronomer Royal to His Majesty, Feb. 13, 1765, on the death of Dr. Nathaniel Bliss. He was presented in Jan. 1775, by his nephew Lord Clive, to the rectory of Shrawarden, in Salop; and in 1782 by the Master and Fellows of his College to the living of North Runcton, in Norfolk.—M. Grosley, in his book intitled "Londres," 3 vols. 8vo. 1770, among many disparaging characters of Englishmen whom he saw in his stay at London in 1765, gives this advantageous one of Dr. Maskelyne, "chez lequel je trouvai une politesse & une complaisance que les Savans de ce rang n'ont pas toujours pour des Passans." This was at the Observatory at Greenwich.—In our volume for 1778, p. 320, we have given his account of the prismatic micrometer.

Feb. 10. At Welton, Yorkshire, aged about 60, Mrs. Lowthorpe, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Edmonds, of that place.

Aged 63, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Colby Bullock, of Shipdham, Norfolk.

At her brother-in-law's, Mr. Key, surgeon, of Fenchurch-street, Miss Barry, daughter of the late Mr. Charles B. of Ingram-court.

Aged 69, Mr. Thomas Lowther, of Britannia-row, Islington.

Aged 63, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Strachan, of Oxendon-street.

In her 28th year, Mary Anne, wife of Mr. Austin, silversmith, of Oxford-street.

Mr. Henderson, of the Cannon Tavern, Portland-road.

On the Lower Mall, Hammersmith, the Rev. Dr. Keith.

Miss Bush, only daughter of R. B. esq. of Tracey Park, Gloucestershire.

At Lady Saltoun's, in New Cavendish-street, in his 22d year, the Hon. Simon Fraser, banker. This gentleman had lately arrived from his travels through Scotland, and enjoyed apparent good health, though for a few years he had been subject to fits. His death was very sudden; he rang his

Observatory,

year of his age,

the Rev. Nevil Maskelyne, D. D. F. R. S. Astronomer Royal, which situation he held forty-six years. "As discharging the important duties of that station, not only his own, but every other country bear witness, that few have fulfilled those duties with so much ability, none perhaps with so much utility to the publick. As a Christian, both his life and pious resignation to the will of God at his death, testify, that however science might have engaged his attention, his higher duties to his Maker were not thereby neglected."

Dr. M. was originally Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; B. A. 1754; M. A. 1757; B.D. 1768; D. D. 1777; and was appointed Astronomer Royal to His Majesty, Feb. 13, 1765, on the death of Dr. Nathaniel Bliss. He was presented in Jan. 1775, by his nephew Lord Clive, to the rectory of Shrawarden, in Salop; and in 1782 by the Master and Fellows of his College to the living of North Runcton, in Norfolk.—M. Grosley, in his book intitled "Londres," 3 vols. 8vo. 1770, among many disparaging characters of Englishmen whom he saw in his stay at London in 1765, gives this advantageous one of Dr. Maskelyne, "chez lequel je trouvai une politesse & une complaisance que les Savans de ce rang n'ont pas toujours pour des Passans." This was at the Observatory at Greenwich.—In our volume for 1778, p. 320, we have given his account of the prismatic micrometer.

Feb. 10. At Welton, Yorkshire, aged about 60, Mrs. Lowthorpe, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Edmonds, of that place.

Aged 63, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Colby Bullock, of Shipdham, Norfolk.

At her brother-in-law's, Mr. Key, surgeon, of Fenchurch-street, Miss Barry, daughter of the late Mr. Charles B. of Ingram-court.

Aged 69, Mr. Thomas Lowther, of Britannia-row, Islington.

Aged 63, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Strachan, of Oxendon-street.

In her 28th year, Mary Anne, wife of Mr. Austin, silversmith, of Oxford-street.

Mr. Henderson, of the Cannon Tavern, Portland-road.

On the Lower Mall, Hammersmith, the Rev. Dr. Keith.

Miss Bush, only daughter of R. B. esq. of Tracey Park, Gloucestershire.

At Lady Saltoun's, in New Cavendish-street, in his 22d year, the Hon. Simon Fraser, banker. This gentleman had lately arrived from his travels through Scotland, and enjoyed apparent good health, though for a few years he had been subject to fits. His death was very sudden; he rang his

of his age,
of

A.

y Trim-

daughter of Thos. B. esq. of Stoke, Rutland.

At Hammersmith, the wife of J. S. Girdler, esq.

At Hall, in his 22d year, Capt. Thomas Harman, of the West Kent Regiment of Militia, and only son of Thomas H. esq. of Wombwell-hall, Kent.

Feb. 12. At Hoxton, in his 21st year, Mr. George Pearson.

At her son's, Mr. Forrest, in Bruton-street, Mrs. Fletcher, relict of the late Mr. Thomas F. of Gainsborough.

Suddenly, George Countess, esq. Rear-Admiral of the White.

In Bruton-street, the Right Hon. John Smyth, one of H. M. most Hon. Privy Council, late Master of the Mint, and for many years M. P. for Pontefract.

At Bath, Thomas Harrison, esq. Supervisor of the Receiver-General's Receipts and Payments, Customs, London, formerly Flag-lieutenant to Admiral Montagu.

Feb. 13. At Wallingford, Berks, aged 63, Edward Wells, esq. one of the Aldermen of that place.

Feb. 18. Of croup, the attack of which proved fatal in 52 hours, John Ruspini Warren, aged seven years, a most promising and beloved boy, the only son of J. T. Warren, esq. Dep. Inspector of Military Hospitals.

At half-past eleven at night, in Portman-place, Edgeware-road, in his 37th year, his Excellency the Duke de Alburquerque, Ambassador Extraordinary from Spain, Grandee of the First Class, General of the Spanish Army, &c. &c. The Duke, who was a man of great military ardour, and of the purest spirit of patriotism, and who felt indignant at some insinuations and neglect of the Junta of Cadiz, had been almost incessantly employed, for some time past, in drawing up a vindication of his conduct, which he had just printed in 4to, under the title of "Manifiesto del Duque de Alburquerque, acerca de su Conducta con la Junta de Cadiz, y Arribo del Exercito de su Cargo a aquella Plaza;" when, on Friday the 15th of February, he was seized with a most alarming paroxysm of mental derangement, for which he was attended by Père Elisée, and other foreign medical gentlemen. But the next day his complaint was become so violent, that further assistance was requested; and Dr. Simmons and his son were called in

in; and soon afterwards Sir Walter Farquhar was added in consultation—but medical aid was of no avail; the severity of the paroxysms baffled every attempt to relieve the patient, and this high-spirited and excellent Nobleman died at the time we have above stated.—The Duke had passed his life in military service: he was distinguished in the late war between Spain and France; and during the present he had not for an instant quitted the service of his Country. Being with the Spanish forces in Holstein at the time of the first rising of his countrymen, against Buonaparte, he immediately left that army; and travelling through the whole of France, with great personal hazard, joined the armies of the Patriots. He was present, and distinguished, in all the principal battles that have been fought since that period; and had the singular good fortune never to have sustained a defeat, when he had the power to direct his own

operations. Cadiz was preserved by a rapid and skilful march, which he conducted in January 1810. It was some consolation to the Duke, who added to all the qualities of a good officer, the purest and most ardent affection for his Country, to have received, in his latter moments, the approbation of the Cortes*; who owe to him the seat of their deliberations.—The Duke of Alburquerque will be lamented by Spain, as an ardent Patriot, and a gallant Soldier; by England, as a firm Friend and Ally; and by Mankind, as an honest Man.

Feb. 12. At Great Stanmore, Middlesex, universally lamented and respected, aged 65, Mr. William Parker, a clerk in the Brewery of Mr. Clutterbuck of that place, who, during the space of 53 years of faithful and active service, devoted to the interests of a family from whom he received his early education, has uniformly maintained the character of a strictly upright and honest man.

* The following extract from the proceedings of the Cortes in the sitting of Jan. 15, proves the high estimation in which his character and services were held by that patriotic assembly: "A memorial from the Duke of Alburquerque was read, in which he expressed his ardent desire to devote himself to the defence of his Country. He observed, that honour was the most powerful impulse in the career of arms; and therefore he was anxious, by means of the accompanying memorial, to remove the doubts excited against him and the army under his command, by the publication of a paper of the Junta of Cadiz on the 16th of March. The memorial concluded thus: "I wish effectually to continue my services in defence of the country in my military capacity, and thus to render myself more useful than I can be in my present state." Senor Luxan then spoke, and proved, that without the skilful retreat of the Duke, the Isla and Cadiz would no longer have been free, and the nation in fact without existence; that he marched thither, notwithstanding the orders which commanded him to return a second time to Seville. He related various traits of generosity and devotion on the part of the Duke and his troops; and concluded with demanding, that they should be declared to have deserved well of the country. After a discussion of some length, in which other members spoke loudly in praise of the Duke (Senor Laguna proposing that he should be immediately tent for, and invested with the command of the army, and Senor Perez offering with the Americans to be at the expence of a medal in honour of the Duke and his army), the proposition of Senor Garos was at last carried, which in substance declared, that the Duke and his army had deserved well of their country by their services, and particularly by having covered the points of the Isla and of Cadiz; and that the Regency be informed, that the Duke wishing to continue in the military career, he should be sent for to receive a command in the army."

AVERAGE PRICES OF NAVIGABLE CANAL PROPERTY, DOCK STOCK, FIRE-OFFICE SHARPS, &c. in February 1811 (to the 21st), at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London:—Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, 1170*l.* without Half Yearly Dividend, at the rate of 45*l.* per Share clear, per Annum.—**Birmingham**, 1040*l.* dividing 42*l.* clear.—**Coventry**, 830*l.* dividing at the rate of 32*l.* per Share.—**Swansea**, 167*l.* the last Dividend 8*l.* per Share.—**Monmouthshire**, 129*l.*—**Grand Junction**, 270*l.* to 272*l.*—**Kennett and Avon**, 42*l.* 10*s.*—**Wilts and Berks**, 45*l.* to 46*l.* 10*s.*—**Rochdale**, 53*l.* 10*s.* 55*l.*—**Western Junction Subscription**, 5*l.* Premium.—**Rillemere**, 80*l.*—**Union**, 110*l.*—**Grand Union**, 7*l.* Discount.—**Lancaster**, 26*l.*—**Ashby-de-la-Zouch**, 24*l.*—**Worcester and Birmingham Old Shares**, 40*l.*—**Croydon**, 30*l.* to 31*l.*—**West India Dock Stock**, 167*l.* ex Half Yearly Dividend of 5*l.*—**London Dock** 129*l.* ex Half Yearly Dividend of 3*l.* clear.—**Ditto Scrip**, 26*l.* per Cent. Premium.—**Albion Assurance**, 57*l.*—**Globe**, 190*l.* ex Half Yearly Dividend of 3*l.*—**Atlas**, Par.—**East London Water Works**, 187*l.*—**West Middlesex Ditto**, 114*l.*—**New Ditto**, 20*l.* Premium.—**Kent ditto**, 28*l.* Premium.—**Grand Junction Ditto**, 12*l.* 12*s.* Premium.—**London Institution**, 68*l.* 5*s.*—**Surrey Institution**, 23*l.* 2*s.*—**Covent Garden New Theatre Shares**, 470*l.* without Admission.—**Strand Bridge**, 12*l.* Discount.—**Dover Street Road**, 10*l.* to 11*l.* Premium.—**Commercial Road**, 135*l.* per Cent. ex Half-Yearly Dividend of 3*l.*

BILL

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Jan. 22, to Feb. 19, 1811.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5	50 and 60
Males - 695	1389	Males - 778	1518		5 and 10	60 and 70
Females 694		Females 740			10 and 20	70 and 80
Whereof have died under 2 years old					20 and 30	80 and 90
Peck Loaf 4s. 11d.					30 and 40	90 and 100
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.				40 and 50	102	1

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending February 16, 1811.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.									
Wheat.		Rye.		Barly.		Oats.		Beans.		Wheat.		Rye.		Barly.		Oats.		Beans.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	98	2 41	0 39	2 30	1 48	6				Essex	94	8 36	0 36	8 30	4 45	0			
Surrey	103	4 48	0 40	0 32	0 52	0				Kent	92	0 55	0 37	0 30	9 44	9			
Hertford	83	4 49	0 39	0 28	0 45	9				Sussex	97	4 00	0 36	6 27	10 00	0			
Bedford	84	3 46	4 36	5 26	6 32	2				Suffolk	91	1 41	0 35	5 27	7 38	1			
Huntingd.	86	1 00	0 35	2 22	8 38	7				Cambridg.	81	0 00	0 30	10 19	6 37	4			
Northam.	83	8 47	0 35	4 21	4 40	4				Norfolk	85	9 40	6 32	7 26	6 38	1			
Rutland	86	9 00	0 37	7 24	6 43	6				Lincoln	85	1 45	10 34	1 20	10 42	9			
Leicester	85	9 46	2 37	9 23	3 41	5				York	80	11 44	0 34	4 23	4 53	10			
Nottingham	89	8 46	2 38	7 25	4 49	2				Durham	84	1 00	0 44	0 24	5 00	0			
Derby	85	2 00	0 40	8 25	0 51	6				Northum.	74	3 16	1 34	2 24	2 90	0			
Stafford	95	4 00	0 42	5 27	9 37	4				Cumberl.	80	7 50	8 39	7 26	3 00	0			
Salop	101	5 65	8 44	6 31	11 00	0				Westmor.	90	6 48	2 41	7 27	6 00	0			
Hereford	102	10 37	6 40	10 29	3 46	7				Lancaster	85	9 00	0 49	1 27	9 61	4			
Worcester	103	9 00	0 38	5 34	9 51	0				Chester	89	11 00	0 46	10 27	0 00	0			
Warwick	104	5 00	0 42	5 31	4 52	2				Flint	96	0 00	0 49	0 00	0 00	0			
Wilts	105	0 00	0 36	10 27	8 55	10				Denbigh	94	9 00	0 48	9 26	4 00	0			
Berks	102	10 00	0 37	0 29	1 49	8				Anglesea	80	0 00	0 40	0 21	3 00	0			
Oxford	102	1 00	0 35	5 25	10 44	6				Carnarv.	88	8 00	0 44	0 22	8 00	0			
Bucks	100	6 00	0 32	4 27	9 44	4				Merionet.	93	9 00	0 48	0 26	0 00	0			
Brecon	115	2 83	2 51	2 24	0 00	0				Cardigan	97	1 00	0 00	0 19	7 00	0			
Montgom.	100	0 00	0 40	0 28	0 00	0				Pembroke	84	0 00	0 40	3 17	3 00	0			
Radnor	114	11 00	0 41	0 27	10 00	0				Carmarth.	100	0 00	0 40	4 16	11 00	0			
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.										Glamorg.	109	9 00	8 45	0 21	4 00	0			
95 0 49 3 39 11 25 9 47 7										Gloucester.	110	1 00	0 38	6 29	5 51	5			
Average of Scotland, per quarter:										Somerset	111	7 00	0 40	11 24	0 52	0			
00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0										Monmo.	116	2 00	0 48	7 00	0 00	0			
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.										Devon	108	6 00	0 44	0 19	0 00	0			
										Cornwall	92	9 00	0 41	6 21	4 00	0			
										Dorset	194	0 00	0 36	0 26	0 62	0			
										Hants	103	1 00	0 38	7 28	10 00	0			
											92	5 46	5 39	7 24	8 47	10			

PRICES OF FLOUR, February 25:

Fine per Sack 85s. to 00s. Seconds 75s. to 80s. Bran per Q. 14s. to 16s. Pollard 26s. to 30s.

RETURN of WHEAT, in Mark-Lane, including only from Feb. 11 to Feb. 16:

Total 6,075 Quarters. Average 92s. 6d.—0s. 0½d. higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, February 16, 47s. 11d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, February 20, 42s. 1½d. per Cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, February 25:

Kent Bags.....	6l.	0s.	to	7l.	10s.	Kent Pockets.....	6l.	6s.	to	9l.	0s.
Sussex Ditto.....	5l.	12s.	to	6l.	6s.	Sussex Ditto.....	6l.	0s.	to	7l.	5s.
Essex Ditto.....	5l.	12s.	to	6l.	6s.	Farnham Ditto.....	11l.	0s.	to	14l.	0s.

AVERAGE PRICE of HAY AND STRAW, February 25:

St. James's, Hay 7l. 17s. 6d. Straw 3l. 16s.—Whitechapel, Hay 8l. 0s. Clover 9l. 9s.

Straw 3l. 14s.—Smithfield, Clover 8l. 18s. 6d. Old Hay 8l. 19s. 6d. Straw 3l. 10s.

SMITHFIELD, February 25. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	4s.	8d.	to	6s.	0d.	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:					
Mutton.....	5s.	0d.	to	6s.	0d.	Beasts about 2715.					
Veal.....	5s.	6d.	to	7s.	6d.	Calves 90.					
Pork.....	5s.	4d.	to	7s.	0d.	Sheep and Lambs 12,770.					
						Pigs 240.					

COALS, February 25: Newcastle 48s. to 56s. 6d. Sunderland 47s. 6d. to 48s. 6d. SOAP, Yellow 80s. Mottled 90s. Curd 94s. **CANDLES, 12s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 13s. 0d.** TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 4½d. Clare Market 4s. 6d. Whitechapel 4s. 4d.

EACH DAYS PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY, 1811.

Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. U. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	1 per Ct. Cons.	5 per Ct. Navy.	1 per Ct. 1797.	Long Ann.	India Stock.	India Bond.	East India Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Om- num.	Irish 3 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Eng. Loh. Tickets.	English Prices.
31 Bank Stock.	66 1/2	65 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	177 1/2	26 a 25 pr.	3 a 6 pr.	71 1/2	66 1/2	—	4 1/2 dis.	96 1/2	65 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
1 Holiday	66 1/2	66 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	178	26 a 25 pr.	3 a 6 pr.	71 1/2	66 1/2	66	4 1/2 dis.	97	65 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
2 Sunday.	66 1/2	65 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	178 1/2	26 a 25 pr.	3 a 6 pr.	71 1/2	66 1/2	66	4 1/2 dis.	97	65 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
3 Sunday.	66 1/2	65 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	178 1/2	26 a 25 pr.	3 a 6 pr.	71 1/2	66 1/2	66	4 1/2 dis.	97	65 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
4 Sunday.	66 1/2	65 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	178 1/2	26 a 25 pr.	3 a 6 pr.	71 1/2	66 1/2	66	4 1/2 dis.	97	65 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
5 Sunday.	66 1/2	65 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	178 1/2	26 a 25 pr.	3 a 6 pr.	71 1/2	66 1/2	66	4 1/2 dis.	97	65 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
6 Sunday.	66 1/2	65 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	178 1/2	26 a 25 pr.	3 a 6 pr.	71 1/2	66 1/2	66	4 1/2 dis.	97	65 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
7 Sunday.	66 1/2	65 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	178 1/2	26 a 25 pr.	3 a 6 pr.	71 1/2	66 1/2	66	4 1/2 dis.	97	65 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
8 Sunday.	66 1/2	65 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	178 1/2	26 a 25 pr.	3 a 6 pr.	71 1/2	66 1/2	66	4 1/2 dis.	97	65 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
9 Sunday.	66 1/2	65 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	178 1/2	26 a 25 pr.	3 a 6 pr.	71 1/2	66 1/2	66	4 1/2 dis.	97	65 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
10 Sunday.	66 1/2	65 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	178 1/2	26 a 25 pr.	3 a 6 pr.	71 1/2	66 1/2	66	4 1/2 dis.	97	65 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
11 Sunday.	66 1/2	65 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	178 1/2	26 a 25 pr.	3 a 6 pr.	71 1/2	66 1/2	66	4 1/2 dis.	97	65 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
12 Sunday.	66 1/2	65 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	178 1/2	26 a 25 pr.	3 a 6 pr.	71 1/2	66 1/2	66	4 1/2 dis.	97	65 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
13 Sunday.	66 1/2	65 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	178 1/2	26 a 25 pr.	3 a 6 pr.	71 1/2	66 1/2	66	4 1/2 dis.	97	65 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
14 Sunday.	66 1/2	65 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	178 1/2	26 a 25 pr.	3 a 6 pr.	71 1/2	66 1/2	66	4 1/2 dis.	97	65 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
15 Sunday.	66 1/2	65 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	178 1/2	26 a 25 pr.	3 a 6 pr.	71 1/2	66 1/2	66	4 1/2 dis.	97	65 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
16 Sunday.	66 1/2	65 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	178 1/2	26 a 25 pr.	3 a 6 pr.	71 1/2	66 1/2	66	4 1/2 dis.	97	65 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
17 Sunday.	66 1/2	65 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	178 1/2	26 a 25 pr.	3 a 6 pr.	71 1/2	66 1/2	66	4 1/2 dis.	97	65 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
18 Sunday.	66 1/2	65 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	178 1/2	26 a 25 pr.	3 a 6 pr.	71 1/2	66 1/2	66	4 1/2 dis.	97	65 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
19 Sunday.	66 1/2	65 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	178 1/2	26 a 25 pr.	3 a 6 pr.	71 1/2	66 1/2	66	4 1/2 dis.	97	65 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
20 Sunday.	66 1/2	65 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	178 1/2	26 a 25 pr.	3 a 6 pr.	71 1/2	66 1/2	66	4 1/2 dis.	97	65 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
21 Sunday.	66 1/2	65 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	178 1/2	26 a 25 pr.	3 a 6 pr.	71 1/2	66 1/2	66	4 1/2 dis.	97	65 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
22 Sunday.	66 1/2	65 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	178 1/2	26 a 25 pr.	3 a 6 pr.	71 1/2	66 1/2	66	4 1/2 dis.	97	65 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
23 Sunday.	66 1/2	65 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	178 1/2	26 a 25 pr.	3 a 6 pr.	71 1/2	66 1/2	66	4 1/2 dis.	97	65 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
24 Sunday.	66 1/2	65 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	178 1/2	26 a 25 pr.	3 a 6 pr.	71 1/2	66 1/2	66	4 1/2 dis.	97	65 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
25 Sunday.	66 1/2	65 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	178 1/2	26 a 25 pr.	3 a 6 pr.	71 1/2	66 1/2	66	4 1/2 dis.	97	65 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
26 Sunday.	66 1/2	65 1/2	82 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	178 1/2	26 a 25 pr.	3 a 6 pr.	71 1/2	66 1/2	66	4 1/2 dis.	97	65 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.

Printed by Nichols and Son, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, London.]

BRANSCOMB and CO. Stock-Brokers, 11, Holborn, 37, Cornhill, and 38, Haymarket.

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Dorchester.—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
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Newc. 3.—Notts. 2
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Embellished with a Perspective View of the Interior of ALLINGTON CASTLE, KENT;
and with a View of PORTLAND LIGHTHOUSE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London:
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, Post-paid. 1811,

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY for February, 1811.

W. C. CARY.

Days Mo.	M. 8 h.	G. heat	Inches, 90ths.	WEATHER.
1	31 41	29- 0	29- 0	morning snow and rain, mostly cloudy
2	33 41	29- 8	29- 8	cloudy, evening rain
3	45 42	29- 1	29- 1	cloudy and rainy, evening clear, high wind
4	33 47	29-17	29-17	cloudy at times, with light rain
5	35 40	29-17	29-17	cloudy in general, some light rain, evening high wind
6	45 48	29-10	29-10	ditto
7	40 46	29- 9	29- 9	cloudy at times, light rain, high wind
8	45 50	29-10	29-10	cloudy and rainy most of the day, windy
9	39 46	29- 9	29- 9	lightly clouded in general, evening light rain
10	47 59	29-12	29-12	cloudy, frequent rain
11	47 54	29- 9	29- 9	cloudy, frequent rain, high wind
12	46 47	29- 5	29- 5	mostly cloudy, frequent light rain
13	36 41	29- 4	29- 4	morning and evening rainy, mostly clear, windy
14	33 42	29- 4	29- 4	cloudy at times
15	30 38	29-10	29-10	cloudy, and rainy most of the day
16	30 40	29-13	29-13	mostly clear
17	27 35	30- 1	30- 1	cloudy at times
18	38 42	29-19	29-19	ditto
19	37 39	29-17	29-17	ditto
20	32 41	29-12	29-12	mostly cloudy
21	40 45	29- 5	29- 5	cloudy, rainy
22	40 45	28-16	28-16	cloudy at times, some rain
23	37 45	28-19	28-19	mostly cloudy, and showery
24	39 47	28-19	28-19	morning clear, afternoon cloudy and showery
25	36 47	28-19	28-19	mostly clear
26	47 53	29- 2	29- 2	cloudy at times, some rain
27	41 48	29- 7	29- 7	morning showery, afternoon clear, windy
28	46 53	29-11	29-11	cloudy and rainy most of the day

The average degrees of Temperature, calculated from observations made at eight o'clock in the morning, are 38-39 100ths; those of the corresponding month in the year 1810, were 34-57 100ths; in 1809, 42-11 100ths; in 1808, 34-15 100ths; in 1807, 35-75 100ths; in 1806, 37-75 100ths; in 1805, 35-86 100ths; and in 1804, 36-33 100ths.

The quantity of Rain fallen is equal to 2 inches 57 100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1810, was 2 inches 50 100ths; in 1809, 3 inches 26 100ths; in 1808, 59 100ths; in 1807, 2 inches 15 100ths; in 1806, 2 inches 14 100ths; in 1805, 3 inches 30 100ths; and in 1804, 2 inches 48 100ths.

Jama's Square, Bristol, 3d. month, 11th, 1811.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for March, 1811. By W. CARY, Surgeon.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock	Noon.	11 o'clock	Barom.	Weather
	Morning.		Night.	in. pts.	in Mar. 1811.
F.	°	°	°		
26	46	51	46	29,46	fair
27	45	50	41	,67	fair
28	46	51	48	,54	rain
M.1	42	45	40	,64	showery
2	44	52	47	,78	cloudy
3	46	56	45	,88	fair
4	45	57	47	,98	fair
5	46	53	50	,40	cloudy
6	42	50	49	,55	cloudy
7	47	50	48	,20	rain
8	48	48	36	,45	stormy
9	36	45	38	30,30	fair
10	42	53	46	,45	fair
11	44	52	46	,40	fair
12	46	54	45	,38	cloudy
13	40	50	42	,28	air

Day of Month.	8 o'clock	Noon.	11 o'clock	Barom.	Weather
	Morning.		Night.	in. pts.	in Mar. 1811.
M.	°	°	°		
14	42	48	40	30,30	fair
15	39	45	40	,30	fair
16	38	53	39	,22	fair
17	37	58	41	,14	fair
18	38	58	45	,10	fair
19	47	58	46	,16	fair
20	47	56	50	,08	cloudy
21	49	59	50	29,98	cloudy
22	47	50	36	30,20	cloudy
23	34	51	40	,42	fair
24	41	57	40	,31	fair
25	41	52	41	,11	fair
26	40	55	39	,05	fair

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For MARCH, 1811.

Monument to Mrs. TRIMMER.

Mr. URBAN, *March 6.*

YOUR Correspondent L. S. after paying a handsome compliment to the merits of the late Mrs. Trimmer, suggests the propriety "of some lasting tribute of respect being offered to her memory, and requests that some of your Readers who knew the exalted character and talents of this valuable woman will communicate their ideas on this subject."

I perfectly agree with L. S. that some tribute is due; and I am not a little surprised that no measures have yet been taken for carrying such a plan into effect.

As she was a benefactor to the Nation at large, the monument to her memory should be national. As she has laboured so zealously in the establishment of Charity Schools, might not the monument with propriety be erected in such a part of St. Paul's Cathedral as to be in sight of the children assembled there at their Annual Meeting?

The expence of a monument will probably amount to between six and eight thousand pounds; and that sum, I am fully persuaded, would be raised almost as soon as the notice of a subscription was made public.

All that seems wanting to the accomplishing of L. S.'s wishes, is to convene a General Meeting of the friends of the late Mrs. T.; and then to adopt resolutions, and to appoint a Committee for carrying them into execution.

G. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, March 8.*

EVERY friend to Virtue and Religion must approve of the hint offered by L. S. in your last Number respecting "a tribute to the memory" of the late Mrs. Trimmer. There are very few of your Readers, I am sure, who are not well acquainted with her merits, and who will not readily

contribute towards the erection of a monument to so valuable a lady. If L. S. will but subscribe his real name, and appoint a time and place for a meeting to take the matter into consideration, he need not doubt but it will be fully attended.

Several plans have occurred to me for carrying L. S.'s wishes into effect; but, as these points may be better discussed in a Public Meeting than in your Magazine, I shall forbear stating them at present, and reserve them for that occasion. Expecting soon to see in the public papers that a Meeting will be holden, I remain, Sir,

Yours, &c.

C. B.

FOUR CENTURIES OF MAXIMS.

Mr. URBAN, *March 12.*

INQUIRIES, which are any way connected with Literature, readily find admission in your interesting pages. A small duodecimo volume was printed in London, in 1695, with this title: "Institutions, Essays, and Maxims, Political, Moral, and Divine; divided into Four Centuries." The book has neither preface, dedication, or advertisement, nor Author's name. There is merely prefixed to it an Index, containing, in alphabetical order, the subjects discussed in each Century, with references to the Maxims, one or more, which treat of them respectively. The first Century consists chiefly of political advice or reflections; the other three are of a more miscellaneous nature. I subjoin a few specimens; and shall esteem it a particular favour, if any of your numerous Readers can inform me who was the Author or Compiler of the Work.

R. C.

"It is very dangerous to try experiments in a state, unless extreme necessity be urgent, or popular utility be palpable. It is better for a state to connive a while at any inconveniencies, than too suddenly to rush upon reformation." Cent. i. Max. 25. In the Index the title is "Experiments."

"It

"It is very requisite for a Prince to have an eye, that the Clergy be elected and come in, either by collation from him; or particular patrons, and not by the people; and that their power hold dependence upon home, and not *foreign* authority. It is dangerous in a kingdom, where the crossiers receive not their power from the Regal Sword." Max. 53. Clergy.

"Charity is a Naked Child giving Honey to a Bee without Wings: naked, because excuseless and simple; a child, because tender and growing; giving honey, because honey is pleasant and comfortable: to a bee, because a bee is laborious and deserving; without wing, because helpless and wanting. If thou deniest to such, thou killest a bee; if thou givest to other than such, thou preservest a drone." Cent. ii. Max. 2. Charity.

"The way to subject all things to thyself, is to subject thyself to Reason; thou shalt govern many, if Reason govern thee. Wouldst thou be crowned the Monarch of a little world? Command thyself," Max. 19. Reason.

"If any hard affliction hath surprised thee, cast one eye upon the hand that sent it, and the other upon the sin that brought it. If thou thankfully receive the message, be that sent it will discharge the messenger." Max. 38. Affliction.

"If thou take pains in what is good, the pains vanish; the good remains; if thou take pleasure in what is evil, the evil remains, and the pleasure vanisheth. What art thou the worse for pains, or the better for pleasure, when both are past?" Cent. iii. Max. 1. Pains.

"If thou desire the Eucharist should be thy supper, let thy life be thy chaplain: If thy own worthiness invites thee, presume not to come; if the sorrowful sense of thy own sins forbid, presume not to forbear; if thy faith be strong, it will confirm it; if weak, it will strengthen it. He only that wants faith, is the forbidden guest," Max. 39. Eucharist.

"Let not thy table exceed the fourth part of thy revenue; let thy provision be solid, and not far fetched, fuller of substance than art. Be wisely frugal in thy preparation, and freely cheerful in thy entertainment: if thy guest be right, it is enough; if not, it is too much; too much is a vanity; enough is a feast," Max. 66. Table.

"Whoever thou art, thou hast done more evil in one day than thou canst expiate in six; and canst thou think the evil of six days can require less than one? God hath made us rich in days by allowing six, and himself poor by reserving but one; and shall we spare our own flock, and shear his lamb? He that hath done nothing but what he can justify in six days, may play the seventh," Max. 76. Sabbath.

In the Fourth Century I have noted still more as worthy of selection; but "*inopem me copia fecit*:" I have been too large, I fear, in my extracts already. Perhaps you will allow room for two or three of the shortest.

"Infamy is where it is received; if thou art a mud wall, it will stick; if marble, it will rebound: if thou storm at it, 'tis thine; if thou contemn it, 'tis his." Max. 5. Infamy.

"Imp not thy wing with the Church's feathers, lest thou fly to thy own ruin: impropriations are bold metaphors, which continued are deadly allegories; one foot of land *in capite* encumbers the whole estate: the eagle snatched a coal from the altar, but it fired her nest." Max. 19. Impropriations.

"Let that table, which God hath pleased to give thee, please thee: he that made the vessel knows her burthen, and how to ballast her; he that made all things very good, cannot but do all things very well: if thou be content with a little, thou hast enough; if thou complainest, thou hast too much." Max. 20. Content.

"If thou expect Death as a friend, prepare to entertain it; if thou expect Death as an enemy, prepare to overcome it: Death hath no advantage, but when it comes as a stranger." Max. 37. Death.

"In civil things follow the most; in matters of religion, the fewest; in all things follow the best; so shall thy ways be pleasing to God; so shall thy behaviour be plausible with men." Max. 66. Example.

"At thy first entrance into thy estate, keep a low sail; thou may'st rise with honour; thou canst not decline without shame. He that begins as his father ended, shall end as his father began." Max. 75. Frugality.

"Convey thy love to thy friends as an arrow to the mark, to stick there; not as a ball against the wall, to rebound back to thee: that friendship will not continue to the end, that is begun for an end.

"Meditation is the life of the soul, action is the life of meditation, honour is the reward of action: so meditate that thou may'st do; so do that thou may'st purchase honour: for which purchase give God the glory." Max. 100. Friends. p. 286.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, and HUNTER'S VILTHA CHURCH.

Architectural Proceedings.

[Continued from Vol. LXXVII, p. 1187.]

IT may be recollected, that the "Architect," as well as myself, in the course of our observations have occasionally alluded to the desolate condition of the modern Buildings *

* The greater part of them at this day nearly pulled down.

in Dean's Yard; each of us believing that such unsuccessful speculations, raised on the overthrow of edifices erected for religious purposes, would in the end find that fate to which they have given way. Two years are passed since every vestige of Antiquity in the North boundary-line of the monastic institution, with the numerous habitations of later times raised therein, have been cleared off, under the fallacious idea of *improving* this part of Westminster. Designs for superb mansions to be erected on the "waste ground" have been publicly invited; and every encouragement given to call forth the spirit of enterprising Professionalists in this pursuit; but hitherto without effect. In truth, there appears an associate scene of gloom both in Dean's Yard and the North boundary; for who would chuse a dwelling, where continued juvenile insults take place in one situation, and a cold and cheerless gaze on melancholy walls, and mortuary ceremonies, occur on the other? Are not the surrounding avenues nests for the lowest, and, in too many instances, the most profligate of our fellow-creatures? The spot, at any rate, seems now unpropitious, whatever kind of influence might heretofore diffuse itself within the hallowed Sanctuary.

Of the Antiquities brought out to notice while the late clearance was in execution, were many Houses constructed in the Tudor times, though much altered in succeeding periods; they becoming on this occasion objects of much curiosity, as in them were laid open, to explorators in ancient lore, rich chimney-pieces, ornamented enameled hearths, carved wainscottings, cornices, and ceilings full of rich armorial and foliated embellishments; and in taking down an old wall at the back of the Mitre Tavern, Union-street, was found immured within the rubble a capital of a column, rich with Historic sculpture. On the first plane of the square of the capital was William Rufus seated, in order to present a Charter to Gislebertus, Abbot of Westminster. Second plane, the Abbot receiving the Charter. Third plane, a Consecration. Fourth plane,

the sculpture cut away. In the abacus of the three perfect planes, explanatory inscriptions. Mr. Capon* was present at its discovery; and in his possession it now remains, as an example, at any rate, of the Architecture and sculpture of the 11th century.

I at this time sketched in King's-street, at the right corner of an avenue leading to the Little Sanctuary, two brackets supporting ribs, which probably once formed the angular bearing to one of those story accumulations of houses common in Tudor designs. Sketched also from the same street, at the left corner of the avenue leading to Bow-street, part of the Postern Gate and Porter's Lodge of a large Gateway, consisting of a pier, column, and architrave, with the loop-hole of the Lodge, each extremely perfect, and of the finest masonry: the work of the Tudor æra. I sketched likewise two portions of the North boundary wall (the only traces then left), the masonry irregular like the fronts of West range of antient edifices in Dean's Yard, both portions giving indications of loop-holes, &c.

In Dean's Yard, a certain part of the above line at the South extremity destroyed, and a modern Prebendal-house erected on its site. The two first buttresses in succession from the return of the South-west Tower of the Church, reworked, or, as they will have it, *restored*, yet not with an eye to the masonic precision of the splays, or to a faithful imitation of the foliated finials still existing on the apex of the other *unrestored* buttresses, but to the likeness of the cap of some undorned Roman vase, which has been thus substituted. The noticing of this buttress *restoration* may be called a repetition, as it has been so frequently adverted to, as well as the inattention paid to the South front of the Jerusalem Chamber by the workmen, and their very great care shewn to a neighbouring Green-house upon the occasion: but it is necessary my survey should preserve a regular course. The Cloisters continue to suffer under the outrage of tennis and cricket ball players. This cruel practice can never be too often reprobated. The architectural memorial of Abbot Islip

* This ingenious Artist, previous to the general extermination of the buildings, took a series of views in all directions, that the memory of them might at some future day be thought of some interest and some price.

at the West end of the Nave of the Church destroyed. See a view, Vol. LXXVIII, Plate II. May. And what, I pray, now occupies its site? A ponderous modern monument, set up for the second time: "Beware of a third removal!" This note on the Islip innovation is certainly a repetition on my part, but oppose such repetition to the ingratitude shewn to his memory by others.—My Survey next points to the seats thrown across the Choir for the accommodation of the Scholars, who thereby are necessitated to turn their backs to the Altar, when heretofore they observed a less indecorous attitude. The grave of Thomas of Woodstock opened, the grave-stone broke in half, wood and lead coffins disturbed, and the remains of the unfortunate Prince exposed. No more of this tale need now be dragged into repetition, as on that occasion the whole adventure was bandied about, and exercised the wit (setting gravity at odds with buffoonery) of some of the patronizers of such an useless (to say no more of it) experiment.

Attention is next directed to

HENRY VIII'S CHAPEL.

Before I proceed to give my long promised Survey of the repair, or restoration, at the East end of the Chapel, I must repeat once more (repetition, when called in to aid a true confession, can surely never be an unwelcome, or a tedious auxiliary) that I have no interest to serve in the undertaking, but that of the welfare of our Antiquities—no envy to those entrusted with the work; for, believe me, not any pecuniary recompence could lure me into a combination to do away the original features, either by refacing, re-cutting, or re-constructing of the design. I might indeed wish to see the mutilated mullions repaired, where there was absolute necessity, and other the like suffering particulars; but no farther. Malice I have none; unless reprehending, and presuming to correct, the masonic errors of my good friends employed, can be twisted into such a distorted character. Falschood! (though thrown over me by Sir Blood Red, in his usual random way, in order to run-down the force of my professional observations) I despise the despicable resource. —Conscious innocence in this

respect is my guide; and the rectitude of my intentions (without hinting at the benefits that may therefrom arise) emblazoned in the "Red Cross" on my shield (which my opponents have forced into my hands) will, I trust, bring me through the fiery ordeal here laid between Antiquity-lovers and Antiquity-haters.

And, that it may not be thought my Survey is an intrusion, or a meddling impulse without being called on, take the following general invitation of the Restorers to their exhibition of the new work, extracted from the Votes of the House of Commons, 1810, p. 211.

"The Petitioners beg to refer to the specimen afforded by the execution of the Turret, now open to the public view; and, as a national ornament, submit the further prosecution of the repair to the consideration of Parliament."

And let it be held in remembrance, the public labours of Masons are as open to Criticism, as the public labours of Scribes, commonly called Authors; for the advancement of true Taste or Art in the one, and refined Literature in the other.

JOHN CARTER.

(To be continued in our next.)

MR. URBAN, March 6,

AS I have possessed "The Character of the late Lord Viscount Sackville," and certain Memoirs, from the time of their first respective publications, my "Guess at the Author" of an anonymous work, reviewed by you in your number for Jan. p. 58, would have been well founded, even if a Brother-Reviewer had not been less scrupulous in the matter than yourself. It may seem rather presumptuous to attempt reforming the "Reformer;" but I am tempted by the "Title" to put a case for his solution, in the event of any supplementary Volume to the "Essays on Religion and Morality," or a new Edition of them in 24mo, with a "Second Appendix." I was formerly led to appeal to your interposition in vindication of the memory of a venerable Prelate, then many years deceased, to whose patronage I had been more than once indebted. I will not renew that subject at any length; but refer to your Vol. for 1806, p. 333. My Letter appears to be dated so late in the month of

of April as the 25th, so that its shortness only could have obtained its admission; yet you gave a full transcript of the Epigram in question, as I sent it you, in the original Latin. I was assured that your Editor, as an Elève of Bowyer, would see instantly whether it would, or not, pollute your pages; and that the "*Country Gentlemen*" of a County, where it seems the Author of the Memoirs was not born tho' bred (several of whom I know to have long continued taking in your Magazine) would want nobody to "*translate for them.*" The British Critic in the ensuing month of May gave a Review of them as its *prime article*, which, if at all partial, was naturally so, from the "*Genius Loci*" in a Brother-Westminster. It then also announced in its last page (that of "*Literary Intelligence*") the intended publication of a "*Supplementary Addition to the Memoirs,*" which were also said to be "*preparing for a second Edition in Octavo.*" As that Review, however gently, did hint, "*how much too far the Author's zeal had led him in defence of Dr. Bentley,*" and cleared the character of the Epigram, with a short, perhaps not unmeaning quotation from the close of it, I looked with confident expectation for not only some apology in the Supplement, but an expurgation of the foul charge in the second Edition. I was equally disappointed in both. In the latter case I own I do not comprehend the "*point of Honour* (which sometimes supersedes both Religion and Morality) to leave that copy untouched, which his first purchasers are in possession of, and acknowledge his faults, and ask pardon of the publick, rather than make the second copy better, by the amendment of a single word, than that which they have bought at twice the price." Mere "*verbal Correction*" here was not the question. I like better the language of another part of the Memoirs; that "*he would never knowingly permit a word to stand, inconsistent with that veracity to which he was so solemnly engaged.*" Neither do I understand the merit or "*morality*" of confessing, with an avowed determination of persevering in, a fault; whilst he expresses his "*thanks to his kind Reviewer in the British Critic for giving him an opportunity* (not indeed

the first that had been offered him) of acknowledging it." I recollect however an instance of his furnishing your Poetical Department with a "*cleanly sample*" of his own composition "*on the marriage of Miss Sackville,*" May 1782, p. 253, and giving a second copy "*enlarged*" in June 1783, p. 482, and "*the lines that follow,*" are said, with the sanction of the Author, under the initials* of his own names, to be "*truly elegant*" (p. 501). I will not trespass on your pages now by expressing *my opinion*, that his "*some degree of apology for his mistake or palpable error*" is equally unsatisfactory in point of *Fact*, as of reasoning; but will add, that it is founded on his own Letter, (anonymous indeed, yet now repeatedly avowed) to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of O—d, which, in its "*Editio Princeps,*" is now before me, together with the entire "*controversy*" as bound up at the time, the Letter being since annexed to it as an After-piece. E. J.

MR. URBAN,

March 20.

INSTEAD of Mr. Benyon marrying a sister of Lord Middleton of Ireland, (see Vol. LXXX. Part II. p. 659) the Viscount Middleton married to his second wife a sister of Mr. Benyon, by whom he has a son and several daughters. His Lordship's first wife was a daughter of the late Lord Pelham, by whom he had a daughter only, now the wife of Inigo Thomas, esq. of the County of Sussex. It was the Grandfather of the young Gentleman you mention, who was in the East Indies. W. B.

MR. URBAN,

March 27.

IN consequence of a letter published in your Magazine vol. LXXIX. p. 693, declaratory of the intention of Mr. Clutterbuck to publish "*the History and Antiquities of the County of Hertford,*" and from a deference to my engagements as to the Counties of Rutland and Derby, I have been induced to surrender my *Hertfordshire Collections* to Mr. Clutterbuck, in whose hands I doubt not they will be so used as to render our compromise a matter of congratulation to those who feel an interest in encouraging the production of a good History of the County of Hertford. THO. BLORE.

* They were from another R. E. EDIT.
MR.

A METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, kept at CLAPTON, in Hackney,
from the 16th of February, to the 15th of March, 1811.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		Hyg.	Wind.	Weather, &c.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.			
F. 16	41	24	29.95	29.36	1.10	N. N. W.	wind and flying clouds
17	37	34	30.20	30.18	0.21	S.	clear—a few clouds
18	42	30	30.14	30.05	0.21	S.	clear and clouds
19	37	29	29.99	29.82	0.19	S. S. E.	clear & clouds—clear
20	40	35	29.74	29.70	0.17	S.	cloudy and calm
21	44	41	29.51	29.27	1.5	S.	overcast—showers
22	50	33	29.18	29.09	1.21	S.	clear and clouds
23	44	40	29.25	29.25	1.1	S.	clear—rain
24	45	39	29.18	29.04	1.6	S.	overcast—showers
25	47	40	29.40	29.14	1.3	W.	foggy—fair
26	56	44	29.30	29.25	1.5	SW.—W.	sun and showers
27	50	47	29.65	29.50	1.	W.	sun and showers
28	52	39	29.78	29.50	1.9	S. W.	fair and showers
Mar. 1	50	58	29.78	29.58	1.10	W. N. W.	clear—showers—clear
2	55		29.80	29.80	1.5	W. S. W.	fair
3	53	48	30.00	30.00	0.21	W.	clear and clouds
4	56	45	30.02	30.00	1.10	S. W.	windy and misty—clear
5	52	41	29.20	29.35	1.3	S. W.	fair and showers
6	50	42	29.60	29.46	1.16	W.—S. W.	clear—showers & winds
7	54	46	29.39	29.30	1.17	S. W.	windy & hard showers
8	48	34	29.78	29.33	0.17	S.—W. E.	small rain—showery
9	46	36	30.46	30.20	1.6	N.—W.	clear
10	54	42	30.52	30.47	0.15	SW.—W.	fog—clear and clouds
11	53	45	30.48	30.46	0.17	W. S. W.	clear and clouds
12	53	38	30.46	30.42	0.16	E. N. E.	clear and clouds
13	48	40	30.40	30.34	0.16	E. N. E.	clear and clouds
14	47	38	30.38	30.34	0.15	E. N. E. E.	cloud.—clear—clouds
15	46	35	30.39	30.35	0.6	S. E.—E.	clear.

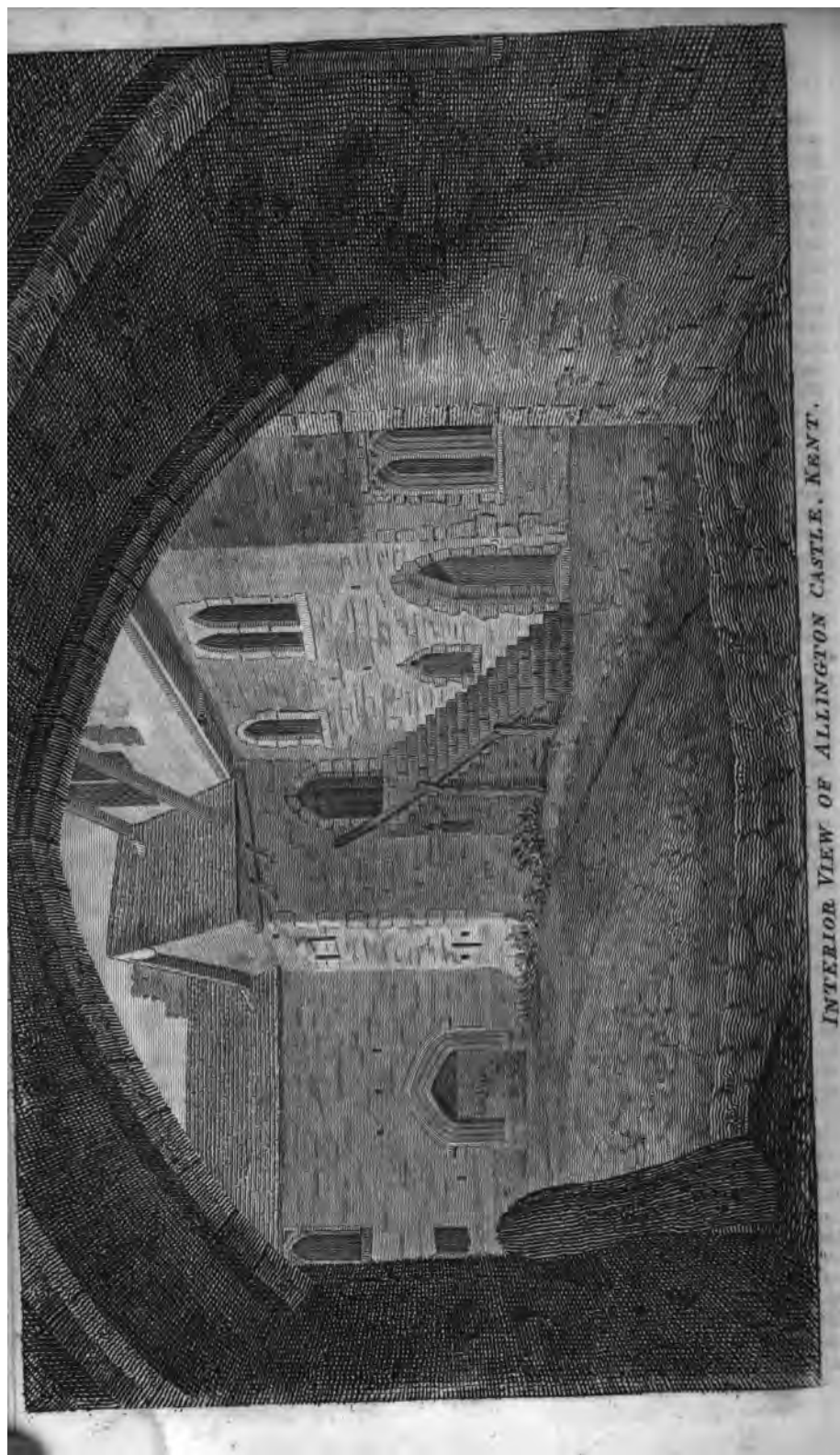
OBSERVATIONS.

- Feb. 17. This afternoon appeared *Cirro-stratus* of various figures and patterns, *Cirrocumulus* and fleeces of *Cumulus*.
18. Various modifications of cloud again to day.
24. Gentle showers with clear intervals.
25. The moon appeared of a deep brazen colour.
28. A *Lunar Corona* succeeded by showers.
- Mar. 1. *Cirro-stratus* as usual prevailed between the showers.
3. *Cirro-stratus* and *Cumulus* prevail. A *Lunar Corona* round the moon all the evening, and sometimes a *Halo*.
- 4 & 5. A few *Ciri* and *Cirro-strati*; windy.
6. I observed *Cirrus*, approximating to *Cirro-stratus*, disposed in faint whitish transverse bars and forming a kind of reticular *plexus*, or net-work in the Zenith: a windy night.
8. The wind got the N. E. and was high at night.
10. Fleeces of *Cumulus* richly coloured by the rising sun.
13. Clear morning: as the day advanced I observed *Ciri* of various shapes ramifying in all directions, *Cirro-strati* and *Cirrocumuli*. In a lower region *Cumuli* floated along in the wind. The general appearance of the clouds to-day indicated a great disturbance of the electric state of the atmosphere: very similar kind of weather prevailed during last September, and a curious circumstance which then took place, happened again on the return to-day of the same kind of weather; namely, the irregular pulsation of the electric bells of *De Luc's Column* *.
14. Only *Cumuli* passed over with the wind. The electric bells of *De Luc's Column* pulsate very irregularly.
15. Clear night, falling Stars seen.
- Clapton, March 18, 1811.

THOMAS FORSTER.

* For an Account of this Column I refer the Reader to *Nicholson's Journal*, the present Volume.





INTERIOR VIEW OF ALLINGTON CASTLE, KENT.

Mr. Urban, March 4.

IT is a circumstance to be regretted that an able Genealogist and Historian is not always an accurate Topographer. The Castle of Allington near Maidstone in Kent is, perhaps, one of the most perfect remains of the feudal age in that county; although described by Mr. Hasted, in his very laborious and valuable history, as having "been long in ruin, a very small part being left, now used as part of the adjoining farm-house, which seems to have been built out of the ruins of the house erected here by Sir Thomas Wyatt*."

The annexed view of the interior of the Castle from the entrance gateway will, perhaps, give you a somewhat different idea of its present state; in fact, the site is perfect, no part of the exterior wall having been eradicated. Many of the Towers are but little injured. The Moat has water in it half round the Castle; and the other half has been no farther filled up, than was needful to adapt it to the purposes of agriculture; and the changes, which have been made, with a view to convenience, in the interior buildings, leave them still sufficiently intelligible to the Antiquary. (See Plate I.)

This manor, and as some say, castle, was held in the Saxon times by Earl Godwin's 4th son Uloth, and since then, successively; by William the Conqueror's half brother Odo Bishop of Baieux, by William Earl Warren, by the Lord Fitzhugh, by Sir Giles Allington, knight (from whom, of course, the Manor and Parish must have taken their present name), and by Sir Simon de Penchester, who is the first person recorded to have built a Castle here, in the reign of Edward I.; it was after him named Allington Penchester. His daughter carried it in marriage to Henry de Cobham, Lord of Roundle in Shorn, in whose descendants it continued till alienated to Robert Brent in the beginning of Edward IV. Brent's grandson, William, alienated it to Sir Henry Wyatt, knight, in the reign of Henry VII. Wyatt's grandson Thomas, forfeited it together with his head to the Crown, by taking the lead in the insurrection raised by the Kentish gentlemen in the first year of Queen Mary, in con-

sequence of the projected marriage of that Princess with Philip of Spain.

It is not improbable that the tenantry and followers of the disaffected chief first assembled in this Castle, previous to their taking Rochester, which lies about seven miles lower down the Medway, where, according to Stow, the force sent against them under the Duke of Norfolk, joined them, leaving to the Duke nothing but a precipitate escape. Thence they advanced to Dartford, Woolwich, and Deptford, where halting in great confidence of success, the Queen and citizens prepared to meet them by breaking down the bridge. This compelled them to seek a passage over the Thames at Kingston in Surrey; and the news of the unexpected failure of the Duke of Suffolk's enterprise in the West reaching them at that time occasioned such a falling off of their partizans, as to leave the leaders, particularly Wyatt, an easy prey to their incensed adversary. Perhaps the piety and penitence which Wyatt is stated to have evinced on the scaffold, or perhaps (and more probably) a predilection to the cause which he espoused, has induced our English martyrologist Fox to bestow upon him a place among his Worthies.

Queen Elizabeth gave this estate to Sir Jacob Astley, master of her jewel-house, from whose descendants it came to the Marshams; and Lord Romney is the present owner.

The situation of the Castle is somewhat romantic, all the approaches rural; the Medway winds round its North West angle, and the gently rising hills in its vicinity are for the most part covered with wood. The entrance is under a low arch with grooves for portcullis, flanked by two circular towers. The whole scene will seldom fail to bring to the recollection of the intelligent traveller whatever tales of chivalry may have been imprinted on his mind, in the desultory readings of youth.

Yours, &c.

T. FISHER.

Mr. Urban,

Feb. 1811.

HAVING been long conversant with the history of the Nonconformists, my attention was attracted to the paper in p. 21, respecting some of the Ejected Ministers, and particularly Mr. Charles Procter, vicar

* Hasted's Kent, folio, vol. II. p. 185.

of Whitkirk, whom your Correspondent S. S. at first conjectured to have been one of them, but whom he afterwards supposed, from some circumstances, to have been removed to another living. I request your leave to inform him and your Readers that I have reason to apprehend that both his conjectures are right. On examining the Index of the "*Nonconformists' Memorial*," (which is an improved edition of Dr. Calamy's "*Account of the Ejected Ministers*") I found the name of Mr. Procter. Upon turning to vol. iii. p. 473, 2d. Edit. I was disappointed in finding nothing more than his name, excepting the name of the place from whence he was ejected, which is *WELL*, a small vicarage in Yorkshire. This, however, appears sufficient to ascertain both the facts, that Mr. Procter was an Ejected Minister, and that he had been removed from Whitkirk before the Act of Uniformity took place, Aug. 24, 1662: for I take it for granted that this is the same person whom S. S. mentions, as both the places are in the same county.

I beg leave to refer those who are possessed of the *Nonconformists' Memorial* to the curious particulars which you have given the publick of this Mr. Procter, in order to supply the deficiency in Dr. Calamy's work, and in my edition of it; recommending it to them to make a reference under the name *Procter* to the above page in your Magazine.

The Articles which S. S. has transcribed from the Churchwarden's account of Mr. Procter's going to York "to answer the warrant from the Sheriff, about the *Ejected Ministers*, in 1659, I do not understand; as this was three years before "the ejection," as it is commonly termed, though I think not with strict propriety, since those clergymen were voluntary in resigning their livings, in which they might have continued if they had complied with the new terms of conformity. The following articles relating to the distress which many of them suffered, do credit to the humanity and candour of your Correspondent.

Yours, &c.

S. PALMER.

Mr. URBAN, *March 1.*

ANDREW Knox, Parson of Paisley, (vol. LXXX. ii. 433) was con-

secrated Bishop of the Isles in 1605, and translated to the see of Raphoe in Ireland, by privy seal, 12th August, 1610; he was called into the privy council; and 22d June, 1619, made a free denizen of that kingdom. He died March 7, 1632, leaving an only son, Thomas Knox, Bishop of the Isles in 1632, who died issueless before 1628. Andrew Knox was not, therefore, as your Correspondent strangely asserts, ancestor of the ennobled family of Knox seated in Ireland, though he certainly derived from the same common ancestor, Knox of Ranfurly, and that ilk; of which antient house Lord Northland is now the chief representative in the male line. This Andrew Knox Bishop of Raphoe was the second son of Uchter Knox of Ranfurly (by Isabel Conyngham, grand-daughter of Alexander Earl of Glencairn), and brother of Uchter Knox, of Ranfurly, whose grandson, Uchter Knox, of Ranfurly (the seventh of that Christian name), married Elizabeth, daughter of William Muir, of Rowatlan, by whom having no male issue, he sold his antient estate, in 1665, and with him terminated the male line of the elder branch of the family. The family of Silvyland became then the representatives of this house; their descent was from William Knox, second son of Uchter Knox, of Ranfurly, by Janet, daughter of William, Lord Semple, who married the heiress of the antient family of Silvyland, in the Shire of Renfrew. His grandson William built the house of Silvyland in 1601, as appears by his name and arms thereon engraven: he was grandfather of Thomas Knox, esq. who left issue 3 sons, viz. 1. Thomas, who purchased large estates in Ireland, and resided at Dunganon, co. Tyrone, and deceasing without issue male, bequeathed his estates to his daughters, Mrs. St. George and Mrs. Echlin, with remainder to his brothers. 2. John: 3. William, who resided at Glasgow, and died issueless. John, the second son, also settled in Ireland; he married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Hugh Keith, esq., and had an only son, Thomas Knox esq., who succeeded to the estate of his uncle William of Glasgow, and also to the Dunganon estate, on the decease, without issue, of his first cousins Mrs. St. George and Mrs. Echlin, pursuant to the will of Thomas Knox, of Dunganon,

gannon, esq. before mentioned. He was a governor of the county of Tyrone; married Hester, daughter of John Echlin of Arduin, esq.; and died March 25, 1769, leaving issue, Thomas Viscount Northland, Baron Wells, &c., who is the representative in the male line of the antient houses of Ranfurly and Silvyland in the barony of Renfrew, in Scotland. The surname of Knox was assumed from the lands of Knox in that barony, of which they were possessed in the reign of Alexander II. by grant from Walter, son of Allan, Lord of the barony of Renfrew, and progenitor of the Stuarts, kings of Scotland.

Yours, &c. G. V.

P. S. There is another branch of the Scotch family of Knox, seated in Ireland, deriving their descent from William, second son of Mark Knox, of Silvyland, and brother of Thomas, ancestor of Lord N. which William settled in Dublin as a merchant, and acquired a considerable estate.

Tedstone Delamere,

MR. URBAN, March 1.

AT the time I read in the Gentleman's Magazine for September last (p. 206), Mr. Humphries's allusion to a passage in "the Biographical Sketch" of my late amiable and lamented Son, my mind was too much depressed with sorrow to allow of my assuring that Gentleman, that neither the remarks of the little Naturalist, nor my own, concerning Hedgehogs, were meant to have any particular application to him. And even if they had been so meant (to use the words of your intelligent Correspondent Dr. Sherwen), "I can see no reason why two persons of different opinions may not canvass a question thoroughly, and at the same time steer clear of wrath and hostility. Truth being the object of their inquiry, they ought to be a mutual aid to each other." (Gent. Mag. for Jan. 1810, p. 9.)

If Hedgehogs be the injurious animals which Mr. H. affirms them to be, instead of pleading their cause, I would say, Perish the whole race! But he must pardon me if I still retain my former opinion, not only respecting their innocence, but their usefulness: and that opinion is corroborated by the coincident one of many farmers, of long experience and acute observation, to whom I have

mentioned the subject. The criminating circumstance adduced by Mr. H. amounts to no more than presumptive proof; and therefore must not be deemed conclusive. Whenever positive evidence shall convict me of error, my present opinion will be abandoned as candidly as it is now defended: and I am placed in a situation well calculated to ascertain its truth or falsity; the Glebe, which surrounds my parsonage, consisting of old inclosures, divided by fences of very antient growth, abounding in Hedgehogs. Hitherto, I have had no cause to complain of them. When, however, my cows shall return to their verdant pastures, I shall not fail to order the dairy-maid to notice and report to me every suspicious circumstance: and particularly shall I desire her to be observant whether any vestiges appear in the early dews of morning upon the grass, of the nocturnal journeys of Hedgehogs, to and from the spots where the cows have reposed.

I trust, upon re-consideration, that Mr. H. will think he charged me wrongfully in saying I "departed far from an important task, in support of" what he is pleased to term "an erroneous opinion." The topic was certainly connected, nay interwoven with that "Task;" and he does not know me if he thinks I would suppress any one important fact, from a fear of giving offence, or of incurring censure: according to the Law maxim, *Veritas nihil veretur nisi abscondi.*

There are depredators, however, which we unanimously admit to be such; and, from whose pilferings, every one who is liable to be injured by them must wish to be secure. I shall therefore trespass a little longer upon your page (as the matter is not foreign to the preceding subject), to say something concerning Wasps and Mice. Last autumn, my Wall-fruits were so assailed by the former winged plunderers, that I almost despaired of preserving even a single dessert for some highly valued friends, whom I shortly expected to favour me with a visit: and to solitary gratifications I am a stranger; for

"In vain does Heaven its choicest gifts prepare,

If no kind Friend the generous bounty share."

Yet I began to think I must either eat

eat my Nectarines, &c., myself, or consent to see them eaten by insects, which neither "toil nor spin" for the benefit of man: when, one day, after looking at them some time with a very friendly eye, a saving idea occurred to me, which was instantly and successfully adopted. I fetched my box of wafers, and a wine-glass of water, and wetting, separately, a few wafers, I placed them upon the holes which the wasps had made in the fruit, softly pressing each wafer close round the edge, both to exclude air, and to prevent the little felons from getting at the juice. I first tried the experiment upon a Nectarine tree, which had a fine sprinkling of fruit; and the next day, was glad to see the experiment answered; for the wasps forsook their favourite repast, and resorted to some Peaches; which (wherever they had made punctures) I also wafered, in a similar manner; and thus preserved my fruit from their depredations, in a state of ripeness, for a considerable time. As several of the wafers were red, quære, Whether Red Lead (which I believe is a component part that gives the colour), was what the freebooters took disgust at? Perhaps, Sir, others of your Readers will be induced to try my experiment upon a larger scale, and to favour the publick with the result.

Now, concerning the other voracious plunderers, Mice. On observing my cheese day after day, as it was brought to table, much purloined by them, I made some inquiries relative to my cheese-room; and was told that neither hanging-shelves, nor any other means which the dairy-maid could devise, were of the least avail against them. Necessity, here, became the parent of invention. I ordered three or four dozen of empty green glass quart bottles to be carried into the cheese-chamber, and immediately followed to give directions about their use; which was thus. All over the floor, I placed bottles in triangular forms, and upon the tops of every three bottles put a cheese or cheeses, according as they were dry, the new ones singly, and the others four or five together, taking care that one triangle should not be too near another, and placing the bottles of each about six or eight inches asunder, according to the cir-

cumference of the cheeses which they were to sustain. The consequence has been the perfect safety of my dairy-store: for the mice cannot climb the perpendicular slippery surface of glass, which protects it. They may look at it, and long for it, as a certain great Plunderer may, from his vassal shores, look at and long for Britain: but both they and he may look and long in vain. To compare this modern Sennacherib to a Mouse, may be offensive to his pride. But the vulgar translation of the motto upon which he has acted, *aut Cæsar, aut nullus*, "I will be either a Man or a Mouse," must furnish an excuse for associating him with an odious reptile; and the similarity of their habits must authorize its propriety.

Mice naturally make us think of Cats. By desire, therefore, of a worthy old bachelor neighbour, who is fond of his Cat, for want of something better to share his affections, I solicit an answer to the following question: Why are tortoise-shell-coloured Cats always Females?—He tells me a Male of the colour was never known; and certain it is, I never saw one. A friend of mine, some years ago, had a young one of that colour, which was declared to be of the masculine gender, and accordingly was called *Dick*: but, after a while, Dick produced a very fine litter of kittens.

In a future number, I shall solicit the favour of half a page for a pleasing anecdote of *your* late Friend and *mine*, Mr. Urban, the truly-worthy Mr. Ayscough, of the British Museum.

L. BOOKER.

CONFESSIONS OF A NAVAL OFFICER. (Continued from Vol. LXXX. Part I. p. 588.)

SEA-story books make boys in general hanker after similar adventures: owing very much to this kind of authorship, all my years of vigour and spirit were spent afloat. That we have some comfortless hours cannot be denied, with sudden changes, however, to the sunshine of deliverance. The moments of grandeur are not few;—ideal, I mean, and in what else does it stand? A gentleman of a liberal education may conceive such an officer's mental enjoyment, who, pacing the quarter-deck in a midnight watch, looks back to proud Rome, to her splendid processional triumphs,

to

to her barbarous yet fascinating insults over unfortunate fallen chiefs, princes, and kings. He is lifted beyond a dull Son of Earth, and exults at every step in the prouder greatness of that Wonder of Art, a First-Rate, under his foot, rolling unconquerable over Ocean's foam. Such was the Namur!

With this rooted attachment, which still adverts to the look-out at the mast-head, I despair of writing half so well about my own profession, as your well-read Friend from Ormond Street does upon Horace, upon his great men, and his other recorded names of so many centuries past. When at school we are introduced to a particular instance, avowing the Transmigration of Souls: allow me now but one revival from monuments of buried ages, and I can imagine your W.T. has been awakened like Pythagoras, with all those recollections, only possible for some bosom-favourite of the Poet to possess. But why stop short? He perhaps existed before, as Augustus, or Mæcenas, or Horace himself.

John Wilkes said once to Churchill; "The work, Charles, must take, being both political and personal as well as poetical." Without any such qualities or groveling impertinent allusion, these *Illustrations* enchain a reader; they rise in value as they proceed, and each monthly portion must not only be presently perused, but I am sent-back with a renewed wish to read all the foregone numbers.

It is a common saying in a Black Nation of Africa, "you dashee me, master, I dashee you:" so possibly, my free opinion may be considered one scribbler's lure enticing a superior grey-goose quill down towards his own shabby pinion pen-worn stump. To such I say, Sailors flatter but little. Besides we are, most likely, both of us advanced on a pilgrimage beyond any guide-posts to a new acquaintance.

This country seems now fixed to fight for its continued existence as an independent people upon that element, where accidents, irresistible at the moment, may cause heavy reverses; and against those we should provide. In this rising generation the provision must be made. If a little boy in Spain snatches up his father's broken fan-stick, and shouldering it, soldier-like, gains out Mat-

dito Francesi; how much more needful here, to light up an unquenchable flame against French insolence, still more enforced by Corsican craft!

I would recommend to your publisher, Mr. Harris, to get *Robinson Crusoe* embellished. Expenses far short of Mother Goose, or the Butterfly's Ball, would furnish not only a nursery-book as delightful, but send forth into every boy's school in the kingdom a pocket-companion more famous and useful than the Seven Champions of Christendom.

I mean, you will suppose, that Robinson Crusoe should be epitomised.

To be successful in the end, we must have Unanimity. How indispensable that is, the letter enclosed will illustrate better than all I could urge, in any words fit for the Gentleman's Magazine.

A Letter from Captain Muckra, dated at Bombay, Nov. 16, 1780.

"We arrived the 25th of July last, in company of the Greenwich, at Juanna (an Island not far from Madagascar). Putting in there to refresh our men, we found fourteen Pyrates that came in their canoes from the Mayotta, where the pyrate ship to which they belonged, viz. the Indian Queen, two hundred and fifty tons, twenty-eight guns, and ninety men, commanded by Capt. Oliver de la Bouche, bound from the Guinea Coast to the East Indies, had been bulged and lost. They said they left the captain and forty of their men building a new vessel to proceed on their wicked design. Captain Kirby and I, concluding it might be of great service to the East India Company to destroy such a nest of rogues, were ready to sail for that purpose the 17th of August, about eight o'clock in the morning, when we discovered two pyrate ships standing into the bay of Juanna, one of thirty-four, and the other of thirty guns. I immediately went on board the Greenwich, where they seemed very diligent in preparations for an engagement, and I left Captain Kirby with mutual promises of standing by each other. I then unmoored, got under sail, and brought two boats a-head to row me close to the Greenwich; but he, being open to a valley and a breeze, made the best of his way from me; which an Ostender in our company, of 22 guns, seeing, did the same, though the Captain had promised heartily to engage with us, and I believe would have been as good as his word if Captain Kirby had kept his. About half an hour after twelve, I called several times to the Greenwich to bear down to our assistance, and fired shot at him, but to no purpose. For though we did not doubt but he would join

join us, because when he got about a league from us, he brought his ship to, and looked on, yet both he and the Ostender basely deserted us, and left us engaged with barbarous and inhuman enemies, with their black and bloody flags hanging over us, without the least appearance of escaping being cut to pieces. But God, in his good Providence, determined otherwise; for, notwithstanding their superiority, we engaged them both about three hours, during which the biggest received some shot betwixt wind and water, which made her keep off a little to stop her leaks. The other endeavoured all she could to board us, by rowing with her oars, being within half a ship's length of us above an hour; but by good fortune we shot all her oars to pieces, which prevented them, and by consequence saved our lives.

"About four o'clock, most of the officers and men posted on the Quarter-deck being killed and wounded, the largest ship making up to us with all diligence, being still within a cable's length of us, often giving us a broadside, and no hopes of Captain Kirby's coming to our assistance, we endeavoured to run ashore; and though we drew four foot water more than the pyrate, it pleased God that he stuck fast on a higher ground than we happily fell in with; so was disappointed a second time from boarding us. Here we had a more violent engagement than before. All my officers and most of my men behaved with unexpected courage; and as we had a considerable advantage by having a broadside to his bow, we did him great damage, so that had Captain Kirby come in then, I believe we should have taken both, for we had one of them sure; but the other pyrate (who was still firing at us) seeing the Greenwich did not offer to assist, he supplied his consort with three boats full of fresh men. About five in the evening, the Greenwich stood clear away to sea, leaving us struggling hard for life in the very jaws of death; which the other pyrate that was afloat seeing, got a warp out, and was hauling under our stern; by which time many of my men being killed and wounded, and no hopes left us from being all murdered by enraged barbarous conquerors, I ordered all that could, to get into the long-boat under the cover of the smoke of our guns; so that with what some did in boats, and others by swimming, most of us, that were able, got ashore by seven o'clock. When the pyrates came aboard, they cut three of our wounded men to pieces; I, with a few of my people, made what haste I could to the King's Town, twenty-five miles from us, where I arrived next day, almost dead with fatigue and loss of blood, having been sorely wounded in the head by a musket ball.

"At this town I heard that the Pyrates

had offered ten thousand Dollars to the Country people to bring me in; which many of them would have accepted, only they knew the King and all his chief people were in my interest. Mean time, I caused a report to be spread, that I was dead of my wounds, which much abated their fury. About ten days after, being pretty well recovered, and hoping the malice of our enemies was nigh over, I began to consider the dismal condition we were reduced to, being in a place where we had no hopes of getting a passage home, all of us in a manner naked, not having had time to get another shirt, or a pair of shoes.

"Having obtained leave to go on board the pyrates, and a promise of safety, several of the chief of them knew me, and some of them had sailed with me, which I found of great advantage; because, notwithstanding their promise, some of them would have cut me, and all that would not enter with them, to pieces, had it not been for the chief Captain, Edward England, and some others I knew. They talked of burning one of their ships, which we had so entirely disabled, as to be no farther useful to them, and to fit the Cassandra in her room; but in the end I managed my tack so well, that they made me a present of the said shattered ship, which was Dutch-built, called the Fancy, about three hundred tons, and also a hundred and twenty-nine bales of the Company's cloth. They would not give me a rag of my cloaths.

They sailed the third of September; and with jury-masts, and such old sails as they left me, I made shift to do the like on the 8th, together with forty-three of my ship's crew, including two passengers and twelve soldiers, having but five tons of Water aboard; and after a passage of forty-eight days, I arrived here October 26, almost naked and starved, having been reduced to a pint of water a day, and almost in despair of ever seeing land, by reason of the calms we met with between the coasts of Arabia and Malabar. We had in all thirteen men killed, and twenty-four wounded; and we were told, that we had destroyed about ninety or a hundred of the pyrates. When they left us, they were about three hundred whites and eighty blacks in both ships. I am persuaded, had our consort the Greenwich done his duty, we had destroyed both of them, and got two hundred thousand pounds for our owners and selves; whereas to his deserting us, the loss of the Cassandra may justly be imputed. I have delivered all the bales that were given me into the Company's Warehouse, for which the Governor and Council have ordered me a reward. Our Governor, Mr. Beon, who is extreme kind and civil to me, has ordered me home with this Pacquet; but Capt. Harvey, who

had a prior promise, being come in with the fleet, goes in my room. The Governor hath promised me a Country Voyage, to help me make up my losses, and would have me stay to go home with him next year.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 16.

ONE of your Correspondents takes offence, and, I think, with sufficient reason, at Joachim Murat, a king "de facto, but certainly not "de jure," being placed among European Sovereigns by the Editors of the *Royal Kalendar*: on looking farther into their publication, now swollen to an exorbitant bulk, we shall find a more unaccountable usurpation of high rank, without either title or possession, much nearer home than Naples.

Under the article "Scotland" half a dozen *titular Bishops* (in all our memories indulged with the privilege of becoming registered Dissenters) are there foisted in betwixt Peers and Baronets; standing as a continued series with the former, the black line used in printing to denote separation being only placed *beneath* their names, in order to give them as Patrician an air as possible, where the term "*Lord*" is necessarily omitted.

Though I have watched their motions, 1810 is the earliest date of my finding them perched so high; I might have said perching themselves, did it not occur to me that "some men have greatness thrust upon them," possibly to please the congregations at their Meeting-houses, as was the case with Malvolio in the comedy of Twelfth Night, when he was about aspiring to the hand of his lady Olivia.

In the mean time, the real supporters of the venerable Church in that nation by law established, the Ministers of the Chapel Royal, come four pages after, following the Botanist and the Limner.

As the Compiler seems so peculiarly fond of those who are decorated with the title of Right Reverend, no matter by what means, why does he leave out Moravian Bishops, whose claims to Diocesan authority, provided they take out Licences at our Quarter Sessions, are as well founded as those of any nominal Caledonian Prelate? The utmost ingenuity of the latter cannot trace their *tolerated* existence quite

twenty years back, though they were *connived* at for more than a century after the abolition of their Order! they are now forsooth treading hard on the heels of Nobility. What hinders the Disciples of Count Zinzen-dorf from forming just as valuable and appropriate a sequel to the English Bench?

We are told of Heroes cased in armour more impenetrable than that of Achilles, whose eagerness to enroll themselves in the Church Militant leads them into strange incoherences; they scruple not to boast of having more than one string to their bow: carrying the ensigns of Priesthood from Lambeth, on crossing the Tweed they assume a title to Croziers and Lawn-sleeves, with all the mock importance of Sancho, delineated by Cervantes, when, arrayed in pontifical robes, he placed his Mitre on the head of faithful Dapple.

Episcopacy, strongly bolstered up with Tests and Disqualifications, rules paramount in the forty English and twelve Welsh Counties; so far as relates to this Island, its limits are clearly ascertained: but, if men tenacious of its ceremonies, prompted either by ambition or lucre, betake themselves to a land where the creed of Saint Athanasius is never uttered, and where other modes of worship are established by the Legislature, they must feel themselves involved in that Schism, they have heretofore loudly deprecated. Like the gigantic calf which sucked the milk of two cows, the Ministers above alluded to may perhaps fancy themselves sprinkled with a double portion of Aaron's consecrated oil: but I must take the liberty of reminding them, that the inferiority of a wandering Methodist, to the Dean and Chapter of an English Cathedral, is not more evident than their inferiority to every Pastor of an Orthodox Scottish Kirk, however small his emoluments.

Yours, &c.

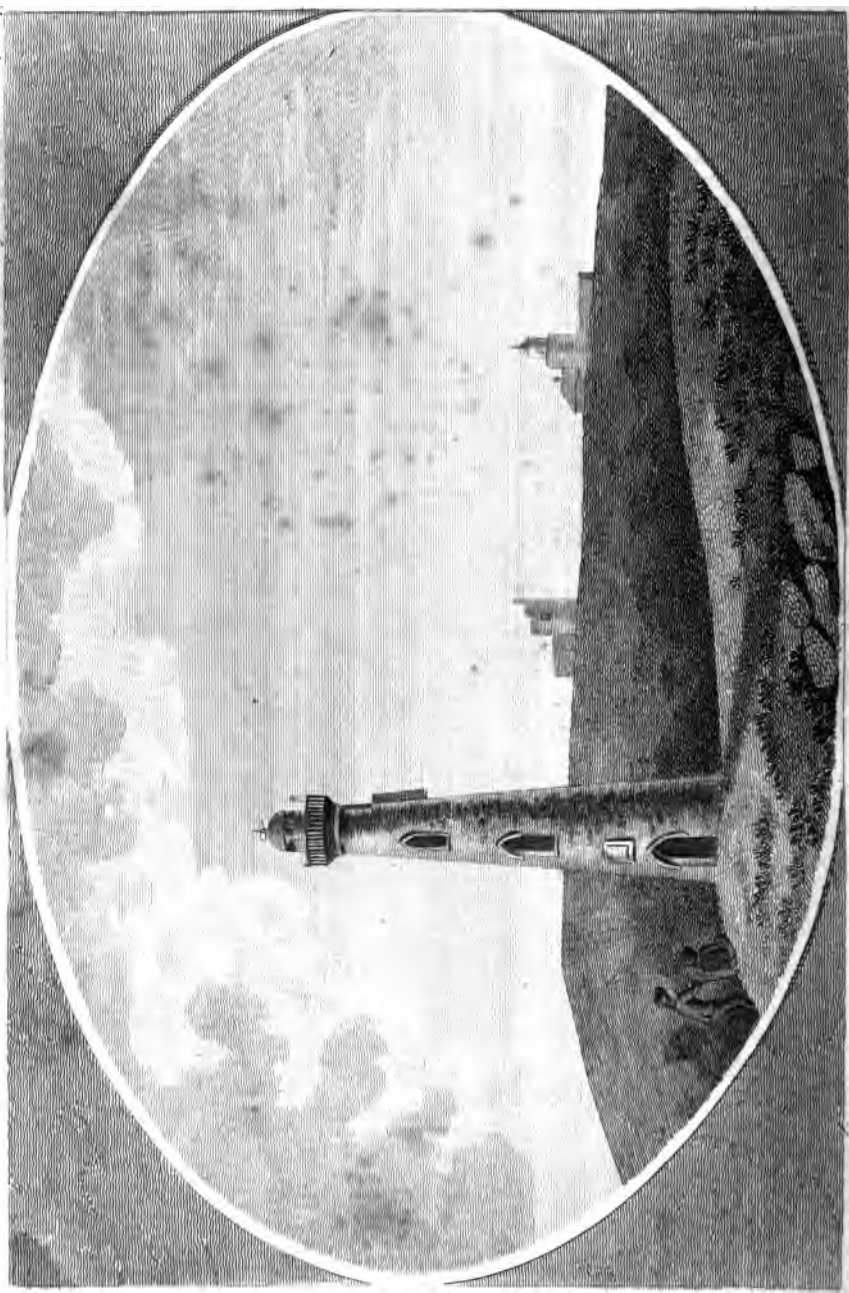
L. L.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 14.

LOOKING over your Magazine for December 1810, I find you have inserted "a newly invented Game of Cards for a Winter's Amusement." The Christmas entertainments of the present day differ widely from those of old. Chatterton has given "the Antiquity of Christmas Games,"





PORTLAND LIGHTHOUSE

MR. URBAN, *March 1.*
THE new Lighthouse at Portland, of which I inclose a view (*see Plate II.*) was built by William Johns, of Weymouth. It is 20 feet in diameter at the base, is built conical, upon a circular plan, so that it is only ten feet diameter at the top, besides the projection of the cornice, which is two feet. The height of this building from its base is 63 feet, and is built of Portland stone; from the South it has a grand and pleasing effect, and bespeaks the taste of the worthy founders thereof, as well as the builder. The doors and windows are done in the Gothic style, and there is an iron ballustrade round the top of it, on the outside, or the cornice. In the inside there is a geometrical staircase; the steps of Portland stone, with an iron rail and bannisters, so that it is safe and easy to ascend to the top, where a very curious apparatus is fixed to make the light.

The use of this edifice is, to conduct ships through a very dangerous navigation (Portland Race), and to avoid the Shambles, which it will not fail to do if they adhere to the sailing rules given for that purpose. In short, the idea of its usefulness and construction demonstrate the philanthropy and beneficence of the Corporation of Trinity House. Towards the South, over the doorway, there is written on marble the following inscription:

"For the direction
 and comfort of Navigators;
 for
 the benefit and security of Commerce;
 and for
 a lasting memorial of British Hospitality
 to all Nations;
 this Lighthouse was erected by the antient
 Corporation of Trinity House, of
 Deptford Strand,
 in
 1789.

Distance from the cliff 1608 feet."

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

MR. URBAN, *March 2.*
BY those of your numerous Readers who view the importance of Topography in its proper light, and duly appreciate the value of a copious County History, there can be only one opinion entertained of the judicious suggestions of N. S. L. in page 38, relative to a re-print and continuation of Dugdale's Warwickshire. To re-

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publish Dr. Thomas's edition of that work, without deducing the History to the present time, and without enriching it with every atom of information which has been saved from oblivion by the care of later Antiquaries, would be only a tax upon the liberality of the County, and injurious to the publication of the book in that extended and improved manner, which the present taste for Topography demands, and which is due to the landholders and other respectable residents of this opulent and highly-interesting portion of the British dominions. Who can behold the stately magnificence of Warwick and Kenilworth; the "heaven-directed" spires of Coventry; its matchless series of Domestic Architecture, delighting the eye at every step, and forcing the mind, in spite of the passing trifles of the moment, to ponder on the days of the years that are past; who can view Birmingham, "Queen of the sounding anvil," surrounded by her ingenious and scientific sons, and sending forth their productions to every part of the habitable globe;—who can view these (to say nothing of the *Alauna* and *Manduesedum* of the Romans, *cum multis aliis*, without ardently wishing for full information on the various objects presented to his sight?

A design of the description alluded to has certainly been in the contemplation of a few individuals of the county; and a general idea of their plan may be collected from page 544 of your last Volume, under the article "Literary Intelligence;" which appears to have been given to the public for the purpose of rebutting the proposals of some speculating booksellers, who about that time, were soliciting subscriptions for a mere reprint of Dr. Thomas's Edition.

"The occupation of years" (as N. S. L. very justly observes) is requisite for the completion of so laborious an undertaking, even with every facility of access to public and private documents; and we must not, I presume, interpret the words "preparing for the press" in their most confined sense, or expect to be immediately gratified with this desideratum: though I should certainly recommend the editors (for many substantial reasons) to publish the work in *Portions*, to be regulated either by a division into *Hundreds*, or by

by such other circumstances as may be more convenient to themselves. "The superintendence and correction of some one gentleman" would indeed be desirable; but little less than the ability and perseverance of a NICHOLS, a WHITAKER, or a LYSONS, is sufficient to qualify the proposed Director for the weighty duties and responsibility of his Office.

Yours, &c.

M. R.

Mistakes of French Writers upon English Customs and Manners.

MR. URBAN, March 4.

IN a French edition of a work intitled, *Le Voyageur François, du la Connoissance de l'Ancien et du Nouveau Monde*, printed at Paris in 1774, there appear to be several statements which some of your Correspondents better acquainted with History than I am, may probably confirm or correct.—Speaking of Christmas, the writer, the Abbé Delaporte, says, "The English keep Christmas in the same manner as we distinguish the first day of the new year, by mutual presents, or gifts. On Christmas day the publicans afford bread and cheese *gratis* to their customers, which, being toasted, and highly seasoned to increase their thirst, makes them pay well for this generosity." The Author alludes to a very early part of the reign of George II; and it is certain that if ever there was any such custom among the London publicans, it has quite declined.—He next describes the making of minced pies in terms correspondent with the following:

"In private families, the English make large pies of beeves' tongues, cut very small, and mixed with eggs, sugar, currants, lemon-peel, &c., seasoned with all kinds of spices. They also serve up on the same day a mixture of dried raisins and boiled prunes, of which they make a detestable pottage."—Is not this what used to be called plumb pottage?

"The English have several festivals, but which are only observed at Church, for the shops remain open.—Those who are esteemed good-livers among them, in order to prepare for Easter, fast during Lent: I speak of Church-people only; and, as we do, keep abstinence on a Friday. There are other Fast days appointed by the Parliament, such as the Thirtieth of January, &c."

"On the eve of Twelfth-day, games of chance are played at St. James's, when all his Majesty's winnings are divided among his chamberlains: On the morrow, the King offers the gold in one purse, the silver in another, and incense in a third. Before the Reformation, he washed the feet of twelve poor persons on the day he received the Sacrament; and this ceremony was performed much the same as in France. It is now no longer practised in England; but on Holy Thursday, in one of the apartments of Whitehall, as many poor persons are assembled as the King is years of age, each of whom receive a plate of fish, six small loaves, a bottle of wine, and another of beer. They may either eat this dinner, or carry it away; with the cloth which is given them to make a garment, with linen for two shirts, a pair of shoes and stockings, and two purses of red leather, in one of which there are as many small pieces of silver as the King is years of age, and in the other as many shillings as will answer to the years of the Prince of Wales."

"Of all the Saints' days in the English Calendar, St. Valentine's, which happens in the month of February, is that which is kept with the greatest gaiety by the young people. On Valentine's eve, a number of young men and women assemble in a convenient place, and write their names upon separate slips of paper, which they very carefully roll up, and afterwards draw them by lot. The young men draw the slips containing the names of the young women, and the young women draw those of the young men—so that each name thus drawn is considered as the Valentine of the person drawing it. These Valentines give balls, and make feasts, to which those are invited whom chance has thus thrown in their way; they likewise wear each other's names, the women on their bosom, and the men upon the coat-sleeve."

But I fear I shall fatigue you with these details; you will, however, admire the general traits of the English character. "In the eyes of the politician and the philosopher, there cannot be a spectacle more interesting than England. The spirit of opulence and grandeur, which is become the predominant spirit of the inhabitants, with their morals, from which much

is to be hoped and feared, as acting powerfully upon the state; these are important objects, by which Great Britain merits the attention of all Europe. The continual application of the English, and their indefatigable courage, which, in the sciences depending upon calculation, is become superior to that of other nations, will insure to them the honour of being the first nation in Europe that cultivated experimental philosophy, the most extensive branch of substantial knowledge, of which Lord Bacon was the first preceptor. The English also invented several instruments most useful in Navigation."

The author, who had visited Portsmouth, observed "that this port gave him the most superb idea of the naval consequence of England." "Here," says he, "all that was to be seen in antient Tyre, all that we hear of in sacred and prophane history, seems united in one grand point. Here a rampart opposed to the fury of the waves, a secure shelter from tempests and storms, seem to have assumed dominion over the most unconquerable element. A British seaport appears to be the common centre of commerce and correspondence with all parts of the world, from whence riches, proceeding in one form, re-enter in another, thus laying the whole globe under tribute, and bringing into one country the riches of many."

Yours, &c.

SCRUTATOR.

Mr. URBAN,

March 5.

IN the improved state of information in this country, it is I own matter of surprize to me, that your Correspondent James Hall should have to enquire the origin of the appellation *John Bull*, and how it came to be affixed to the English character. That the ingenious Author of the 'Tale of a Tub' was led to use it from some appropriate quality I cannot doubt, but I do not believe it was ever in common use till that time.—Nic Frog too is sufficiently characteristic of the canals and low situation of Holland. But whether any thing more was meant than a mere play on the name of the Bourbon family, or whether with Voltaire he considered the designation of Louis Baboon as generically applicable to the French, it is not now easy to determine. At all events, I should recom-

mend it to your Correspondent to read that work; and if he considers the state of Europe at that time, he will not be surprised at the lasting effect of so popular a satire, which I have seen translated into most of the modern languages: but this is such trifling, that I beg to subscribe myself
SENIOR BULLA DIGNISSIMUS.

NEW THEATRE.—THE ALFRED.

Mr. URBAN,

INCLOSE for your insertion a very important document, to which I beg leave to call the attention of your Readers. It may well be said, that if our age abounds more in immorality than any former (which yet is doubtful), it also abounds in schemes and contrivances for lessening the quantum of immorality, and putting wicked people out of countenance. Among the latter, what I have now the honour to submit will, I trust, appear conspicuous for the wisdom of the plan, and the virtue and piety which dictated, and will, no doubt, carry it into execution.

PROPOSALS FOR THE ALFRED THEATRE.

I. CALCULATION OF FUNDS.	
400 Proprietors at 100 Guineas each.....	£40,000
200 Life Subscribers at 50 Guineas each.....	10,500
Capital £50,500	

Annual Payment of 400 Proprietors 10 Guineas each.....	4,000
Ditto of 200 Life Subscribers at 20 Guineas each	4,200
Annual Subscribers, say	5,250
Transferable Tickets, say	2,100
Monthly Tickets, say	5,250

Annual Income £21,000

II. LOCAL SITUATION.—In Marybone or St. George's Parish.

III. PLAYS, &c.—To be on three Evenings in the week, from the first of November to the first of July: consisting of two of the best and most unexceptionable English Comedies or Tragedies, and of one Musical Entertainment.

IV. HOURS.—The Performance to begin precisely at Eight in the Evening, and to end about Eleven. The Rehearsals to be at Noon, and open to the Proprietors and Subscribers.

V. PROPRIETORS AND LIFE SUBSCRIBERS.—Members of the Alfred subscribing on or before the first of March 1811, to have a pre-

a preference, and to be admitted without Ballot. Other Persons to be eligible by Ballot. The Annual Payment on the Proprietors' and Life Subscribers' Tickets, to be annually fixed by the Directors in July; but never to be more than the Sums stated in the first Article.

VI. DEPOSIT.—A Deposit of 10 per cent. on the Subscriptions of Proprietors and Life Subscribers, to be paid on subscribing; and the rest by Instalments, to be fixed by the Directors. In case any Instalment be not paid within two months, notice being sent to the Subscriber, the name of such Subscriber making default to be struck out of the List, and the Payments already made by him or her to be forfeited.

VII. ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS.—To be admitted by the Directors as far as convenient. The Subscription not to imply a continuance of the Subscription, or Admission, another year. The amount of the Annual Subscription to be annually fixed for the ensuing Season, by the Directors, in the month of July.

VIII. MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.—On the 15th of each month, from October to May inclusive, the Directors, in case they shall think there is sufficient Accommodation, may issue Monthly Tickets to Persons of respectable Characters, at prices varying according to the Season; fixing the Price of Subscription, and the Number of Subscribers to be admitted, for the ensuing month, or for more months than one.

IX. LADIES SUBSCRIBERS.—No Lady to be admitted as an Annual or Monthly Subscriber (the Wives, Sisters, and Daughters of Proprietors being excepted and having a preference) without the Recommendation of three Ladies who are Proprietors, or Subscribers.

X. PRIVILEGES.—Every Proprietor, Life Subscriber, and Annual Subscriber, taking out their Annual Tickets, and every Monthly Subscriber taking out the Monthly Ticket, to have Admission to the Pit and Boxes, on the days of Performance. The like admission to the Upper Boxes, for the transferable Tickets.

XI. ADMISSION.—No Money to be taken at the doors for Admission, or on any pretence whatever.

XII. THEATRE.—The Pit and Boxes to be calculated to hold 800 Persons, the Upper Boxes 200. The Committee may permit the Theatre to be made use of on the days when there is no Performance, upon such Terms as they shall think fit.

XIII. GOVERNMENT.—To be under a Committee of Directors; who in their turn are to have the direction of the Performances, each attending on his night, and having power to give two Tickets of Admission into the Upper Boxes, when he

personally attends. The Directors to be elected by the Proprietors out of their own Members: but no Director or other Proprietor to be capable of any Salary, Emolument, or other Advantage from the Funds.

XIV. DIRECTORS.—The number of Directors to be 13. The three first in the list to go out annually, but to be capable of re-election. Such of the Directors also, who have not been able in the preceding year personally to attend more than half the Meetings of the Committee, are also to go out at the time of the Annual Election; but to be capable of re-election.

XV. DIRECTION.—In case the Person who has the Direction of any Performance, cannot personally attend, he shall give notice to the Committee (or Sub-Committee), which shall provide a Director to attend, who shall have the same Privileges as if he had attended in Rotation.

XVI. MANAGEMENT.—The Committee to appoint a Conductor of the Performances, and such other Persons as shall be requisite.

XVII. PLAN.—A Premium of 100 Guineas shall be advertised for the Architect, whose Plan (with an Estimate annexed) shall be approved by the Directors, as most proper for the intended Theatre.

XVIII. EXPENDITURE.—The Committee shall arrange the scale of Expence of the Performances, so as to keep the Annual Expenditure within the Income.

XIX. CHARITABLE FUND.—The Sum of 1000*l.* to be applied annually, to form a Fund for the relief of such Actors and Actresses as may, in the opinion of the Directors, have Claims, either from length of Service, Merit, or Misfortune.

XX. VACANCIES.—On the death of a Proprietor, the other Proprietors shall elect a Successor; he paying to the general Fund the Sum fixed for the qualification of a Proprietor.

XXI. VARIATION.—If any material Variation be made in the Plan, any Subscriber not approving thereof, may withdraw his Name, and immediately receive back any money he may have paid in respect of his Subscription.

18th January, 1811.

Explicit as these proposals appear, Mr. Urban, many things are wanting to render the whole intelligible to your distant readers. This defect I shall endeavour to supply, having regularly attended the meetings for the purpose of carrying the plan into execution, and being likewise a member of the Alfred.

The first explanation necessary, respects the name of this new Theatre. As our great and illustrious King Alfred, the restorer of learning, and the founder.

founder of Universities and Schools, no where appears in the character of Theatrical Manager, nor can we find in any of his Biographers, from Asser to the *Biographia Britannica* (including Anthony Wood and Tom Hearne), that he had any particular regard for the drama, or introduced either man or horse on the stage, it may appear somewhat uncharacteristic to make him the god-father of a new Theatre. But the difficulty will vanish, when I inform your readers (I know you do not yourself want the information) that, for a few years, there hath been established in Pall-mall, in the Parish of St. James's, a Club intitled The ALFRED, composed, Sir, of high men, Dukes, Lords (both Earls, Viscounts and Barons), Knights (both Baronet and simple), Bishops, Deans, Archdeacons, Prebendaries, Canons, and Minor Canons, D. D's, LL. D's, B. D's, LL. B's, M. A's, B. A's, and all other ecclesiastical persons who, in the seventeenth century, were supposed to be included in the *et cætera* oath; besides a great many Members of Parliament, Members of the Public Offices, Gentlemen, including men of landed property and canals, and others, in all amounting to five hundred persons, distinguished for excellence of moral character.

In this society, then, the plan of the new Theatre originated; and the projector, conceiving that the name of the Club might serve just as well for the Theatre, thought that, in pursuit of another, he might go farther and fare worse. This emanation, therefore, from the Alfred Club, became the Alfred Theatre.

But a more important matter to be explained, is the real purpose to be effected by this new Theatre; and this, owing to the peculiar modesty of the projectors, is but imperfectly hinted at in the above proposals. Be it my grateful task to set the matters in a more clear light.

Although the King of the West-Saxons is the nominal Founder both of the Club and the Theatre, I have reason to think that the Right Hon. Joseph Addison is the real suggester of the plan; and although what he proposed has lain dormant (like another theatrical patent) for above a century, let us rejoice that the glorious period is come when it will be carried into effect. The words of that celebrated

author, which, I am told, are to compose the preamble to the Alfred-Theatre-Bill, are as follows:

"Were our English stage but half so virtuous as that of the Greeks or Romans, we should quickly see the influence of it in the behaviour of all the politer part of mankind. It would not be fashionable to ridicule religion, or its professors; the man of pleasure would not be the complete gentleman; vanity would be out of countenance; and every quality which is ornamental to human nature would meet with that esteem which is due to it.

"If the English stage were under the same regulations the Athenian was formerly, it would have the same effect that had, in recommending the religion, the government, and public worship of its country. Were our plays subject to proper *inspections* and *limitations*, we might not only pass away several of our vacant hours in the highest entertainments, but should always rise from them wiser and better than we sat down to them.

"It is one of the most unaccountable things in our age, that the lewdness of our Theatre should be so much complained of, so well exposed, and so little redressed. It is to be hoped, that *some time or other* we may be at leisure to restrain the licentiousness of the Theatre, and make it contribute its assistance to the advancement of morality and to the reformation of the stage. As matters stand at present, multitudes are shut out from this noble diversion, by reason of those abuses and corruptions that accompany it. A father is often afraid that his daughter should be ruined by those entertainments, which were invented for the accomplishing and refining of human nature. The Athenian and Roman plays were written with such a regard to Morality, that Socrates used to frequent the one, and Cicero the other."

These remarks, Mr. Urban, form the basis of the new Theatre; but, as it is much easier to display a fine plan upon paper, than to realize it by practice, the contrivers of the Alfred Theatre have entered into many deep and solemn discussions on the proper method of establishing a play-house that shall be a *Chapel of Ease* to the Church. For this purpose, at one of the early meetings, the following question was debated, "In what does
the

the immorality of the Stage consist?" Without taking up too much of your room, I shall briefly state, that it was unanimously resolved, that the immorality of the Stage resulted, 1. From the Play; 2. From the Players; and 3. From the Audience; or, as a very learned Dignitary, a member of the University of Cambridge, remarked, it was in a *ratio* compounded of all three. As soon as this mathematical solution was given and agreed to, the Committee proceeded to pluck up by the roots all possible immorality in the Alfred Theatre. And this you may perceive, Mr. Urban, is done by Law III. which enacts, that the Plays on three evenings in the week, from Nov. 1, to July 1, being exactly eight months, shall consist of two of the *best and most unexceptionable* English Comedies and Tragedies, and of one Musical entertainment. This, you may perceive clearly, does away all immorality in the *Plays*.

Secondly, as to the *Players*, the question being as yet *sub judice*, I shall for the present say nothing of the matter. But as to the *Audience*, the third repository of immorality, you see an ample provision made in Law IX. which respects the Ladies, who are the grand temptations and incitements, &c. It is there enacted, that "no Lady is to be admitted as an Annual or Monthly Subscriber without the recommendation of *three Ladies* who are Proprietors or Subscribers;" who, after due and careful examination into such applicant's moral conduct, &c. are to return her admissible or rejected, according to the proof, she shall exhibit before this jury of Matrons. There is an exception, you may perceive, in favour of the wives, sisters, and daughters, of Proprietors; because these Proprietors, according to Law V. being members of the Alfred, that is a sufficient security, not only for their own morality, but also that of their wives, sisters, and daughters (*cousins*, especially from the country, are virtually included), unless they should neglect to subscribe before the first of March 1811, after which they forfeit all those privileges of unsuspected virtue which are inherent in the members of the Alfred. With respect to the examination of the applicants above-mentioned by three Ladies Proprietors, as for obvious reasons it will be *private*, it

would be impertinent to disclose its nature; let it suffice that, as it will be *strict*, the decision, when favourable, will be honourable, and a satisfactory security, in all time coming, for the character of the party, whatever station of life she may be called upon to fill. Whoever wishes for domestic happiness, and the genuine comforts of the married state, must feel a peculiar pleasure and safety in paying his addresses to a lady who can prove that she was once admitted to the Alfred Theatre.

But I must now revert to the *Plays* to be performed on this Theatre. It has already been stated that, as one grand source of immorality is in the *Plays*, the Projectors have bent the whole force of their ingenuity to eradicate that evil. The Law III. already quoted, is very wise and proper, as far as it goes; but it is rather the outline of a plan for future legislators, than a specific remedy for the evil. This was, however, foreseen in the first concoction of the scheme; and a Committee, open to all the Subscribers, is to be appointed, who are to sit *de die in diem*, upon the whole body of English Comedies and Tragedies, until they find out two of the *best and most unexceptionable* English Comedies and Tragedies (*besides* a musical entertainment) for each week from Nov. 1. to July 1.

This Committee have had various sittings, and long and serious consultations, all which have as yet only ended in a complete conviction of the vast difficulties they have to encounter. Not disheartened, however, by these embarrassments, they have obeyed the instructions of their constituents, by ordering the booksellers to lay before them a complete collection of English Comedies and Tragedies, from the earliest times to the reign of John Kemble; including Beil's Theatre and Mrs. Inchbald's late copious collection, the Rev. Jeremy Collier's Correspondence with Congreve, Vanburgh, and others on the immorality of the Stage, and the Rev. Rowland Hill's letter to Mr. Tatten-sall on the beauties of some of Mrs. Inchbald's pieces, together with the lives of dramatic writers and performers, from the time of Shakspeare to that of the horses in Covent-garden Theatre inclusive.

These have, in a great measure, been

been carefully perused; and several gentlemen, and some of the very reverend the Clergy, conversant in matters of immorality, have been consulted. Messrs. Reynolds, Morton, and other living writers, have also been examined as to the mode of rendering their pieces the *best* and *most unexceptionable*. In the present state of things, however, it is impossible to give the result of these measures; but it is expected that, by the time the Theatre has been sanctioned by Parliament, the Subscription filled up, and the house roofed in, the Committee will be able to present a report.

In the mean time, I may inform you that on Monday last, at a meeting of a Sub-Committee, called the *Committee for Definitions*, it was discussed, "What is meant by the *best*, and what the *most unexceptionable*?" One Gentleman, a man of great logical precision, and who often enlightens the House of Commons on such subjects, observed, that the Committee would perplex themselves by admitting both epithets, for that *best* undoubtedly must include *unexceptionable*; and where was the use of having two words, if one was sufficient?" To this it was, however, replied, that the honourable member might be right as to things in general: as to things in the abstract; if a dinner for example (such as was then providing for the Committee) was the *best* dinner, it would be also the *most unexceptionable*; but on the stage, we must take things relatively, with a *quoad*: and in point of fact, said this speaker, many of the *best* plays in the collection are the *most exceptionable*, and *vice versa*. An appeal was then made to the works of Congreve and Vauburn, and the argument allowed. It was, therefore, agreed, that the general Committee should sit for the purposes of expurgation; and it was remarked that, as, according to Law IV. the rehearsals were to be open to the Proprietors and Subscribers, all would have an admirable opportunity of hearing what they were to hear again in the evening; and among such a number of persons, watchful of the interests of Morality, it would be utterly impossible that any thing naughty could escape unnoticed, whether it were to be attempted *totidem verbis, totidem syllabis, or totidem literis*. Another

advantage of these open rehearsals was, that the grand leading purpose of the Theatre would be most eminently promoted thereby. The memory of the audience, being twice refreshed in the course of a day, must naturally retain a greater portion of the virtuous and chaste effect intended, than it could have done by one representation; while at the same time those who, in consequence of being members of the Alfred Club, or any other long course of devotion, did not think their morals in need of such frequent invigoration, might attend either in the morning or evening as might be convenient.

Such are the few particulars respecting this new Theatre which I think it prudent, as a subscriber thereof, to disclose at present: but I hope I may be permitted, as a private individual, to express my approbation of it, and the blessed effects which it is intended to produce. Of these, indeed, who can doubt, if he observe the many safe-guards placed around this scheme? The *Managers* of other Theatres, we all know, have not been the most unexceptionable of characters, even so as to have brought the very name *Manager* into disrepute. For this reason, the Gentlemen who conduct the affairs of this Theatre are, you perceive, to be called *Directors*, an office still honourable and dignified; and as they give attendance *in person*, what can be more edifying? The whole of the scheme, indeed, appears to be digested with such accuracy and deliberation, that it must be the fault of the audience themselves if it fail. That it should fail, however, will appear highly improbable, when we consider, that (money excepted, a trifle in these times) nothing more is wanting than a series of the best and most unexceptionable Comedies and Tragedies (to say nothing of the Musical Entertainment), such as shall last for eight months; and a set of Performers, who, by the purity of their morals, shall be able to give effect to the reformation expected from the Alfred Theatre.

Yours, &c. A SUBSCRIBER.

Pall Mall, March 8, 1811.

P. S. I had almost forgotten to mention, that as jumping, kicking, and plunging, are the inlets to all evil, neither dancers nor horses will be permitted on this stage.

ILLUSTRATIONS

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

BOOK II. SAT. II.

HORACE, in this composition, introduces to our acquaintance, in the person of his Ofellus, a true Socratic peasant, a sort of old-romish Poor-Robin, if I may give him that name, since he causes him to deliver the little moral lessons which he wished to communicate to his countrymen on the subject of that prodigality, luxury, and intemperance which was becoming more general from day to day.

This happy conceit gives to the whole piece a truth, a fitness, and an interest, which it could scarcely have acquired by any other contrivance. What in Horace's own person would have had the air of a trite and vapid declamation, is by the artless style of the honest countryman Ofellus, lively, impressive truth. Horace (how much soever he had been in earnest), would have looked as if he were dogmatizing in a lecture, which he had learnt ten years ago in the school of some Stoic, or Peripatetic at Athens: whereas Ofellus delivers no maxims but such as those he had been practising all his life long. From him, a satire on the luxurious tables of the Romans, and a warm recommendation of the old Roman frugality and simplicity, come with strict propriety; and both proceed from his mouth with a much better grace, than from that of a poet, who himself was almost every day carousing with Mæcenas, or other gaudes of Rome. By means of this fine turn, on the contrary, Horace (to whom that good cheer which drew

upon him the envy of many a hungry poetaster, was perhaps often burdensome enough) might commodiously tell his great friends some wholesome truths, without offence, and thus take as it were a sort of jocular revenge, which they might handsomely let pass, for many an indigestion and many a morning headache, which their sumptuous boards had cost him. For no doubt, to them, this Ofellus, with his rustic simplicity, frankness, and honesty, and with his patriarchal manner of life*, presented as diverting a picture as the shepherds in Gessner's Pastorals do to a class of people, at least as luxurious and as far removed from the artless simplicity of nature, in our days. The contrast such pictures form to the modes of living in great and opulent cities, affords them the greater entertainment, as the heart and affections imperceptibly mingle in the scene, and the beholders cannot refrain from contemplating the unostentatious happiness of these unspoilt children of nature, with an eager but ineffectual longing, for what to them is a forbidden and inaccessible fruit.

Suffice it to say, that our bard, in the character of honest Ofellus, has expressed the sentiments of his own better understanding (if I may use the term), no one will be inclined to doubt, who has formed an intimacy with him from his writings: and the epode, *Beatus ille qui procul negotiis*, and that heartfelt exclamation, *O noctes cœnæque dædunt* in the sixth satire of this second book, would alone be sufficient to convince us of

* Every one conversant with the history of the Old Romans, knows, that during the five first centuries of that wonderful Republick, the principal families and the greatest characters, consuls such as had been imperatores, men who had won whole provinces to the state, and led kings in triumph, were not more rich, and lived no better than Horace's Ofellus. Of this even the sixth century affords us an instance almost incredible in our times. *Ælius Tubero*, a man honoured by his countrymen for his virtues, and who, according to the expression of Plutarch (in the life of *Paulus Æmilius*) excelled all the Romans in uniting poverty with a true greatness of mind (*μικρολογιστάτα Ρωμαίων οὐκ ἔχοντα μείζονα*) lived with fifteen other *Ælians*, his next of kin, together with their wives, and a troop of chubby children, either at Rome in a small house their joint property, or on an undivided family estate in the district of *Veïæ*, so little, that (as we are told by *Valerius Maximus*) it had more masters than it needed labourers to till it. Nevertheless the great *Æmilius Paulus* (who, with *Fabius Maximus*, and *Scipio Africanus*, composed a triumvirate of the noblest and greatest characters of the age), thought this same *Tubero* worthy of being his son-in-law, by giving him his daughter *Æmilia* in marriage: and this daughter of a patrician of the most antient and illustrious nobility, of a man who had been twice consul, and twice had triumphed, was yet proud of being the wife of one who was virtuous enough, at a time when the lust of acquiring riches at the expense of the country and the conquered nations, like an evil dæmon, had possessed the hearts of almost all, to remain poor.

it. In the mean time, his relative situations to some great men of Rome, and perhaps, likewise, custom, which imperceptibly converts a thousand objects, that nature knows nothing of, into necessities, disabled him, especially in his younger years, from entirely shaking off the golden fetters of the Roman city-life; and, as he never desired to seem wiser or better than he knew himself to be, he therefore puts, not only his morality on these points into the mouth of a man, who was absolutely ignorant of what *bacchanalia vivere* was; but even mitigates, as became a *homo urbanus* and commensal of Mæcenas, the austerity of his rustic philosopher here and there, with that delicate tincture of pleasantry, that is as it were the varnish which the gentle hand of the Graces has spread over all his works.

Ofellus rusticus.] This Ofellus, whom Horace in this satire sets up, not as a teacher of speculative knowledge, but an example of practical wisdom, a sage from nature's school, for the purpose of contrasting his old fashioned solid sense, frugality, contentedness, and equanimity, both in prosperity and adversity, with the prevailing manners of his age, was, (as he himself informs us) a country peasant, probably living somewhere in the district of Sabinum, in the vicinity of Horace's farm. Brutus and Cassius, after the murder of Julius Cæsar, finding it necessary to raise recruits in Italy for the defence of the republican party, and for the security of their own persons, Ofellus is reported (upon the authority of an antient scholiast) to have enlisted as a soldier under Cassius, and thus came under the general proscription, which Antonius and the young Cæsar, after having made themselves masters of Rome, and of the senate, issued out against the adherents of the accomplices in the murder of Cæsar. This report of the scholiast, however, has apparently no other foundation, than the circumstance, that Ofellus (as well as all, both countrymen and citizens, who had espoused the party of Brutus and Cassius), at the partition of the lands amongst the old soldiers or veterans of Cæsar, instituted by the young Cæsar Octavianus in the year 713, on his return to Italy, was stripped, like

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the rest, of his paternal soccage farm, and was forced to surrender at least the greater part of it to the veteran Umbrenus, to whose share it had been allotted. The ignorant scholiast thence inferred, that Ofellus must therefore have borne arms against Cæsar: whereas the historians Dio Cassius and Appianus inform us, that this partition of the landed property, this unprecedented act of violence, which in a manner overturned all Italy like an earthquake, affected likewise a number of towns and demesnes which had taken no part in the civil war. This then may have been the case, with so many others, of the worthy Ofellus, who now saw himself all at once reduced to the necessity of tilling the land he inherited from his ancestors, as a hireling of its new proprietor, but acquiesced in the *veteres migrate coloni* with an equanimity that would have done honour to an Epictetus.

Si Romana fatigat militia.] Ofellus terms hunting and riding in the *campus martius*, *Romana militia*, because these exercises, being attended with more violent muscular motion and exertion, hardened the body against the impressions of the atmosphere, heat and cold, and other inclemencies of the weather, and had been regarded in all ages, as sports peculiarly suited to a warlike people as the Romans were. Even in that respect the Romans of his time had greatly degenerated from the usages and discipline of their ancestors. From the modern Greeks, whose habit of life and manners they were insensibly copying, they had adopted many things which formed a striking contrast to the simplicity, hardiness, and stern character of their forefathers, and amongst them a variety of diversions unknown in former times. Many of these were indeed bodily exercises, but of a less strenuous and dangerous nature, and more calculated for that softness and effeminacy into which the Greeks, since the loss of their independence, had gradually sunk. This from the whole texture of the passage, is what Ofellus understands by *græcari*, as contrasted to the *romana militia*, *not se avocare & convivii operam dare*, as Baxter expounds it. At the same time I deny not, that *græcari* in its largest construction, is equivalent to imitating the

the manners of the Greeks, or even the extravagances of their licentious youth, and in the mouth of a Roman of the old rough downright cast, might have carried with it a sort of contemptelious taunt. The admirers of Plautus know what *congruere* and *pergruere* imply with him.

Pete cedentem æra disco.] The discus, in its original design, was by no means a game for tender and delicate people. It consisted in hurling a sort of round plate or disk of brass or hard stone into the air, so that the disk should fall within a stated space marked out upon the ground. Judging therefore from the weight of the disk and the span of the arc in which it was to be thrown, we may easily perceive how this game which appears already in Homer as a military practice, might gradually decline into a very moderate bodily exercise, and at last become a mere boyish play.

Tu pulmentaria quære sudando.] "In this expression Horace seems to allude to a saying of Socrates, who, on being asked by one that saw him, protracting his walk till late in the evening, why he did so, replied: *Ὁλον σναιπον*," says an ancient scholiast, and translates that answer, *pulmentarium quære*. The cookery book of the Greeks and Romans comprehended under the terms *opson*, *opsonion*, *pulmentum*, *pulmentarium*, in their most extensive import, all that came to table besides bread; in the stricter sense, all kinds of viands, flesh and fish, ragouts, puddings, and the like. The answer of Socrates may therefore very properly be thus construed: I am dressing for myself a good supper (that is, by strenuous motion and the appetite which it procures.)

Scarus.] The Scarus is a fish of the Ionian sea, for which the Romans got their taste, as they did all their *delicias* and *cupedias*, from the Greeks. Archestratus, who compiled an Encyclopædia of all edible substances in hexameter verse, under the title of *Gastrology*, informs us, that the best scarus were caught on the coasts of Carthage and Byzantium. According to Pliny, the scarus was held in his time the most delicious of all fish: it is found, he says, most abundantly in the Carpathian sea, never instinctively venturing above the promontory Lecton, in the plain of Troas; and

adds, that a freed-man of Emperor Claudius conveyed a number of them along the Campanian coast, and thus enriched that sea with a set of new inhabitants, so that they were now captured pretty frequently in those parts. — I know nothing further concerning this fish; not even how it should be called in English; for, that it is no other than the well-known bream, or the French *surget*, is not at all credible.

Lagois here denotes, as we are told by Baxter, the same bird which by the Greeks is called *lagopus*, by the Italians and French *francolin*, by the Germans *birkhuhn* or *berghuhn*, and by us the heathcock or plover; though by others it is made to signify a fish, called the sea-hare: but as the word is not found in any other author that I know of, I am unable to determine on either side.

Posito pavone.] The peacock, which prior to Alexander's campaign in the East was utterly unknown in Europe, constituted with the Romans of this period, not only the ornament of the poultry-yard, but one of the principal dishes on the tables of the rich and extravagant. The famous orator Hortensius was the first Roman (Pliny says) who taught his countrymen to eat peacocks. In a short time this viand grew so much into fashion, that the price of one fowl was fifty denarii, or £1. 12s. 6d. A certain Aufidius Lurco, the first who fattened peacocks for market, sold a flock of a hundred, at a dearer rate, £322. 18s. 4d. and made annually a profit of 60,000 H S, or £484. 7s. 6d. by his peacocks; Cicero pleasantly says, he had the boldness to invite Hirtius to sup with him, even without a peacock. *See vide audaciam. etiam Hirtio canem dedi sine pavone.* The peacocks maintained this high culinary consequence during some centuries, and, according to the books of chivalry of the middle ages, composed always the chief dish at the *cours pléniers* of the princes in those times, and as the romancers tell us, the proper and noblest diet of heroes and lovers*. The knights and noble dames of that heroic age, had, however, a different *encolure*, and different stomachs from those of their descendants in the XIXth century!

* *Cerne de St. Palaye sur l'Antique Chevalerie, Mémoire iii. au commencement.*

Pontesne inter jactatus, an annis ostia sub Tusci.] The Romans carried their refinement as far as our modern *procures gule* (as this sort of great men are styled by Pliny) can possibly do, respecting the outward circumstances that enhanced the value of a dish in their estimation. Were it not rare and expensive enough of itself or by its extraordinary size, it must at least be preferable to the ordinary ones of its species, by the season or the place in which it was produced. On the table of a man who plumed himself on giving good dinners, or rather good suppers, no other peacock (as Varro in his *satire wige edoculation* informs us) could be served up than one from Samos, no beath-game than from Phrygia, no crane than from Melica, no mutton than from Ambrazia, no mackarel than from Chalcedon; the lampreys must come from Tartessus, the salmon from Pessinunte, the oysters from Tarentum, the cockles, muscles, and scallops from Chio, the sturgeon from Rhodes, the scarus from Cilicia, the nuts from Thasos, the dates from Egypt, and the chesnuts from Spain.* We may easily imagine, that the virtuosi in dainties affected to have a peculiar faculty of palate in these matters. "The senator Montanus, the greatest eater in my time (says Juvenal) could tell at the first bite, whether an oyster was fetched from the Circean foreland, or taken up in the Lucrine lake, or at Colchester; and at the first sight of a John Dory knew from what coast it was brought†." The people of nice chops arrived at such a high pitch of virtuosity on these points, that they could even taste the difference between a pike caught at the mouth of the Tiber and one taken between the two bridges; and this it is on which the worthy Osellus here descants.

Laudas, insane, trilibrem mullum.] Next after the scarus and the lamprey in point of precedence among the piscine nobility (says Pliny‡), come the *mulli*, as the most admired and most plentiful, although they are seldom caught above two pounds in weight, nor do they in general grow larger in the ponds and conservatories. He, notwithstanding, in the very next

chapter, relates that Lucinius Mutianus speaks of a mullet once caught in the Red Sea weighing thirty pounds. What would it have fetched (heads), had it been found on a coast in the vicinity of the city (Rome)? The *procures gule*, of whom honourable mention has been made above, were so greedy of large fish of this kind, that the consul Asinius Celer, in the reign of Claudius, paid £48. for one §.

MR. URBAN,

March 1.

A CORRESPONDENT in your Magazine for June last attempts to refute a statement I made some time since, relative to the descent of the Brownes of Ireland from the house of Montagu: but his only argument seems comprized in this, viz. "that he (Amicus) is in possession of a Peerage, printed in 1709, in the lifetime of Francis Viscount Montagu, in which the first Viscount is stated to have been twice married, and to have had four sons, one of whom was *probably* the ancestor of the Kilmaine and Sligo families."—In answer to this vague statement, I can refer any of your Readers who may entertain any doubt on the subject, to the records in Ulster's office, Dublin, where they will find that Richard Browne, of the Neale, first High Sheriff of the county of Mayo, temp. Q. Elizabeth (stated in some of the Irish Peerages as a younger son of Anthony first Viscount Montagu) was in fact the son of William Browne, who resided at the Neale, co. Mayo, whose Will is only registered in the Prerogative Office, and in which no relationship to the Montagu family is even glanced at. If any additional proof was wanted, I might mention that none of the early English Peerages take notice of a collateral branch settled in Ireland; that none of the first Lord M's sons were named Richard; and that Lord Kilmaine has never claimed the honours of Viscount Montagu, which he would of course do, had he any fair hope of success, possessed as his Lordship is of an ample fortune, and powerfully connected. I do not here mean to deny that William Browne of the Neale (father of the Richard Browne in question) might not be descended from

* Gell. *Noct. Attic.* vii. 16.

† Sat. iv. lin. 140, & seq.

‡ Lib. ix. cap. 17.

§ Conf. Juv. Sat. iv. & Seneca, Epist. xcv.

the same original stock as the Lords Montagu; on the contrary, I think it very probable he was, both from the similarity of the arms, and the family tradition to that effect: I only say (and I leave your Readers to determine, whether I am borne out by facts) that the noble families of Browne in the sister kingdom *do not derive from a Viscount Montagu*, and consequently (though of the same blood and descent as is supposed by some) have no claim to the Viscounty granted to Sir Anthony Browne, with remainder to the issue male of his body—no such issue male now existing.

I agree with your Correspondent in admitting that though the Dean of York was restricted from marriage, *he might yet have descendants.*

Yours, &c.

BIOGRAPHICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Hilltop, March 4.*

AS your useful and entertaining *Miscellany* is never backward in inserting any thing beneficial to mankind, I will trouble you with a line on a recent invention that seems to be of the utmost importance to the world—the prevention of Fire.

When we reflect on the many fatal accidents that constantly happen by this dreadful scourge; the loss of life to multitudes; the destruction of the finest buildings, with their contents, often still more valuable; every attempt to prevent such scenes for the time to come, deserves our grateful thanks, and the most serious attention.

It often happens that large buildings are frequently set on fire from the roof: By the carelessness of workmen, this was actually the destruction of Cowdray House in Sussex; and such is recorded to have been the fate of a former St. Paul's in London; also Westminster Abbey was very lately set on fire by the plumbers; with many others I could mention. But whether a fire begins internally, or externally, the moment the roof falls in the whole is destroyed. With this idea, and stimulated by motives of humanity, a gentleman in Shropshire (Thos. Botfield, esq.) thought it possible to have the entire roof of buildings made of iron. Accordingly, he had a small house erected for trial, and when the walls were at the proper height, a roof (made of iron plates, joined together so as for the whole to become one piece) was placed upon them, and

not the least timber or beams used. Neither is any cieling necessary (except to prevent the sound of hail storms, &c.), the roof being closely joined, and impervious to any wet.

The comfortable security this admirable invention must give to those who adopt it, must induce a wish in all to partake of its protection; especially those families who reside in populous cities, or large towns, where the alarms of fire are frequent. Protected by the iron roof, a whole neighbourhood may actually be in flames around, yet its inhabitants, so protected, would have little to fear. Though the whole inside of a house should be burnt, if the outside walls stand, the roof would also stand, and prevent any communication of fire from one house to another, which is always the case when the roof falls in; and is of the most dreadful consequence. And what I think is a very happy circumstance, I can inform your Correspondents, that iron-roofs are not more expensive than the best slate. But here some judgment may be formed, when I mention, that no timber whatever is used; no cieling, or lath, or plastering, is necessary; moreover, a considerable saving is made in building and materials; for it is required in buildings, when covered with slate or tile, that the gable-ends should be carried to the very top; but here the ends are built no higher than the sides, as the iron roof rests equally all round the building, and makes the attic story clear, and open to the iron itself, which forms the ceiling, and may be painted white, or any other colour. Another advantage is, it saves all expense of insurance, for who would insure an iron-roofed house?—Besides all this, slate and tile are for ever wanting repairs; but the iron-roof, when once finished and painted, is done with for ever; the former too is a very tiresome and tedious process, but the latter, when made, is fixed on a house in a very short time. All these considerations are very great advantages; and when we reflect on the very great losses that have happened in the City of London alone within a very few years, were an estimate to be made, it would undoubtedly amount to more money than the securing every house in the Metropolis from such distressing accidents.

This consideration clearly shows us, that

that Mr. Botfield's admirable invention of iron roofs is of very great national importance; whether we view it either in the light of affording safety to families, preservation of life, happiness and prosperity to thousands, or merely the security of property, it ever must be classed in the highest rank of useful discovery.

On the road leading from Hopton-Court (the seat of Mr. Botfield) to Hopton Wafers Church, near Cleobury Mortimer, is a house or cottage, the roof of which was erected in Nov. 1809, the first of the kind ever made, and consists of thin iron plates, closely joined and riveted together. It looks very handsome, vastly superior to any other as an object, and by means of paint may be made of any colour. Mr. Botfield himself has informed me, that the expence of iron roofs will exceed but little, if any, the coverings of the best slate; yet I cannot but think, all things considered, as what I have already mentioned, with their endless durability, they must be the cheapest of all coverings. But were they the most expensive, one cannot but wish, that such places as Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden Theatres were so covered, or in short all buildings that are accustomed to be crowded with our fellow subjects.

Yours, &c. B. I. BROWICH.

P. S. Mr. Botfield has obtained a patent; therefore any one now may be supplied with Roofs of any size. And were it generally adopted, what security and happiness would it give to thousands! For it is well known, that from the frequency and alarm of fire, there are numbers of people, that nothing on earth could induce to sleep a night in London; and thousands, and tens of thousands, that for a moment would never trust themselves in a Theatre.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 15.

I HAVE been a good deal amused with a very animated dispute between your Correspondents Candidus and S. E. Y. on the subject of Miss Holford's Poem of "Wallace, or the Fight of Falkirk." I do not mean to enter the lists with either of them on the merits or demerits of that work; but I wish to correct them on a subject introduced by each, and of which they appear equally devoid of information; and I would willingly advise them for the future to ascertain the meaning of a word before they cavil at its use; for in the present instance, in an anxiety to display their knowledge, they have only betrayed their ignorance. In S. E. Y.'s critique upon "Wallace" (vol. LXXX. part II. p. 310), this passage occurs:

"In one of the Poems in Campbell's last publication, I meet with the word Pibroch, or Pibrach as he calls it, and imagined it was some plaintive instrument. It occurs in Scott's "Lady of the Lake," to which I cannot at this moment refer*, but the general impression of its nature remained the same. In "Wallace" it occurs twice in Canto 1 and 2:

"Haste to the Pibroch's battle sound,"
and

"When the merry Harp and the Pibroch rung."

In which of these opposite senses of Awe and Jollity is the Pibroch used with propriety? Or, is it an unfeeling instrument, that obeys the hand or breath of the master, itself indifferent whether grief or joy?"

Now for a word or two with Candidus. After following S. E. Y. through the greater part of his criticism, he proceeds thus (p. 612):

"His next observation is upon the manner the Pibroch is introduced; a martial sound being attributed to it in one instance, and a merry one in another. But what of this? Does your Correspondent suppose that a musical instrument must necessa-

* The following is the passage alluded to by our Correspondent:

"The Connoisseurs in Pipe-musick affect to discover, in a well-composed Pibroch, the imitative sounds of march, conflict, fight, pursuit, and all the 'current of a heady fight.' To this opinion Dr. Beattie has given his suffrage in the following elegant passage: 'A Pibroch is a species of tune peculiar, I think, to the Highlands and Western Isles of Scotland. It is performed on a Bagpipe, and differs totally from all other musick. Its rhythm is so irregular, and its notes, especially in the quick movement, so mixed and huddled together, that a stranger finds it impossible to reconcile his ear to it, so as to perceive its modulation. Some of these Pibrochs being intended to represent a battle, begin with a grave motion, resembling a march, then gradually quicken into the onset, run off with noisy confusion and turbulent rapidity, to imitate the conflict and pursuit; then swell into a few flourishes of triumphant joy; and perhaps close with the wild and slow wailings of a funeral procession.' *Essay on Laughter and Ludicrous Composition*, chap. iii. note." *Scott's Lady of the Lake*, p. 321. EDIT.

rily be confined to one species of music? Does he imagine that what produces a martial sound cannot be made to produce any other? I would have him consider if many of the instruments composing a martial band are not often used to direct and give spirit to the sprightly dance; or, whether he has not, even in the streets, heard a slow and solemn air immediately succeeded by a lively one? This observation of your Correspondent is certainly contemptible in the extreme, and would lead us to think he knows as little about Musick, as he appears to do about Poetry. But I must here beg leave to inform S. E. Y. that he himself has been guilty, at least in my opinion, of the very same fault with which he charges the Authoress of 'Wallace';—that is, Obscurity! I cannot comprehend what he means by asking the question, whether the Pibroch is 'an unfeeling Instrument that obeys the hand or breath of the master to any tune, indifferent whether grief or joy?' I never knew, for my own part, that any instrument was otherwise than this. Does your Correspondent imagine, when he hears a musician play a bold, a lively, or a plaintive air, that it proceeds from the Instrument's incapacity to produce any other? What, S. E. Y. does not know then that the strings or keys of an instrument are entirely under the controul of the musician, and, that lively or plaintive notes, discord or melody, are all to be produced, and only to be produced, by the method of playing! I hope your Correspondent will another time be more cautious in giving his opinions, and not, in the rancour of animosity, forget the distinctions between sense and nonsense."

I confess myself equally ignorant with Candidus of any instrument that did not entirely "obey the hand or breath of the master." But if S. E. Y. has discovered, or shall discover, one in itself possessed of such exquisite sensibility, as to be affected with 'grief or joy' independent of the powers of the performer, I for one will without hesitation leave my snug retreat on the banks of the Tweed, and wait upon S. E. Y. wherever he may appoint, to witness so great a curiosity. That the Pibroch at least, is not such an *Instrument*, I hope presently to shew; for it may be interesting to some of your Readers, and will, I am sure be useful to these two Correspondents to be told: that the *Pibroch*, about whose powers as an *Instrument* they have wasted so much argument, is no other than a martial air performed on a Bagpipe, to represent the different stages of a battle; usually commencing with a slow movement,

to represent the marching of the troops; increasing in rapidity and confusion with the increasing ardour of the conflict; and generally concluding with the flourish of Victory, or the cries of the defeated. It is peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland. The compositions are various, and a well-composed Pibroch is reckoned the *acmé* of Bagpipe Musick; though the movement is so mixed and confused as to be hardly intelligible to an ear unaccustomed to it. The performers of a Pibroch generally march about while they are playing the air, quickening the step as the rapidity of the composition increases. I cannot avoid, in conclusion, applying a passage from this extract of Candidus to himself and his opponent; and earnestly entreat them to inform themselves better on the subjects of which they treat; "to be more cautious another time in giving their opinions, and not, in the rancour of animosity, forget the distinctions between sense and nonsense."

A BORDERER.

MR. URBAN, *March 2.*

THE end and aim of all my efforts, according to John Carter, is to induce Readers to believe his defence of Henry VIIIth's Chapel is but a disguise to cover the foul workings of his mind, fraught with envy, malice, and detraction; and that his knowledge in the Art of Masonry is trifling and contemptible. Be it known then, that I avow the sentiment, though I disclaim the language. I have never used such terms in my correspondence with John, however provoked by his petulance, or goaded by his insolence; but I have no hesitation in maintaining my charges in any language that can be used in the company of Gentlemen.

I charged him with indiscriminate and malevolent detraction—indiscriminate, because no professional man living*, but one, ever obtained his commendation—malevolent, because his censure increases in proportion to the eminence of the artist, or the importance of his undertaking.

I charged him with ignorance both in the Art of Masonry and the Science of Architecture, because he maintained

* Some years back John did praise an Artist before he was dead; when he added, "remember I have praised a living Artist." He has never had occasion to repeat the memento.

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tor of Staines' Bridge.

But I have done worse, I have charged him with want of veracity; and observe how he answers this; not by meeting the direct charge itself, but by a reference to all his own charges brought against his opponent for some years past. I thought it wandering too far from the question, to quote an article from your Journal so far back as July 1809; but John Carter refers to others in 1802, 3, 4, &c., and supposes that all lovers of the Arts will have patience to wade through whole volumes for the sake of his lucubrations—of such importance is this controversialist in his own eyes. I do not now recur to animadversions that have been advanced and rebutted, asserted and denied, in a controversy of so many years standing: but I maintain that the want of veracity, charged in July 1809, has never yet been answered by John Carter: and never can be answered by blinding the Reader with reference to matters foreign to the question, or assuming false conclusions as concessions of his opponent.

Such of your Readers, Mr. Urban, as may have paid any attention to this controversy, must have been satiated with a single reading of all that has passed; and I do think it a most unreasonable act of presumption in J. C. to expect his friends to take a retrospect of such a contention after so many years as it has continued, while they have received no information in its progress—but I have done. On this point one word of advice from an ancient Author will be sufficient, "Diskram Bethan Atos;" which I leave John to interpret and apply.

After this settlement of our general account, let us proceed to the last reply of the Knight.—"If," says John, "I must be the Red Cross Knight"—he must, certainly, not by my appellation, but by his own assumption, or by the title conferred upon him by one of his retainers. I never made him a Knight; I never thought him qualified for an Esquire: I never called him by any name, at any time, but of his own or his party's choosing; and though he treats me as the Knight of the Blood-red Aspect, I neither de-

cline it, or reply—Those who call names first, have always the worst of the argument—those who make angels work with their fingers knit together, talk nonsense; those who impute the work of Sir Reginald Bray, to Omnipotence, are not actuated by the fervor of holy zeal, but by a spirit of impiety. Ward, as J. Carter tells us, wrote the History of the Reformation; I say, if he had written the History of the Bible, and had contaminated it with such stuff as this, it would still be nonsense and blasphemy; and the man who adopts, reports, and circulates this trash, stands in a degree of criminality not much short of his principal. Who the angels were that knitted their fingers together to complete the East window I cannot say, but it was an odd way of going to work: the business, however, was done in a better manner than John had supposed; for he said it ought to fall; he prophesied, or he expected, that it would fall; and if it had fallen, what joy! what triumph! what exultation and congratulation among the brotherhood! but alas! it stood: and then, how tame is the expression! Consequences do not always occur upon the moment (and Consequences, in order to be consequential, was printed in Capitals); yet the spirit of Prophecy is still unchecked, but now qualified with a *perhaps*—"perhaps the hour is not very distant, when we may see who will have most cause to contemplate on Henry's Chapel in a state of ruin."—Good John, why will you prophesy?—I do believe you are as bad a Prophet as an Architect.

To be serious, Mr. Urban, any professional man who shall be disposed to visit this work in its present state, will have every opportunity afforded him of examining the mode of process, the attention paid to the correctness of style, the precision of imitation, and the security of the whole Edifice; when it is to be presumed that justice, by the body of the profession, will be done to the character of an Artist, who for years has been exposed to the persecution of a party, and defamed by the malevolence of an individual: if ever he should feel his professional credit injured by this malevolence, assuredly he will apply to the laws of his country for redress. In the mean time the work must plead for itself, if it is condemned by the well-informed

Antiquary,

amends for the affront which you have just received from my thoughtless sister." Caroline was unable to answer such an exquisite declaration of friendship; but, embracing Sophia, requested her to mix with the company.

When they had returned home, Felicia, who had watched her sister's intimacy with Caroline, began to repeat before Mr. and Mrs. Hartley the sad history of Caroline's family, and ventured to say, that it was shameful for Sophia to appear so intimate with her—"Why so?" asked the mother. "I have also observed Caroline; I find that she is a modest virtuous girl; and am very happy to see my Sophia delight in her company." Felicia's pride was much hurt when she saw Sophia commended by her mother. The matter was dropped that night, to the great satisfaction of the amiable Sophia. But during the three following weeks, Felicia did not let a day pass without endeavouring to persuade her sister to break off with Caroline. Having met once more in a large company, Felicia had contrived, by means of a friend of hers, to humiliate Caroline publicly, by whispering an audacious lie concerning that virtuous girl. All this, far from altering the sentiments of Sophia towards her friend, increased their mutual affection to such a degree, that they could not spend a single day without seeing each other, or at least without writing. As the time of their separation was near at hand, they agreed upon a plan of corresponding together.

The separation took place to the great sorrow of these two sincere friends, but to the satisfaction of Felicia, who thought that, when Sophia should see Caroline no more, she would soon forget her, and contract a friendship with some of the young ladies of the convent to which they were going.

In this, however, she was disappointed; for never was a correspondence more regularly observed; never were friends more faithful. During the two years that Sophia was at St. Omer, not a week had elapsed in which Caroline did not receive a letter from her dear Sophia.

About this time a favourable change took place in the affairs of Caroline; she was to be sent back to France, to be married to the son of a rich mer-

chant of Paris, who had been formerly an intimate friend of her father's. You may imagine what was Caroline's joy when she embarked for France. She took her way through Flanders, and, on the third day after her departure from London, arrived at St. Omer. She hastened to the convent, where she found her dear Sophia; spent three whole days with her, and would have remained longer had it been in her power.

On the second morning after her arrival, as she was asking at the gate of the convent for Miss Hartley, the servant called Felicia instead of Sophia. When Felicia was introduced to Caroline, she started back, and articulated some broken words; but Caroline, perceiving the mistake, took that opportunity of being reconciled to Felicia, and, with great good nature, said: "Dear Miss, it is an agreeable mistake, since it furnishes me with an opportunity of paying my respects to the sister of my dear friend." Any other than the proud Felicia would have behaved with decency, and made at least a polite reply; but she was so perfect a bigot to vanity, as to take that for an offence which displayed the greatest goodness of heart: she, therefore, answered with an abruptness which is certainly not characteristic of good-breeding: "I have no business with you, Madam; so I must retire." Caroline was not disappointed, for she expected such treatment from a girl whose pride was so unconquerable. She knew that of all faults to which young people are addicted, pride is the most difficult to eradicate; and that nothing is more disgusting in youth than petulance and malice. In the company of her lovely Sophia, she forgot this new affront.

A few months after Caroline's marriage, it was decreed, that all the English of every description, who were at that time in the territory of France, should be arrested, and confined in prison, or in other places of security. Several thousands were accordingly imprisoned. At the same time, the convents were broken open, and the nuns driven away: Felicia and her sister were sent, with many others, into the strong castle of Ham in Picardy.

When the news of this general arrestation arrived in England, Mr. Hartley

Hartley took through the n
corresponden
his daughters: but all his attempts
were fruitless: for the system of ter-
ror was so predominant at that time,
that he could not receive any letter
from France. In this distressing state
concerning the fate of his two girls,
whom he loved more tenderly than
any other object in the world, he con-
veyed money to all his friends, in or-
der to procure their liberation; but
the money never reached the persons
for whom it was directed, nor did he
ever hear of it. To go over to France,
appeared the only means of relieving
his daughters; but he was well aware
of the danger attending such an at-
tempt. However, parental affection
prevailed over the danger to which he
was exposed; and as he spoke French
very well, he went to Paris under a
fictitious name. Here, with great
difficulty, he discovered that his
daughters were confined in the castle
of Ham: he therefore set out from
Paris for that place; but unluckily,
as he was passing through a
country town, he was arrested as an
Englishman. His only consolation
now was, to be sent to the same castle
in which his daughters were confined;
but, in spite of all his solicitations, he
was sent to Paris as a spy, stripped of
all his property, and thrown into a
dungeon.

In the mean while, Caroline, who was
not ignorant of all the disasters that
had befallen the English in France, and
had been deprived for six weeks of
hearing from her dear Sophia, was un-
able to remain any longer in a state of
incertitude. She was informed that
Sophia and her sister had been sent to
Ham. Having procured the necessary
papers, and a particular recommenda-
tion from the Secretary for the Home
Department: she went thither, and
was allowed to visit her unfortunate
friend. Good Heavens! in what a
distressing condition she found her!
—A dark damp little hole, about
seven feet long and four broad, was
the cell in which she found poor So-
phia, who was lying upon a handful of
straw, wrapped in an old dirty blan-
ket; she had literally no clothes on,
but a few tattered rags which did not
half cover her nakedness; and these
were full of vermin. Her scanty al-
lowance was black bread, with some

water; and even this nauseous food
they ate and drank with continual ap-
prehensions of being poisoned; for
the diabolical wretch who tyrannized
over France, being not able to find
sustenance for so many thousands of
prisoners, had several wells poisoned,
from which water for the prisoners
was taken.

When the turnkey opened the cell
where Sophia was lying, Caroline
started back with horror. Sophia ap-
peared no way surprised; on the con-
trary, she smiled, and, holding out her
hand towards Caroline, "Thank Hea-
ven," said she, "thou art still my
friend." At these words, Caroline
threw herself into her arms, but could
not utter a single word: her tears and
sighs were mingled with those of So-
phia. After these emotions had sub-
sided, Sophia said to Caroline,
"Don't be so afflicted, my dear Car-
oline; I am not so unhappy as you
may think. In spite of the inclemen-
cy of the weather, and the extreme
misery to which you see me reduced,
I keep up my spirits; and, could I
but hear from my poor father and
mother, I could still be happy with
my dear Caroline."—"Your forti-
tude deserves happiness," said Caro-
line, "which it shall be my sole ob-
ject to obtain for you—But here are
clothes and linen—let me wash you,
and put them on." "I thank you,
my dear friend," said Sophia, "and
will accept them, but not for my own
use. My poor sister, who is very ill,
shall have them—let us fly to her re-
lief, and, if possible, save her life."
They went into the infirmary, where
another scene of wretchedness pre-
sented itself to the eyes of Caroline.
An old chapel, an hundred and fifty
feet long and forty broad, without any
ceiling, formed the hospital. In this
dreary place were three partitions,
each spread with straw, and contain-
ing about sixty patients, lying with-
out distinction of disease, or even of
sex.—A putrid air pervaded the whole
hall, in which there was no fire to pu-
rify it, though in the depth of winter.
Every day ten or twelve of these
wretched beings perished through
want of attendance and proper nour-
ishment, and were suffered to lie in
a corrupting state for several days.
No drugs were administered, but what
were of a bad quality. The nurses
who attended the unfortunate crea-
tures

tures were more unrelenting and atrocious than the wild beasts of the forest. Such was the frightful place where Caroline found the once proud and haughty Felicia. When they approached the place where she was lying, they found her in a swoon, of the duration of which nobody knew any thing. Sophia, in this doleful condition, rose superior to her misfortunes, and did all she could to recover her sister; she succeeded so far, that when they had changed the foul rags which she had about her, Felicia, in a low tone of voice, said she felt so comfortable that she thought herself in Paradise.

After they had recovered Felicia, Caroline said to Sophia, "Go, my dear Sophia, clean yourself; I will stay here until you return." Sophia, when she came back, found that Caroline had, by means of money, prevailed on one of the servants to procure a basin of excellent broth, which she was endeavouring to make Felicia swallow who with some trouble, drank it. Soon after the same servant brought a bottle of wine, some white bread, and some meat. Felicia could partake of nothing, except a glass of wine. As a fresh demonstration of Caroline's affection, in order to engage her Sophia to eat, she consented to partake of the repast which they had provided, notwithstanding the noxiousness of the place.

Night drawing on, Caroline was obliged to part from her Sophia. But the next morning she came again, and spent the whole day in the same manner. She observed the same attendance during three weeks; and, by her care and attention, Felicia recovered. When Felicia was able to distinguish the author of her restoration to life, she dissolved into tears, and, under a heavy consciousness of her former unworthy conduct towards Caroline, expressed her gratitude only by sighs and tears.

In the mean time, Caroline's husband, by his friends, had procured an order for the removal of the two young ladies to the prisons of Paris. They were accordingly removed in an uncovered cart, the usual mode of conveyance, with a little straw at the bottom. Caroline accompanied them, and patiently supported the injuries and insults which they received in all the towns and boroughs through which

they passed. Being arrived at Paris, Caroline obtained leave for them to be sent to the Luxembourg, where a great number of English were confined, and those who had money were pretty well treated. Here Caroline took a small room for them, and brought them fresh provisions herself every day: she dined with them twice a week, and moreover spent in their company all the time that she could spare from her domestic concerns.

While Felicia and Sophia were enjoying all the comfort that they could expect from their situation, their father, who had been arrested as a spy sent over by Mr. Pitt (as it was intimated in his indictment), was on the point of taking his trial; and it was evident that the mercenary jury, who were hired by the tyrant, would find him guilty. This unfortunate man had written several letters to Caroline's husband; but they had all been intercepted; so that he must inevitably have perished, had not Caroline by chance seen the name of Mr. Hartley in the list of those who were to be arraigned. She immediately applied to a minister of police; but the monster giving her an ambiguous answer, she had recourse to Robespierre himself, and was happy enough to succeed in deferring the trial. She was even more successful; she had him transferred to the Luxembourg, where she hired a room for him near that of his daughters, who thought the prison a terrestrial Paradise when they were united to their dear father. On the 28th of July 1794 the tyrant, who had plunged France in the deepest miseries and horror, being overthrown, the prisons were thrown open, and Mr. Hartley and his daughters liberated. Before their departure from France they spent a few days at the humane, the tender-hearted Caroline's. Felicia was unhappy the whole time, as every thing revived the recollection of her past conduct. Her heart expanded with gratitude toward the lovely object who had saved the life of her father, sister, and self; but she could never reconcile her contemptuous disdainful treatment of Caroline, to Caroline's humane and extreme generosity. She was so impressed with these reflections, that although a very advantageous match was proposed, she determined to re-nounce

nce society, and, after lingering a years, died, conjuring, on her th-bed, her sister, who was now ried and had a daughter, to guard child from those vices which are bane of women—Pride and Va-

Mr. URBAN, *March 7.*
 R William Forbes's character of Mr. Stillingfleet, and the History he Blue-stockin club, (see p. 46.) ould be a treat to many of your lers.

It is very much to be wished that ooks are published by subscrip-, and if afterwards any supple- tary matter is printed, the sub- bers should have notice by let-

Accident only, has lately dis- ered to me, that additional matter been printed to books to which bscribed. But for this accident ooks would have been imper-

Yours, &c. W. B.

Mr. URBAN, *March 9.*
 S the Five Volumes of the second Edition of the BIOGRAPHIA BRITANNICA, by Dr. Andrew Kippis, the assistance of Dr. Towers and rs, are not likely to be continued, Republic of Letters may be en- (by the annexed lists) not only imitate the value of what is af- y in their possession, but may aps be induced more deeply to la- the sudden termination of a s, in which the candour and sound ment of Dr. Kippis are so emi- ly displayed, and to the improve- of which so general an interest een excited.

Yours, &c. D. R.
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LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, with their characteristic liberality, have directed that the Proceedings in Common Council, authenticated by the proper Officer, and superintended by a Committee, shall in future be printed, for the use of the Members of the Corporation.

Mr. BAWDEN has completed his Translation of the whole of the larger Volume of Domesday Book; and has a Volume nearly ready for the press, which comprises the Counties of *Middlesex, Herts, Bucks, Oxon, and Gloucester*. The modern Names of Places will be adapted, as far as possible, to those in the Record. There will be an Index to each County; and the Editor proposes having part of the impression made up for sale in separate Counties, for the convenience of those whom it may not suit to purchase the whole Volume. The remaining Volumes, Five in number, will be published in due succession; as will also the Counties of *Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk*, which are comprised in the smaller volume of the Original.

J. BUCKLER, under the encouragement of Sir R. C. HOARE, Bart. has completed a series of Drawings of Views of all the Churches and Chapels, ancient Mansions, &c. in the County of Wilts; being more than 400 in number. This undertaking, which forms a collection of the finest specimens of Ancient Architecture, at once does honour to the memory of our former Architects, and to the worthy Patron of so laudable a pursuit. May such a noble example be followed, for every County in the United Kingdom! By such means English Topographical labours would be carried to a pitch of excellence unknown in any other Nation.

Mr. HENRY JACOB, the Author of a Hebrew Grammar, and Mr. A. J. VALPY, have it in contemplation to superintend a new Edition of the "Hebrew Bible," with points, and with the Latin translation of Arius Montanus interlined. The Hebrew text will be taken from Vander-Hooght. The work will be comprised in two handsome Volumes royal octavo. It is intended to publish it in six Numbers, the whole to be completed in eighteen months.

Mr. WEST's painting of the Miracles of our Saviour, has been purchased by the Subscribers of the British Institution, for 3000 guineas. The sum was raised by a subscription of 50 guineas each individual. The painting was originally destined for America.

The Rev. H. B. WILSON, B. D. is preparing for the press "A History of Merchant Taylors' School, London," from its foundation to the present time, including the Lives of the eminent Men who have been educated at it, to be comprised in one 4to volume. It is designed to embellish the work with engraved portraits of Archbishops Juxon, Dawes, and Boulter; and (in proportion to the degree of patronage conferred upon the undertaking) of other distinguished scholars of the School.

The Rev. THOMAS JENKINS, of Leeds, has a Volume of Sermons in the press.

Dr. PEARSON's Warburtonian Lectures, preached in Lincoln's Inn Chapel, will soon appear.

Mr. MONTAGU PENNINGTON has nearly ready, "Redemption, or a View of the Christian Religion, from the fall of Adam to its complete establishment under Constantine," 8vo.

The Rev. THOMAS SCOTT, Rector of Aston Sandford, Bucks, is preparing for the press, "Detached Remarks on the Bishop of Lincoln's Refutation of Calvinism."

Dr. RICHARD BAKER, Rector of Cavston, Norfolk, is about to publish "The Psalms Evangelized; in a continued Explanation."

So large a part of the Edition of the Rev. RICHARD CECIL's Works, has been bespoke by his friends, that no copies will be advertised for public sale; but Names are yet received by the Editor, the Rev. JOSIAH PRATT, Doughty-street.

The State Papers and Letters of Sir WALTER ASTON, afterward Lord Aston, ambassador in Spain in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. are printing uniformly with those of Sir Ralph Sadler, in two Quarto Volumes.

ARTHUR CLIFFORD, esq. editor of the State Papers of Sir Ralph Sadler, has in the press, in a quarto volume, Tixall Poetry; with Notes, &c. &c.

A variety of curious, scarce, and valuable articles, may be expected in the Catalogue of RUSHER, of Banbury.

The Third Part of FORBES's Catalogue, of Manchester, will soon appear.

21. *An Historical and Critical Essay on the Life and Character of Petrarch. With a Translation of a few of his Sonnets.* [By Lord Woodhouselee.] Ballantyne. 12mo, pp. 270.

THE revival of a taste for Italian literature is honourable to the age and nation in which we live; and to those who possess this taste, the "Historical and Critical Essay on the Life and Character of Petrarch" will be highly gratifying. We have seldom read a work more satisfactory on the subject which it professes to elucidate. Without entering into the more minute parts of the life of Petrarch, we shall confine our attention to that which relates to the amiable object of his melancholy and enthusiastic passion. It has been generally understood that Laura was a married lady; but the evidence to the contrary contained in this Essay we think conclusive; and we are happy to see her character and that of Petrarch thus rescued from the charge of immorality. The most delicate female need no longer blush at the name of Laura—nor the admirer of the delicious Sonnets of Petrarch be ashamed to avow his taste.

The elaborate work of the Abbé de Sade, intitled, "*Memoires pour la Vie de Pétrarque*," published in 3 vols. 4to *, is the chief subject of critical animadversion in the present Essay. Whether from the love of a favourite hypothesis, or from the vanity arising from a boasted relationship of the family de Sade with that of Laura, the Abbé has much injured the moral character both of Petrarch and the lady, and diminished that esteem which we should otherwise feel for them, by supposing the lovely Laura to be the wife of Hugh de Sade, and the mother of eleven children. He calls her the daughter of Audibert de Noves, and relates that she was born A. D. 1307 or 1308 at Avignon, where she died A. D. 1348, having been married A. D. 1325. We pass over the canons of Criticism respecting the examination of evidence which are of a general nature, and applicable to all cases of the same kind. We omit also the ridiculous farce of opening the grave in the Capella della Croce of the Church of the Cordeliers at Avignon,

and the discovery of the little casket of lead, and the piece of parchment, and the medal of bronze. We consider all this, from the very evidence of the Sonnet, as a fabrication of Maurice de Seves. The works of the Poet contain the most positive information that Laura died in the same place where she was born, and where she had generally lived. Now this place was not Avignon, but some small village or country-seat in the territory of Avignon, near to the source of the *Sorga*, or the fountain of *Vaucluse*.

"In tutte l'altre cose assai beata,
In una sola a me stessa dispiacqui;
Che'n troppo umil terren mi trovai nata:
Duolmi ancor veramente ch'io non
nacqui

Almen più presso al tuo fiorito nido;
Ma assai fu bel paese ov'io ti piacqui."

It was impossible that Laura should have called the celebrated city of Avignon "*umil terreno*," or that she could have had any reason to be ashamed of it as her native-place. Again, speaking of the humble origin of Laura, Petrarch says, (Sonnet iv. Part I.):

"Ed or di picciol borgo un sol n'ha dato,
Tal, ch'è natura e 'l luogo sì ringrazio,
Onde sì bella donna al mondo nacque."

The situation of this "*picciol borgo*" was near the hills that rise above the fountain of *Vaucluse*, the spring of the *Sorga*, as may be ascertained by another Sonnet (viii. Part I.):

"A piè de' colli, ove la bella vesta
Prese delle terrene membra pria
La donna, che colui ch' a te ne 'nyia,
Spesso dal sonno lagrimando desta;
Libere in pace passavam."

In several other Sonnets there is an allusion of the same nature; but we think the evidence already adduced conclusive on that argument. The next is derived from the Latin Poems of Petrarch, in one of which he complains, after enlarging on his unhappy passion, and mentioning that he sought the solitude of *Vaucluse* as a retreat from care, that he finds to his sorrow that the image of Laura was ever present to his mind, and pursued him into her own native fields.

"Hoc procul aspexi secreto in littore saxum,
Naufragiis tutumque meis aptumque pu-
tavi;
[tunc istis,
Hæc modò vela dedi, nunc montibus abdi-
Flens

* Mrs. Dobson's Life of Petrarch, 2 vols. 8vo. is a good epitome of this work.
Genl. Mag. March, 1811.

Flens mecum enunero transacti temporis
annos; [retentans,
Insequitur tamen illa iterum, et sua rura
Nunc vigilantis adest oculis, nunc fronte
minaei
Instabilem vano ludit terrore soporem."

The Abbé de Sade has given a translation of this very passage, but has thought proper (no doubt, for good reasons) to omit the "*sua rura retentans*." Many parts of Petrarch's writings contain likewise decisive evidence that Laura *died* in the same place where she was born, and where she had *lived* the most of her time.—Thus in Sonnet liii. Part 2.

"E questo 'l nido in che la mia Fénice
Mise l'aurate e le purpuree penne;
Che sotto le sue ali il mio cor tenne.....
E me lasciato hai quì misero e solo,
Tal, che pien di duol sempre al loco torno
Che per te consecrato onoro e colo.
Veggendo a' colli oscura notte intorno
Onde prendesti al ciel l'ultimo volo."

So likewise, in that beautiful Sonnet written on his return to Vaucluse, we have the clearest and most satisfactory evidence that the grave of Laura was in that very place, and amidst the same scenes where he had so often enjoyed the pleasure of her company:

"Valle, che de' lamenti miei se' piena;
Fiume che spesso del mio pianger cresci;
Dolci sentier, che sì amaro riesci;
Colle, che mi piacesti, or mi rinòresci,
Ben-riconosco in voi l'usate forme,
Non, lasso! in me.....

Quinci vedea 'l mio bene; e per quest'
'orme
Torno a veder, ond' al ciel nuda è gita
Lasciando in terra la sua bella spoglia."

The same truth is elicited from the Latin Poems of Petrarch. In one of his Eclogues he celebrates Laura under the name of Galatea. Three nymphs are introduced under the names of Niobe, Fusca, and Fulgida; and one of them asks of the other to point out the place where Galatea was buried; which Fulgida does in these words—

"Carpe iter, qua nodosis impexa capistris
Colla boum, crebrasque cauim sub limine
parvo [molossos:
Videris excubias, gilvosque ad claustra
Hic locus tua damna tegit: jamque aspice
contrà,
Hic Galatea sita est."

These passages all concur in proving that the place of Laura's birth and

burial was in the country near source of the Sorga and Vaucluse. The MS note in Petrarch's Virg. contradiction to this testimony, well as the Sonnet before mentioned, we consider of no authority what

We shall content ourselves with noticing only two of the late Abbé's arguments in support of a weak hypothesis, and which are intended to prove that Laura was a married woman.—1st. He observes that Petrarch, in speaking of Laura in Latin, always uses the words *liet* and *femina*, and never *virgipuell*; and in Italian always *ad* to her *donna* or *madonna*, and *vergine* or *donzella*. But this is a sophism. 2dly. The Abbé observes that Petrarch in one of his Dialogues with St. Augustine, in speaking of Laura, says, that her body was exhausted by frequent child-bearing: "*corpus ejus crebris partibus extum*." It is true, he adds, the word *partibus* is thus abbreviated in MS. *ptubs*. Upon this abbreviation the argument is founded. But withstanding the confidence of the Abbé, that it should be read *part* we are quite of a different opinion. He does not prove that the word which have this contraction are most antient: and we know all the old printed Editions of Petrarch's works render the contraction *partibus*, but *perturbationibus*, which agrees with the sense of the passage: for Petrarch replies to St. Augustine, *Ego quoque et curis vior, et aetate provectionis factus* &c. which M. l'Abbé, for very reasons, has suppressed. The conclusion that Petrarch evidently meant to draw was, that he, having suffered from the same cause (mental anxiety and uneasiness) more than she had, being the older of the two, it was most probable she would survive. This is all perfectly natural and consistent; and nothing can be more and extravagant than the fanciful fictitious notion of the Abbé de Sade. Here then we will conclude the subject. In favour of the Abbé's hypothesis we have only conjectural very suspicious arguments; in favour of the truth of the sentiments expressed so forcibly in the present Sonnet we have the most unquestionable unsophisticated evidences. The

mains, therefore, no difficulty in deciding this interesting controversy in the words of Velutello, who lived within 150 years of the time of Petrarch, and who had most minutely investigated every trace of the history of Laura—"Per cosa certa habbiamo da tenere ch' ella non fosse mai maritata."

Of the prose and poetical translations of several Sonnets of Petrarch, interwoven in the Essay, and added at the end, we have reason to object to the too great freedom that has been used. However, on the whole, we are fully satisfied that the lovers of Italian Poetry, and particularly the admirers of Petrarch, owe very many and great obligations to the elegant taste and sound judgment of the noble Author.

22. *Memoirs of Prince Eugene of Savoy.*
(Concluded from p. 157.)

IN 1711, Prince Eugene was sent on a political negotiation into England; and to those who are conversant in the "History of the Four last Years of Queen Anne," the following anecdotes will be amusing.

"Tallard, more dangerous in peace than in war; whom I should not have left a prisoner in England, if I thought he would have obtained any interest there; made the Tories triumph, and crushed the Whigs. His assiduity towards Miss Masham, a new favourite of the Queen in the place of the Duchess of Marlborough; his address in society; and his presents of Burgundy and Champagne to Right Honourable Members of Parliament, who were amateurs of it, changed the face of the affairs of Europe; and afterwards, a M. Menager, who was sent there by Louis XIV. The consequences will be seen.

"Marlborough played during the rest of his time in the Low Countries. Yet he found means to finish his military career with glory: he forced the lines of the French behind the Senzee, and took the town of Bouchain.

"They found a thousand faults in him, the Duchess being disgraced; his pride they converted into insolence; and of his rather too strict economy, they made him a speculator and extortioner. His friends, as may be easily imagined, conducted themselves as such; that is saying every thing. He was recalled, which was a thunderbolt to me. The French assembled on the Rhine; I made Vehlen return from the Low Countries, with a large detachment; and, setting off from the Hague on the 19th of July, I assembled quickly, at Frankfort, all the troops I could

get together. I took up so good a position in a camp near Muhlberg, that I influenced the election of the Imperial Crown, which would have failed if I had received a check. The French did not dare to disturb me.—It was a campaign of skill, rather than of glory.

"Queen Anne threw off all restraint. She had received coldly the Dutch ambassador, and prohibited Gallas, the Emperor's, from appearing at Court, alleging, as a pretext, some conversation of his respecting her. Charles VI. ordered me to recify the indiscretions of Gallas, and to regain the cabinet of St. James's.

"As a good cousin of Victor Amadeus, I ought to have done as he would have done in my place, exclaim against Marlborough more loudly than any of his enemies, and not have seen him. But even from calculation, petty minds should sometimes assume a virtue. We see, otherwise, how they wish to succeed. They are despised, and fail in their purpose. Gratitude, esteem, participation in so many military labours, and pity for one in disgrace, made me throw myself into the arms of Marlborough with emotion. Besides, on such occasions, it is the heart that rules. The people, who followed me wherever I went from the moment I set foot in London, perceived this, and loved me the more for it: the opposition, and the honest individuals of the court, did not esteem me less. In one way or another every thing was finished for Austria. I caressed a great many persons in place, I made presents, for much may be bought in England. I offered to have Gallas recalled. I presented a memoir upon this subject, and begged the Queen to adopt other determinations at the Congress of Utrecht, whither her plenipotentiaries were already gone, in order that the Emperor might be able to send his there. They gave me so vague an answer, that, if the Court of Vienna had believed me, they would not have relied at all upon the feeble succours of the Duke of Ormond, who set off to command the English in the place of Marlborough; and I should not have lost the battle of Denain."

Thus far we have contemplated the Princely Writer of his own Memoirs as a Warrior and a Politician. Let us now accompany him to what appear to have been almost his last thoughts.

"I have been happy in this life; I wish to be so in the next. There are some old dragoons who will pray to Heaven for me; and I rely more upon their prayers than upon those of all the old women of the Court, or the clergy of the City. The fine simple or loud music of divine service is pleasing to me. The one has something religious in it which affects the soul; the other

other recalls to me, by the noise of trumpets and kettle-drums, which has so often led my soldiers to victory, the God of armies, who has prospered our battles; without believing however (as I have already said was sometimes asserted at Court) that it was what they called the Miracle of the House of Austria. I have hardly had any time to sin; but I have set bad examples, perhaps of scandal, without knowing it, by neglecting the practices of Religion, in which, however, I have always believed, and which I know very well. I have sometimes spoken ill of my neighbour; but then I was obliged to do it, in saying such a one is a coward—such a one is a rogue. I have sometimes been in a passion; but who could help swearing, to see a general or a regiment which did not do its duty, or an adjutant who did not understand an order! I have been too thoughtless as a soldier, and lived as a philosopher. I wish to die a Christian.—I have never been fond of boasters, either in war or religion; and perhaps it was from having seen, on the one hand, frivolous impieties, like those of the French which I have mentioned, and, on the other, Spanish bigotry, that I have always kept myself distant from both. I have often seen death near enough to be familiar with it. But now it is no longer the same thing. I once sought it; now I wait for it; and in waiting I live tranquilly. I look upon the past as upon a delightful dream. I never go to Court but on days of ceremony, nor to the Theatre but when there is an Italian Opera, serious or comic, or a fine *balllet*. If there were a French company, I should go to see *Athalie*, *Esther*, and *Polieucte*. I love the eloquence of the pulpit. When Bourdaloue fills me with fear, Massillon fills me with hope. We were born in the same year; and I knew him at his entrance into life, perfectly amiable. Bossuet astonishes, Fenelon touches me. I have seen them also in my youth; and Marlborough and I showed every possible honour to the latter when we took Cambray. I have forgotten the epigrams of Rousseau, and even his ode to me; but I often read his psalms and his canticles. My memory is still good, you see; and I believe I have forgotten nothing but my enemies in this country, whom I pardon with all my heart. A stranger and successful!—that was too much for them. I am tolerably well in health, though my seventy-second year, the fatigues of I know not how many campaigns, and the effects of I know not how many wounds, weigh upon me: the Chevalier Carelli, my physician and friend, gives me a certain remedy to cure, as he says, the radical moisture which he finds a little dried up. I have a great many things yet to do, for the embellishment of my gardens and palace: for example, in

the front of that which I inhabit, and where I have employed fifteen hundred workmen (because it was a time of scarcity, and it did good to the city of Vienna), I wish to purchase all the grounds to make a fine square, and in the middle a superb fountain. If I live a little longer, I shall commit to writing all that I can remember, or that comes into my head, which I still find sound enough, though they take care to tell me that it is a good deal bowed down. It has been strong enough not to die with vexation when I have been thwarted, as my friend Prince Louis of Baden did about thirty years ago. I have shrugged up my shoulders, and gone on. For example, if I were still to interfere with affairs, I should say to the Emperor, ‘Take every precaution for your succession: it will be devilishly embroiled. Two or three different powers will support their pretensions. Prevent it all while you are alive. This is an occasion for travelling post, as I did in my time, running to Munich, Berlin, London, the Hague, &c.’ The army and the artillery are falling into decay. They will not be in a state to resist, if they do not arrange together to prevent all that will happen; and if, before that, on the death of Charles VI. they do not refuse to go to war with the Turks. I wish great good fortune to the House of Austria, which will soon be Austria-Lorraine, and I hope that she will extricate herself. I have written enough for to-day, and I shall now mount my horse to go and see a lion which has arrived at my menagerie on the road to Schweikelt.”

In palliation for occasional negligences in the present volume (of which there are a few), we are informed “that the Translation was begun, carried on, and completed, in intervals of a painful disorder, which left little opportunity for the exertion of mental vigour, and which necessarily retarded the appearance of the work.”

23. *Capt. Pasley's Essay on the Military Policy and Institutions of the British Empire.* (Continued from p. 154.)

THE following interesting extract relates to the Peninsula of Spain and Portugal, countries upon which British feelings have not yet ceased to be alive:

“Those, however, who ascribed the misfortunes of the Spaniards to any thing but a want of good-will in their own cause, were soon confirmed in their favourable opinion of that Nation by the most convincing facts. What stronger proof could be desired of patriotism in any country, than that the people of Asturias and Galicia, after they saw themselves abandoned

by

by a gallant body of more than 25,000 British troops*, disdained to submit to that very French army, from which it was generally supposed that we had made a fortunate escape, in being able to effect our re-embarkation, after a rapid retreat.

"If the people of this country had not suffered themselves to be deluded by a kind of enthusiasm, similar to that of the Spaniards, it might have been foreseen, that whatever temporary success our allies might obtain, or whatever they themselves might believe, they must, whenever there was time to bring the force of the French empire against them, be beat in the field: that if we sent only a small army to their assistance, it not having troops of the same quality to support it in the day of battle, was likely to be sacrificed: and that, therefore, considering the whole of the new Spanish armies much less in real than in numerical value, we ought to have sent a British army, large enough to cope with any force which the French could bring against it in one point; in order to enable us, not merely to defend ourselves, but to act from time to time upon a system of offensive warfare. We should consequently have endeavoured, soon after our first outset, to have employed an army of fifty or sixty thousand men in our Spanish war; to have doubled that number, if possible, and to have kept it complete by every exertion in our power. And surely we cannot boast much of the excellence of our military institutions and policy, if with such vast resources, and having nothing to fear at home, we cannot take the field, even with more than a hundred thousand soldiers, in any one point abroad, when the safety of Europe, and eventually our own, may depend upon the effort."

"Unquestionable, however, as the merits of the Spanish Patriots may now appear, we have seen nothing yet, which, in my mind, warrants us in hoping that they will be able to save themselves. They will probably persevere, as they have done hitherto, in attempting to raise new armies, after every new disaster. A number of excellent officers and soldiers may be formed during the contest; but it is impossible, as long as they have to deal with such a vigorous adversary, that the great body of their armies, however liberally we may supply them with money and arms, can ever be good. Whatever may be imagined, on a hasty view of the subject, by men in England, a constant series of repeated defeats in great battles; after which, the military stores, which we may have given them, fall into the hands of their enemy; whilst they themselves wander, in small corps, about the mountains,

subject to every kind of misery, half starved, half naked, and almost broken-hearted; until, by degrees, they pick up courage again to assemble, and be again defeated and dispersed—is, upon the whole, a kind of school, more calculated for destroying the spirit, than for improving the discipline or valour of the Spanish levies. When once the efforts of the Spaniards shall degenerate from a war of the people into a war of the populace, from a war of armies into a war of irregular bands, who can only subsist by the plunder of their own countrymen (and this change must of necessity take place, as their hope of ultimate success gradually dies away); then we may conclude that the game is nearly up. The French may certainly continue to lose great numbers of soldiers in this desultory kind of warfare; but Spain will be laid waste, depopulated, and conquered.—When Spain is conquered, there can be little hope of our being able to defend Portugal against Spain and France, or rather against Spain and the rest of Europe united. We must, therefore, if we wish to prevent all these evils, adopt more vigorous measures both military and political: we must send such a force as will enable us to resume the offensive, and to protect the formation of new Spanish armies, as effectually as we have done that of the Portuguese army. Trusting in our own valour and discipline; we must take the brunt of the war upon ourselves, and meet the enemy in pitched battles; not, however, despising or despairing of our allies, but deriving all the aid from them which they are capable of affording us, and using all our influence and power to improve them. In the mean time, our present force in the Peninsula seems inadequate for any permanent object; it is barely adequate to prolong the war, and to maintain its ground, for a certain time, after which the chances are that it may be destroyed."

"The risks which we have already incurred in the Spanish Peninsula have certainly been great; but they only prove to me the necessity of acting in future on a grander scale, in order to avoid similar situations, from which we may not always be able to extricate ourselves by such hair-breadth escapes. This line of conduct may, by some men, also be considered very hazardous; but every measure in war is attended with its danger, and we shall have grand objects and noble hopes before us. Half-measures, on the contrary, will extinguish hope, and lead us not merely into danger, which is the element of the warrior; but experience has proved, that they must always end in disgrace or destruction†."

* "Such was our force in December 1808, before we began to retreat."

† "The hope of success, in any kind of warfare, must be exactly proportioned to the magnitude

The following extract relates to important topics, which we are the more anxious to insert, because the policy pointed out in the latter part of it, in relation to Danish Zealand, may not, even now, be too late to be adopted :

" A-kin to the policy of encouraging the people to take up arms in some country, which you find yourself suddenly obliged to abandon from the inadequacy of your force, is that of conquering a possession, and immediately afterwards evacuating it.

" When we made our appearance the second time at Alexandria, our former conduct, compared with that of the Mamelukes, the Turks, and the French, had rendered us so popular, that the people of Egypt universally favoured our views. From the period that General Fraser, abandoning his schemes of farther conquest, confined his troops within the walls of Alexandria, our adherents began to fall a sacrifice to the fury of the Turkish and Albanian soldiers, which, after we finally evacuated the country, had neither limit nor check of any kind. The villages, which had shewn great zeal in our cause, are said to have been in part if not totally destroyed, and in some cases, man, woman, and child, put to the sword.

" In 1807, we made an attack upon Danish Zealand for the purpose of seizing the fleet in the harbour of Copenhagen ; and we succeeded in that object, immediately afterwards evacuating the island. What has been the true nature of the war in which we have been engaged with Denmark ever since that period ? The government of that country has expressed great animosity against us, and would no doubt destroy us, if it could ; but as it has not the power, at present, of injuring us more seriously than by the occasional capture of a few ships, which are to the marine of England as drops in the sea, all the effects of its impotent revenge, as well as of our retaliation, in short, all the sufferings of the war, fall solely upon its own subjects, particularly on the poor Zealanders. The numerous trading vessels fitted out by that people have been swept from the face of the ocean : their mariners (excepting a small portion serving in gun-boats or in privateers) are either pining in dungeons and prison-ships in England, or out of employment at home : many of their merchants, it may be presumed, are ruined : and their commerce and navigation are thus not only totally extinguished, but,

from the present prospect of affairs, it must seem to them extinguished for ever. Besides which, they can never for a moment think themselves safe from a new attack upon their island, equally destructive with our former one, whenever the increasing naval equipments of their government may again excite our apprehension and jealousy. Is it possible to conceive a kind of warfare more calculated to keep alive the eternal terror and hatred of the people of Denmark ?

" If we had, on the contrary, completely conquered and kept possession of Zealand in 1807, I see no reason why the inhabitants of that island might not be, at this moment, as quiet subjects as any in his Majesty's dominions.

" It must be observed, that although we do not seem either to know or to feel our national strength, except upon what we call our own element (and there we fancy we are always to drive the universe before us) — the Zealanders had too convincing proofs of it, not to see that the superiority of Great Britain over Zealand is irresistible and overwhelming — and, therefore, although we had left only a small garrison amongst them, it is not likely that they would have ventured on so rash a step as to attempt the destruction of that garrison. Had they looked forward to the prospect of succeeding in such an attempt, how could they know that we might not revenge the fate of our soldiers, by returning in greater force, and exterminate them ? They well know that we would have the power to do so, if we pleased.

" All this has been said in supposition of the Zealanders remaining actuated by an implacable spirit of hatred against us, had we kept possession of their island — but why should this have been the case ?

" It would have been no disgrace to them, no disparagement either to their valour or patriotism, to yield to our irresistible force. That force, wielded with moderation and justice, would have commanded obedience and respect : and these feelings must gradually have ripened into attachment ; for it would have been, and is, the true interest of every man in that island, rather to submit to the dominion of Britain, and to partake of our commercial prosperity, than to be subject to the French under a nominal independence — a situation ruinous in the extreme, and not less degrading than the former.

" It has been regretted by a great number of very worthy men in this country, that we should ever have been involved in

magnitude of the force employed. The greatest army which we could send to Spain, if events disappointed our hopes, would in all probability only lose its rear guard. A small army, on the contrary, by which we can destroy nothing, may itself be destroyed. Acting on a grand scale is, therefore, not merely the boldest, but, it appears to me, even by far the safest policy for Great Britain."

hostilities

hostilities with Denmark; and this regret has originated from feelings that do them the highest honour. Without entering into an unnecessary discussion by saying either that I do or do not fully agree with them in these laudable sentiments, I must observe, that from whatever cause any one nation may be engaged in a contest with another, it ought never to make war by halves. Although a man may be the first to give provocation in a private quarrel, no one will applaud him, if he allows himself to be murdered, when the matter comes to blows, instead of doing any thing in his power to disarm his exasperated adversary.

"After the sword was once drawn against Denmark, it is evident that we neither made our cause more nor less just, by evacuating Zealand, instead of keeping it, as we kept little Heligoland, and all the little Danish West India Islands. The conquest of Zealand, by which we should completely command the navigation of the North, and deprive the enemy of one of his most important places of arms for the future invasion of England, would have been highly advantageous, not only to us, but to its natives, whom we should have been fully able to protect against Buonaparte: although he (their present master) would not be able to protect them one moment against us, if we acted with a due and dignified sense of our own strength.—By conquering the Zealanders we should have been their best friends; by leaving them nominally independent we are their bitterest enemies. Who can say that they may not, at this very moment, ascribe our not having conquered them to our own base and selfish views as traders; for by so doing, we should have been obliged to protect their commerce, their wealth, and prosperity; which by the principles of the laws of nations, of which we profess ourselves such zealous advocates, we now have the privilege of destroying for ever."

The subjoined little extract, and the note annexed, present us with a curious piece of intelligence:

"We have never condescended to purchase a peace of our enemies; but we have often done something very like it: for example, at the commencement of the present war, when Naples became tributary to France, instead of declaring war against that Power, as a vassal of our enemy, we (at least, so it was generally understood) agreed to pay it a subsidy, in order to enable it to make good the demands of Buonaparte; so that we were actually sub-

sidizing France to make war against ourselves; which, I fear, may, by posterity, who will judge of measures by their results, not by their secret motives, be considered as the most absurd act that was ever committed by a civilized nation*."

24. *Lieut.-col. Wilks's Historical Sketches of the South of India.*
(Continued from p. 150.)

WE are informed, that the fifth chapter of this work was written at the earliest period of the undertaking, in order that the information it contains might be rendered as correct as possible; for which purpose the Author submitted it to the test of several friends, most of whom held offices of high trust under the Government of Fort St. George. Mr. Ellis was of particular service on this occasion. "This profound and ingenious Orientalist had in contemplation a work of great labour and public utility; namely, the Translation, into modern Tamul and English, of the Sanscrit text of the antient Law tract most esteemed in the South, named Vignyan Ishwar, with notes shewing the variations of doctrine exhibited in the more modern work of Videyarannea; of which some notices will be found in the fifth chapter of this work: and I advert to the design," continues Mr W. "in the hope that it may attract the attention of those who ought to patronise and promote it." Another source of information was the records of the Government of Fort St. George; to which the Author had free access through Earl Powis, under whom he held confidential situations; to which was added the obliging permission of Lord William Bentinck. The results, he laments, are less satisfactory than he could have wished, as the earlier records are very defective. "Of the labour itself, Mr. Orme has correctly observed; that it probably exceeds the conception of any of his readers, excepting the Keeper of the Records." The official records of the Dynasty of Mysoor were removed from Seringapatam to Calcutta, which occurrence deprived Mr. W. of much valuable matter. He had hoped, that through

* "I have often heard this transaction publicly talked of in Malta and Sicily, and the truth of it never once called in question. Mr. Leckie, who mentions it in the second edition of his work, states that, by order of the Neapolitan Government, the money was paid direct, by the British Agent, into the hands of the French banker, at Naples."

the interposition of a friend, and the permission of Sir George Barlow, when Governor-General, which the latter readily granted, that the removal would not have operated to his disadvantage; "but," he adds, "I am aware that the labour is greater than can be expected from Gentlemen fully occupied by their official duties, on whom I have no personal claims." The hopes he had formed were finally extinguished; and though severe indisposition compelled him to leave India sooner than the plan he had formed permitted, he has contrived by other means to authenticate most of the facts, for which he was desirous to refer to those authorities; and, since his arrival in England, he received from Col. William Kirkpatrick, a gentleman who long filled important situations with distinguished abilities in India, "some unexpected lights on the subject of a portion of these records, which will demand a more particular acknowledgment in the second volume, to which they chiefly apply." Mr. W. declares, it would require space for a long list of names, were he to give those to whom he has been indebted for assistance, at length: he, however, particularises Col. Close, Col. Agnew, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Thackery, and Mr. Hurdiss, each holding important public offices. He doubts how far he was at liberty to include the name of Sir James Mackintosh, but he expresses a hope that he shall be forgiven for thus declaring his gratitude to that Gentleman, for perusing detached portions of the work in India. Mr. W. employed Abbas Ali, the field secretary of the late Hyder Ali Khan, to consult the most antient and intelligent officers of the late Dynasty, in two distinct assemblies; and from their written memoirs, and oral testimony, the above Abbas compiled two military histories in the Persian language, descriptive of events within their knowledge. "Over one of these presided Budder u Zeman Khan, an old Officer of distinguished talents and cultivated understanding, well known to the troops of Bombay by his respectable defence of Darwar." The second meeting was under the direction of Luft Aly Beg, who had been one of Tippoo Sultaun's Ambassadors to Constantinople in 1785, and the defender of Nundidroog in 1791, till death terminated the

labours of this venerable chief, after which the task was transferred to Jehan Khan, "the Officer who repulsed the flower of Sir Eyre Coote's army from the fortified Pagoda of Chillumbrum in June 1781, and was desperately wounded in the breach of Seringapatam in 1799; a plain unlettered old soldier, of clear and distinct understanding, and a memory uncommonly retentive and correct."

The present Raja of Coory wrote a history of that place, which is used upon this occasion; and the Author observes, that though the Raja has small pretensions to profound historical research, "his romantic character and adventures are well known in India;" and it is valuable for "some characteristic traits of the Mountaineers of the West part of India, which are singularly curious." The last document mentioned, is a Work written under the immediate direction and inspection of the late Tippoo Sultaun; and, as so singular a circumstance must necessarily excite curiosity, the Author gives the following account of it. The title is Sultaun u Towareekh; or, the King of Histories. The facts were dictated by Tippoo, and the arrangement belongs to Zein-ul-ab-u-Deen Shusteree, who was brother to Meer Aalum, late minister at Hyderabad. It is written in the Persian language, and furnishes a proof of the false taste introduced by modern writers. But, however faulty it may be in this respect, "it is the style of a person well skilled in that sort of composition, and accomplished in the literature of Persia." The commencement, as usual, is devoted to the praises of the divinity Mahomet, and the approved associates and dependants of the latter; yet they are so contrived as to hold a middle course between the faith of the Sultaun and his Secretary, who were of different sects of the Mahomedan religion. A dissertation succeeds, founded on the gradations of creation, which the Writer traces in the inequality of men's minds and the variations of their exterior appearance, observable even in the Apostles sent to enlighten mankind. "It exists also, says the brother of Meer Aalum (whose long name prevents our repeating it), among the inferior orders of men: government is requisite for the protection of mankind, and Kings have existed in every age."

age: the same distinctions are observable in the relative characters of Kings, as among the Apostles above them, and the mass of mankind below them; and the proof of this relative superiority of one King over another is exemplified in the superiority of *Tippoo Sultaun over all Kings antient and modern.*" Not contented with this elevation, the Sultaun is compared with the Sun, Moon, Planets, and inferior Stars, Prophets, Apostles, Kings, and Philosophers, "in a style of accomplished extravagance and absurdity." Such was the Sultaun who is offered for the example and imitation of his descendants, as the Author of incomparable regulations and inventions; "and if any other Sovereign should adopt by stealth any of these inventions, he must necessarily be classed among the said descendants;" that is to say, according to the gross and obscene dialect of this court, hereafter to be noticed, observes Mr. W. of which the Sultaun could not divest himself even in his literary pursuits, "Tippoo Sultaun must be considered have embraced the mother of the supposed imitator." Although the Secretary had the authority of his master for the introduction of similar sentences, he appears to have possessed a sense of modesty foreign to the nature of the Sultaun; and accordingly declares in the sentence following the above, in terms particularly inflated, as if to conceal his purpose, "that many passages of the work are of the express dictation of the Sultaun himself." The first of the two Volumes proposed by the Sultaun and his Secretary, proceeds to the early youth of Hyder, which is followed by a blank; and the second commences with the accession of Tippoo in 1783. Proceeding till 1789, other blank leaves occur; then proceeds a second edition of the genealogy. Both of them, adds Mr. W. are equally remote from the truth; but the narrative of those of his military operations which were successful, are given with precision and clearness. "Those in which his arms were unfortunate, can scarcely be recognized in the turgid and fabulous shape which the Sultaun has assigned to them." The English, when mentioned as not immediately opposed to him, are termed *Nazarenes*; on other occasions they are

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called *rascally infidels*, a race of *run-aways*, of *dæmons*; and in their attacks, they are compared to wounded wild boars. "Madras has the honourable name of the city of *Hermaphrodites*; and the Nabob Mohammed Ali Khan, the contemptuous designation of *the Christian.*" The French do not escape the spleen of the Sultaun, who declares the Nation fundamentally faithless. The character of the Sultaun's literary taste is eminently conspicuous throughout the work, in which there occurs a most curious selection of terms, and much incorrect orthography of names, not through ignorance, but design, "for the purpose of giving them a contemptuous or obscene meaning. A few examples, to explain this species of wit, and illustrate the usual phraseology of the Sultaun, are thrown into shade at the bottom of the page;" where we shall let them remain, feeling as we do the utmost abhorrence for all indecency, and at the same time expressing our approbation of the delicate manner in which the Author confines his information to the Latinist. Mr. W. further declares the impossibility of giving a just idea of the contents of these volumes, as descriptive of the manners of the court, or, indeed, in speaking of them himself, without hazarding some offence against propriety. He then gives a specimen of the King of Histories, part of which, we suppose, will be an acceptable present to our readers; and this relates to a supposed proposal from General Macleod, on his second appearance before Mangalore, to decide the fate of the contest, by a combat of an equal number of soldiers of each nation; and the purport of the whole is, to establish the exclusive right of the Sultaun, by descent from the Prophet, to bravery, heroism, holy war, and the destruction of infidels. "But," he observes, "your Apostle, the holy Messiah, according to universal admission, was not invested by the Almighty with the power of the sword, and never did undertake a holy war. It is evident, moreover, from authentic books, that you falsely arrogate to yourselves the religion of the Messiah; that you support the doctrine of the *Trinity*, absolutely associating other Persons with God, and thereby enroll yourselves with idolaters;

idolaters; and that you perpetrate forbidden things, such as drinking wine, eating swine's flesh, gaming, usury, and every other act which, by the universal consent of mankind, is held to be a vice. Therefore God, and the Apostle of God, that is, the Messiah, and all his elect, abominate and abhor you, and you have incurred the wrath of the throne of God."

In concluding his preface, Mr. W. acknowledges his obligations to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, for admission to their records, and the library at the India House, where he received every attention from the officers employed in their preservation and care. In recurring to what we have written as the substance of the Preface, we find that we have already given cogent reasons for the encouragement of this Work, not by assertions of our own, drawn from a hasty perusal of the contents of the two volumes, but by affording our Readers the means of judging for themselves whether it is possible so many authentic records can have been consulted, and their contents compressed, to no important purpose. For ourselves, we confess that we experienced great pleasure in the reflection, that we were reading the labours of a Gentleman, who has proved that he has had every assistance from the best of sources which could be expected in a History of Mysoor.

25. *The due Observance of the Sabbath-Day; a Sermon.* By the Rev. Thomas Jee, M. A. late of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, Vicar of Thaxted, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Essex. 8vo. Stanes, Chelmsford. 1809.

THE Commandment, Exod. xx. 8. "Remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy," is in this Discourse plainly, but energetically, enforced.

"Prayer, both private and public, hearing, reading, and meditating on the word of God, are the particular parts of our duty on the Sabbath. If we begin the day with prayer to God, we may expect that it will end well. We may hope to obtain the blessing and the grace of God; and we may hope to obtain assistance and comfort in the performance of our duty. In the next place, the public worship of God requires our attention; and we should be very careful not to absent ourselves from it for frivolous reasons and vain excuses."....."To visit the sick, to

comfort the afflicted, to relieve the distressed, to instruct the ignorant, to correct the erroneous, and to reclaim the vicious; are acts both lawful in themselves, and well-pleasing to him who hath declared that 'he will have mercy, and not sacrifice.'

—By works of necessity, we are to understand whatever is unavoidable. The cattle must be supplied with food, and taken care of; our health and safety must be consulted, and moderate refreshment must be provided for our families: but it is neither lawful nor right to make our cattle labour at their usual work, nor to detain our servants from the worship of God, by ordinary employments on the Sabbath-day."

After observing that

"God hath 'blessed the seventh day,' and hath promised to bestow his blessing on that day, in an especial manner, on those who duly observe it;"

Mr. Jee enforces his argument by the following quotation from a letter of Lord Chief Justice Hale:

"I have, by long and sound experience, found, that the due observance of this day, and of the duties of it, have been of singular comfort and advantage to me, and I doubt not but it will prove so to you. God Almighty is the Lord of our time, and lends it to us: and as it is but just that we should consecrate this part of that time to him, so I have found, by a strict and diligent observation, that a due attention to the duty of this day hath ever had joined to it a blessing upon the rest of my time, and the week that hath so begun hath been blessed and prosperous to me. And, on the other side, when I have been negligent of the duties of this day, the rest of the week hath been unsuccessful and unhappy to my own secular employments; so that I could early make an estimate of my successes in my own secular engagements in the week following, by the manner of my passing of this day: and this I do not write lightly or inconsiderately, but upon a long and sound observation and experience."

26. *An Enquiry into the best System of Female Education; or Boarding School and Home Education attentively considered.* By J. L. Chirol, one of His Majesty's Chaplains at the French Royal Chapel, St. James's Palace. 8vo. pp. 363.—Cadell and Davies. 1809.

SO many books have been written on the subject of Female Education, that we are not surprised Mr. Chirol should think it necessary to apologize for adding to the number. But he observes that those publications which either treat of the advantages of education,

cation, or afford excellent materials for parents to work upon, are not calculated to answer the question, "which is best for Females, a School or Home education?" And where they treat of the general immorality of the age, he is of opinion they have not traced the evil to its source, which is *boarding-school education*. "To supply this great deficiency is the object of the present work; which as it not only points out the evil itself, but indicates its origin and prescribes the remedy, may be considered as possessing a species of *novelty*." As the Author, however, professes himself superior to the vanity of introducing nothing but what is *absolutely new*, he has not scrupled to avail himself of the labours of others who have the same object in view. To him "it has been constantly matter of the greatest astonishment, that a nation so renowned for *good sense* and sensibility, should have adopted a plan of female education diametrically opposite to *both*," i. e. the boarding-school plan.

With respect to his arguments on this important subject, he assures us that they are derived "from the most minute investigation, the most respectable authorities, and an aggregation of incontrovertible facts, collected in more than five hundred schools, of every rate and description, from one end of the empire to the other;" and although he has scrupulously abstained from local or personal allusions, he has no hesitation in expressing his firm, unshaken opinion, that *the best of them is good for nothing*. As this will no doubt appear a harsh sentence, our Author qualifies it in the following manner:—"Be it remarked, that I pretend not to affirm positively, that there is no exception whatever, for many schools must certainly have escaped my notice; what I mean is, that I am not acquainted with *one which is good for any thing*. It would, however, be a very singular circumstance, if, notwithstanding all my trouble, inquiries, expence, and impartiality, those schools which have been unintentionally overlooked were all precisely such as form honourable exceptions." In this we cordially agree with our Author, and must acknowledge that if we had instituted such an inquiry, and found five hundred schools *good for nothing*, we should not have been inclined to go another step in the pursuit.

In handling the subject of this volume, the purpose of which our Readers may perceive is to put them out of conceit with *female boarding-schools*, our Author begins with some "clear and incontestable" principles for female education. He then demonstrates the "serious evils inseparable from boarding-school education," with respect, 1. To the health of the body: 2. To the cultivation of the mind: and 3. To the improvement of the heart. He proves at the same time that these evils cannot exist in domestic education, answers the objections made to it, and lastly points out how domestic education may be carried on so as to produce the best effects.

In the Chapter on the "Principles for Female Education," the Author remarks that there are two things more especially to be adopted as fixed principles in the education of girls. 1. Their constitution: 2. Their general destination. We do not mean to follow him step by step in what he offers in explanation of these principles, because, although we find some things expressed perhaps rather incautiously, there is much more which we can recommend to the serious attention of parents, and his chief arguments are certainly incontrovertible. When, however, we say that some things are expressed *incautiously*, our meaning must not be supposed to go farther than a gentle intimation that his *female* Readers may think him inclined to undervalue the sex. He observes, for instance, that "woman is physically less strong and robust than man, that her frame is more delicate, and the structure of her body more feeble; hence the almost incessant infirmities under which she labours." This, in our opinion, is not consistent with fact. Women do not labour under "almost incessant infirmities;" and although we allow that they are less robust than men, we really believe that, taken collectively, they exhibit as many remarkable examples of health and longevity as men, and that, too, among the poorer and more laborious classes. But this difference of opinion is of less consequence than what follows—

"It is also generally allowed, that her *intellectual powers* are as different from his, as her physical properties: hence her incapacity for intense application,

cation, and her little aptitude for the study of the sciences. She thinks, but she can rarely meditate: she improves, but does not create: she feels more profoundly than man, but has not sufficient energy to depict her acute sensations." We shall not extract more of these opinions; but these are enough to prove that the Author has formed a judgment rather too low, than too high, of the female capacity.

With regard to the destination of the sex, we agree with him, that "they compose one half of the species, and are destined to constitute the happiness of the other half." About this there can be no great difference of opinion, and a proper education will undoubtedly prepare them to fulfil their destiny in the best manner.—This brings our Author to his Chapter II. in which he points out the evils of Boarding-School Education. In this he asserts that, as far as relates to the three principal points, the health of the body, cultivation of the mind, and improvement of the heart, the best boarding-school is, at least, good for nothing; or, what amounts to the same thing, that it is not adapted either to the constitution or the destination of woman.

In Chapter III. he considers the subject of Health, under the heads Food, Cleanliness, Exercise, Pure Air, Fire, Sleep, &c. in all which respects he endeavours to maintain that boarding-schools are grossly deficient; but in some instances he seems to rest too much on such reports as the following; that a young lady "declared she had seen forty girls fed for two successive days upon a single leg of mutton. Not that the allowance of food was absolutely limited in this case, but the calls of appetite were suppressed from shame." Unless this had been a common case, it should not have been introduced.

In Chapter IV. on the Cultivation of the Mind, our Author reasons with more effect, as far as he contends that it is not in the power of governesses to pay so much attention to the children of a numerous school as is necessary to form their minds in many particulars. We hope, however, that the following character of Governesses and Teachers admits of many exceptions.

"If we enquire, what situations these persons originally occupied, we shall find that many of them were only chamber-maids and common servants, who, by means of considerable assurance, and a little money, have raised themselves to their present condition. That assurance has succeeded; it has supplied all their deficiencies; or, rather, it has covered their gross ignorance and want of manners.

"Some have been kept mistresses, cast off when the bloom of youth and beauty began to fade. Placed in a situation of reputed respectability, they soon make their fortune, through the encouragement and patronage of their former *protectors*, who obtain a right of admittance to the young ladies committed to their care, and thus, not unfrequently, indemnify themselves with these, for the loss of the charms of their quondam mistresses.

"Others have, themselves, received merely a boarding-school education; and, from the loss of their husbands, embarrassed circumstances, or family disagreements, are compelled to have recourse to this vocation, which few, who are acquainted with its duties, would embrace from choice, or inclination; but which is the only one left for a woman, if we except that of a milliner or mantua-maker.

"This being the general qualification of the Heads of our English seminaries, such is now their carelessness (I speak again with the persuasion that there are exceptions) that, being content with fancying themselves fine ladies, and merely issuing orders respecting the domestic concerns, they indulge in the arms of Morpheus till late in the morning; in sacrifices to Bacchus nearly the whole of the afternoon; and in scribbling wretched poems, and doleful love-stories, in the evening: while the important duties of the school devolve entirely upon the teachers. And what is the general character of those teachers?

"I am still under the necessity of speaking unpleasant truths. They are a set of people (very few indeed excepted) as ignorant and ill-bred as the governesses; people who think themselves very clever, when they are constantly finding fault, scolding and speaking in a harsh, rude, imperious manner; people who make their pupils suffer still more from their ill-humour, than they themselves suffer from the dull, monotonous, uncomfortable, and servile life which they lead in every respect; people who, if they feel a pernicious propensity (as is too often the case) to bestow an undue proportion of pains on those children, whose abilities and quickness point them out as most likely to do honour to the instructress, and to neglect such as are slow and backward in their progress,

progress, as if geniuses only were worthy of attention, are more at liberty to indulge that propensity than it can be done in domestic education; people who, by mean and dangerous condescensions, strive to ingratiate themselves into the favour of these young ladies, from whom they receive presents, in order to ensure a continuation of their liberality; or who, on account of services required and performed, are ready to acquiesce in all their whims and caprices, and are, on the contrary, severe with all those from whom they have nothing to expect.

"From persons so ignorant, so narrow-minded, and so dependent, what instruction, what *cultivation*, can pupils receive?"

Chapter V. relates to the improvement of the heart, which the Author thinks so incompatible with boarding-schools, that he asserts they totally incapacitate girls for domestic life, nay, "for every situation which requires moral principles and virtue," and that there "every natural defect is strengthened, and many new ones acquired." The neglect of religious education in these seminaries has been noticed by Mr. Gisborne, and is confirmed by our Author, who gives an account of a practice that is to us new, and we hope not general, that of obliging the pupils to read the Bible by way of punishment.

"But there is one species of punishment particularly absurd and pernicious, that, if there existed no other objection against boarding-schools, that *alone* would be sufficient to make any sensible person despise and abhor them; I allude to the practice of giving the young ladies portions of the Holy Scripture to learn by heart.

"Who, indeed, could believe it possible, if it were not proved by too numerous facts, collected from schools of all descriptions, that Christian Governesses, who ought to inspire their pupils with a love of Religion, which is really so amiable, and the most precious gift that Heaven, in its infinite goodness, has bestowed on mankind, should do all that lies in their power, (though unintentionally, I trust) to render it an object of hatred, terror, and contempt!

"If a girl, who has made use of any improper expressions, or has been guilty, either of pride, cruelty, immodesty, or a disregard of truth, were commanded to learn such passages of holy writ as point out either some exemplary punishment inflicted by God on the particular fault she has committed, or others in which it is condemned, I should not find fault with such a method. It would be a lesson which would tend to deter her from relapsing into the same error, which would acquaint her

with her duty, and impress upon her mind the importance of endeavouring to please God in her thoughts, words, and actions.

"But this is not the case in boarding-schools. It is by way of punishment that young ladies are made to read the Bible, and to learn certain portions of it; consequently no regard is ever paid either to the subject of it, or the nature of the fault committed. To select a few instances out of thousands: in one of the most *reputable* of those boarding-schools, a young lady, who had left her piano-forte open, was directed to learn the 69th Psalm. In another, the 37th chapter of Exodus was given to a girl eleven years old, for having stood too near the fire. In a third, a pupil, who had given a wrong pronunciation to a letter of a French word, was not permitted to leave the school-room till she had recited one of the Psalms for the day, and the 8th chapter of the first book of Chronicles."

In this Chapter, while Mr. Chirol expatiates with warmth on the neglect of religion and morals in boarding-schools, he is obliged to allow that the evil arises in a great measure from the impossibility of attending to the dispositions and wants, in these respects, of a numerous school. Comparatively, therefore, it is easier for a mother to inculcate these principles in her daughters at home; and the only question is, are mothers much more anxious on this subject than governesses? The *practicability* of giving education in any branch, is one thing; the *inclination* is quite another; and those mothers, to whom a religious education is a matter of indifference, if not of absolute neglect, will never be able to adopt our Author's opinions of the evil of boarding-schools, nor will they feel much gratified with his Chapter VI. in which he examines, and endeavours to refute, the objections against private education.—Yet this chapter we do not hesitate to recommend as the best in the book, more conclusive in its arguments, and more useful in its tendency. Indeed, where a private education is practicable (and there certainly are cases where it is not), we are clearly of opinion that it has superior advantages; and that the remainder of this volume, which consists of "Directions for rendering private education easy to the Teacher, and beneficial to the Pupil," contains many salutary precepts and much excellent advice to all classes. Upon the whole, although the Author will be thought rather inveterate

inveterate in his prejudices against boarding-schools, the general train of argument employed is well deserving of serious consideration. The practice of sending young ladies to boarding-schools is so common in this country, and so completely established by fashion, that it may require more powerful arguments than are here employed to bring private education into general use; yet the Author's motives are so amiable, and his treatment of the subject for the most part so judicious, that we are persuaded his labours will not be wholly lost.

27. *Mad-houses. Observations on the Act for regulating Mad-houses, and a Correction of the Statements of the Case of Benjamin Elliott, convicted of illegally confining Mary Daintree: with Remarks addressed to the Friends of Insane Persons.* By James Parkinson. 8vo. pp. 48. Sherwood, Neely, and Jones. 1810.

THIS pamphlet originates in a laudable, and very natural, desire on the part of Mr. Parkinson to vindicate himself against certain misstatements of a trial in which he was called to give his evidence. The trial, which took place in October last, was that of Benjamin Elliott, Elizabeth Anne Elliott his wife, and Sarah Bodkin, for a conspiracy to deprive Mary Daintree of her liberty, by confining her as a lunatick. Mary Daintree had been confined in consequence of a certificate from Mr. Parkinson, and in our opinion very properly. But the most valuable part of this pamphlet are the remarks Mr. Parkinson has made on the Act of Parliament respecting Mad-houses, its want of proper provisions to remove the difficulties that lie in the way of the medical faculty, as well as of the keepers of Mad-houses, and the absolute necessity there is of a revision of it. Many curious cases are related, which corroborate these remarks, and which seem highly deserving of the attention of the Legislature. The Act, as it stands, affords a very incompetent protection either to the publick from the mischievous disposition of cunning lunaticks, or to the physician that may be called to give his opinion, the relations who may think confinement necessary, or lastly to the keepers of Mad-houses, to whose care they must ultimately be committed.

The following case, from its peculiar singularity, may not be an uninteresting specimen of the light thrown on maniacal cases in this very sensible pamphlet:

"A gentleman farmer was brought to a house for the reception of Innaticks, his friends grounding the necessity of his confinement on his conducting his affairs in such a manner as must soon bring him to ruin. On speaking to the patient, he said, if his friends could state any circumstance which he could not defend on principles of reason and equity, he would consent to be confined for the rest of his days. He was then asked, Do you not give more wages than other farmers?—Yes. Why do you?—Because I am of opinion that the standing wages of labourers is much too small; and the neighbouring farmers agree with me in that opinion, but have not integrity enough to follow my example, although they know their labourers to be almost starving. But have you not had it clearly demonstrated to you, that this proceeding must terminate in your ruin?—Yes, but—a question in my turn, Am I to be deemed a madman because I will not save myself from ruin by starving a number of my fellow-creatures? Well, but your friends say, that you have thoughts of leaving your farm to your servants, and to make a tour over Scotland, setting out with only a crown in your pocket. Is that a rational intention?—Yes. I have certainly a right to make what tour I please: it will be a more rational tour than your sparks of quality make, for I go to inform myself of the agriculture of the country I pass through. But you leave your farm to the mercy of your servants.—So do other farmers, and more madly than I should, since, by my generosity, I have assured myself of the fidelity of my servants. But was it not madness to think of setting out on this excursion, with only a crown in your pocket?—So, extravagant generosity is first brought as a proof of my madness, and, this failing, you mean to prove it by my parsimony. But I can explain this part of my conduct also. I know I injure myself by the wages I pay, and therefore I judge I can spare but little for myself—so much for my parsimony. But how is this crown to carry you through?—Thus—I shall take one of my horses for the first thirty miles, and then travel on foot the next twenty; and thus, with care, my five shillings will carry me fifty miles from home. Now the object of my journey is agricultural knowledge, and my wish is to obtain it as cheap as I can; therefore I will hire myself as a labourer until I have got five shillings more, and then set off again. I have got such recommendations

commendations as will insure me employ and extra wages. In this manner, I shall perform my tour; and get, perhaps, as much useful knowledge as will enable me to pay my men their due without incurring ruin. Staggered by the acuteness of these answers, the medical gentleman was with difficulty induced to sign the certificate of his lunacy, and, at last, did it with that want of strong conviction which left it a burden on his mind.

"In a little time all doubts however were removed; he threw himself over the balustrades of a staircase, although with but little injury. On being asked what induced him to do this, he said, that he long had it in intention, and had only waited for God's consent: that he, that morning, had put a piece of paper on the frame of the window to ascertain whether his intention was approved. If the paper blew outwards, he was to infer he had permission; and if inwards, not. Well, he was asked, did it blow outwards?—No, he answered, it remained where I placed it, from which I concluded the answer was—I might do which I liked, and therefore I threw myself down stairs. Let it be considered, that if, in the first instance, the medical man had refused to certify him to be a madman, and any serious mischief had followed, the heaviest reproaches would have been heaped on him; and a disinterested opinion, delivered according to the best of his judgment, might have seriously hurt his professional character."

28. *The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, represented and illustrated in a Series of Views, Elevations, Plans, Sections, and Details of various ancient English Edifices; with historical and descriptive Accounts of each.* By John Britton, F. S. A. Vols. I. and II. 4to.

THE work now before us must prove particularly acceptable, and indeed interesting, to a large class of our Readers; for many of the buildings that have been often incidentally referred to, or cursorily described, in our pages, are herein amply illustrated, and their histories and architectural features fully developed. The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain must always prove interesting; for the various classes of antient buildings, with which this Island abounds, present an almost inexhaustible source of enquiry for the Antiquary, and at the same time will be found useful and amusing subjects of study, to the Artist, Historian, and Philosopher.—Whilst the imperious Castle is demonstrative of the unhappy state of society in former ages, and develops

in its arrangement and extent the domestic manners and customs of our Baronial ancestors; the secluded Abbey, and the elegant Church, shew that a large class of the community studied the sciences and arts, and were devoutly occupied in prayer, meditation, and charity. Thus every antient building is calculated to awaken the mind to rational and useful reflection: and hence every Author and Artist who endeavours to develop the history, and display the architectural peculiarities, of our national edifices, is entitled to our thanks and encouragement. The work now under consideration has been progressively publishing during the last four or five years; it being the Author's plan to produce four portions or parts in the year, and to make up a volume of eight or ten of such parts. The First Volume comprises eight, and the Second ten. The Author intimates his intention of completing the work in Four Volumes; in the compass of which, he says, he shall be enabled to display such a variety of specimens of Ecclesiastical, Castellated, and Domestic Architecture, as will serve to develop the styles and characteristic of nearly all the classes and æras of Antient English Architecture. On the wrapper of the last No. (xxiii.) he promises to publish a Supplemental Volume, to consist of Architectural details, classed in a chronological order, and calculated to display the progressive and gradual variation in the shapes, ornaments, and enrichments of Windows, Door-ways, Arches, Columns, Buttresses, Turrets, Niches, &c. &c. This will certainly constitute a very useful and desirable work: and, if properly executed, will prove a sort of grammar, or elementary display, of Antient Architecture.

The Two Volumes before us contain one hundred and thirty one engravings, representing several different buildings; and each edifice is amply described, and its history fully detailed.

The Author appears to have been favoured with communications respecting some of the subjects from several eminent Antiquaries; and acknowledges his obligations in the prefaces or in notes. Among the names we perceive some of our old friends and Correspondents:—Messrs. Gough, King, J. A. Repton, T. Sharp, Charles Clarke,

Clarke, Dr. Sayers, the Reverend J. Ingram, and W. Hamper.

The First Volume of this Work is dedicated to the Marquis of Stafford, and the Second to Thomas Hope, esq. who, though not English Antiquaries, are considered as generous patrons of Literature and the Fine Arts. In the First Volume are historical and descriptive Accounts, with several Engravings, of the following buildings: *St. Botolph's Priory Church*, at Colchester, Essex; *Dunstable Priory Church*; the *Manor-house* at *Lager Marney*, Essex; *King's College Chapel*, Cambridge; a series of *Stone Crosses*, with an Essay on the subjects, and Views and Descriptions of those at Winchester, Waltham, Northampton, Geddington, Glastonbury, Malsbury, Chichester, Stourhead, &c. A Series of *Round Churches*, with a copious preliminary Essay on Temples, &c. also Accounts, with Plans, Views, &c. of the Round Churches at Cambridge, Northampton, London, and Little Maplested. *Malsbury Abbey Church*, that interesting pile of ruins, is illustrated by ten Plates, and by a particular Description.

The Second Volume embraces a very copious History and Description, accompanied by nineteen Engravings, of *Henry the Seventh's Chapel* at Westminster; also, a Series of forty-three Engravings of antient Houses, &c. These are preceded by "an Essay towards a History and Description of the Rise, Progress, and Characteristics of Domestic or Civil Architecture in England, from the earliest Period to the End of the Seventeenth Century." In the course of this disquisition the Author takes a concise but clear and perspicuous View of the Domestic Buildings peculiar to the Britons, Romans, Anglo-Saxons, Normans, &c.; and illustrates his general Essay by a more detailed account of several large and eminent Mansions. This Essay may be referred to as the most complete and comprehensive that has ever been hitherto published on the subject.

29. *The Old Bard's Farewell; a Poem.* By Mr. Jerningham. 4to. Clark.

THE valedictory Poem of so respectable a Veteran excites an interesting sensation: the various little

poems of Mr. Jerningham are all impressed with a glow of sensibility peculiarly adapted to his subjects. The tranquil melancholy that runs through the Poem now before us, springs from the heart, and leads to it.

We shall transcribe the *Old Bard's Appeal* to the Bishops, which concludes with a beautiful simile respecting the Established Church and the State.

"Ye high-exalted Pastors of the realm,
Whose skillful hands direct the sacred helm,
Whose spotless mind with wisdom's lore is fraught,
Whose white investment figures heav'nly
Your awful task invariably pursue,
To your tremendous duty dare be true.

"'Tis yours, ye leaders of the holy train,
To guard with jealous eye the intrusted
fane:

'Tis yours to perfect with a gradual hand
What the first great Reformer boldly
plann'd.

From the blest dome undauntedly efface
Each mark'd deformity, each fancied grace,
The borrow'd columns of the Roman pile,
Each ling'ring semblance of the elder
style.

"Still may the sainted Ark secure remain
From the defiling touch of hands profane:
Through all her progress may she ever
own

The unremitting sanction of the Throne!
As on one stem two kindred flow'rs arise,
And breathe their blended incense to the
skies,

Together smile beneath the cheering gale,
Together droop beneath the bat'ring hail:
Thus the two sacred forms of Church and
State

Must ever join in one involving fate,
Glow in one sun, and with one grief con-
sume;

One mind, one heart, one peril, and one
[tomb."

We have now only to observe that though this Poem is the production of an advanced period, it gives no indication of an "Evening Mind."

30. *Revival of the Greek and Roman Empires; being Observations on the Prophet Daniel's Metallic Image; also an Investigation of those Parts of the Apocalypse which appear to be derived from and illustrative of the Prophecies of Daniel, and the antient Types of the Old Testament, indicative of the present opening Signs of the Times.* 2 vols. 8vo. Rivingtons.

AS the interpretations of Prophecy cannot, perhaps, be brought within the general rules of Criticism, but may be thought rather to depend upon

upon the unbiassed judgment, the single heart, and the historical knowledge of the Reader, we shall not go beyond our immediate province, or dogmatize by decisions for or against the new interpretations offered for consideration in the work before us; but, following the professed intention of the Author, merely give the plan of them, leaving the conclusion to the thoughtful mind.

The title of this book leads us to suppose that the Metallic Image of Daniel is the chief subject of it; but, although the first hints of prophecy are drawn from that compendium, a consideration of the more expanded illustrations of the Apocalypse gives a far greater scope to it. The method of the double sense is adopted in these interpretations, and likewise an apprehension preferred that such chapters as Daniel viii. where a well-known subject of early date is described, and the apparent repetitions of it in the same chapter clearly carry it down to the time of the end, do virtually deliver a first and second prophecy, delineating the whole progress of the subject in hand; and that the likeness of the one passing for the other, is a succedaneum for, and varied mode of giving, the first and second sense. But, in the pursuit of these observations, we find such bad arrangement when any peculiar line of prophecy is interspersed in different chapters, that, for the sake of brevity and perspicuity, we must frequently depart from the original method, and collect, rather than follow them.

The First Part opens with the consideration of the figure of the Prophet Daniel's Metallic Image, comprising the four empires of Assyria, Persia, Greece, and Rome, which rose in succession, North-west of each other, from the Arabian Sea to the Atlantic Ocean; from which, and from Daniel's own interpretation that the image portrays from the first empire to the second coming of our Saviour, it is concluded to be a compendium of the events of that space and period, and that the outline and the four sections of the metals are primarily to mark that predicted part of the earth, or peculiar station, whereon the scheme of Prophecy is to be exemplified; and that the different nations of this given and well-known space are, and will be,

GENT. MAG. March, 1811.

subjects of prophecy till (Daniel chap. ii. verse 44) *the God of Heavens set up a kingdom which shall never be destroyed: and the kingdom shall not be left to other people, but it shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms.* But, continues the Author, "The first advent of our Saviour certainly produced no such sudden breaking to pieces of empires, nor were the Kings of Assyria and Grecia remaining in existence at that time! yet Daniel, describing the four great monarchies for the last time, which last description is therefore most conclusive, says, verse 44, *And in the days of these Kings shall the God of Heaven set up a kingdom which shall never be destroyed.*"

And as Daniel here informs us, that the stroke which is to confound the four metals will take place in the days of their Kings, and upon the eve of the Millennium, or, according to the 18th verse of his viiith chapter, *The time when the saints shall take the kingdom and possess it for EVER, EVER FOR EVER AND EVER;* and further shews, in the latter part of his xith chapter, that some very powerful Kings, particularly one of the South, shall be in existence about the time of the restoration of the Jews; do not even these first hints warrant us in the apprehension, that the *four original Monarchies will be in existence in the very latter days!* But several more direct prophecies will appear to countenance this conjecture, which leads to a doubt whether, among the seeming repetitions concerning the image, a twofold account is not included, and thereby the early and the latter state of the whole scheme of the prophecy concisely given, as is necessary to the nature of a compendium; and indeed to the mention made to Nebuchadnezzar in the 28th verse, *But there is a God in Heaven which revealeth secrets, and maketh known to the King Nebuchadnezzar what shall be in the LATTER DAYS.*

Here it appears that there are more consequences attached to what shall be revealed concerning the LATTER days than the former."

From these premises it is argued, that, as a compendium of the tract and period specified, the image and the interpretation must hold forth a chrouological prophecy; and that, in the

the more detailed prophecies of both the Old and New Testament, there must also be a chronological line of prefigurement amenable at times to the prototype hints of the image, though representing much more at large and in varied terms the revolutions taking place within his outline, down to the *time of the end*. And to prove the confinement of the prophetic scheme to that particular space, the Author looks forward to the illustrations of the Apocalypse, where, after a lapse of five hundred years, St. John is found again to pourtray the Metallic Image under the varied form of a great beast, exhibiting all the attributes of the four beasts which were synonymous to the four metals of the image, and particularly bearing their seven heads, the leopard having four, and the other three, one each; and these seven heads of the four well-known empires, being combined together under one body by the universality of the Roman power in St. John's time, according to this Author clearly forms the beast of the xiiiith chapter of the Apocalypse, and identifies the Metallic Image of Daniel in the latter period of Christian Prophecy. But our first attention must be to the presumptions drawn from the Old Testament, concerning the resuscitation of the four empires before the consummation of the prophetic scheme.

The First Chapter brought forward as indicative of the fall of the Assyrian Monarchy, and the remaining vitality of the empire, is the ivth of Daniel; the purport of which is ushered in as a *sign and mighty wonder*, of great moment to all *people, nations, and languages*, by Nebuchadnezzar, who had previously in the iid chapter been styled the Golden-head; that is, he there stood for the whole empire. And in this chapter he, the same Golden-head, is represented by a flourishing tree, which is hewn down, but his roots are preserved safe in the ground, and therefore capable of re-flourishing when that which binds them down is removed.

It is next observed upon this subject, that when Daniel in his viiith chapter again describes the same empire by the figure of the lion, he still mentions that he beheld till his wings were plucked; and subsequently states, that the lion was *lifted up from*

the earth; which is looked upon as a corroboration of the past, downfall, and supposed future revival, of the Assyrian Monarchy; and the *man* especially as in no instance it is asserted, has the empire *yet been lifted up*, since its subjugation by the Persians.

After the lion, the second beast (the Persian empire) is prefigured by a bear; the third (the Grecian) by a leopard; and the fourth (the Roman) by a beast with ten horns, which beast (as it is well known the Romans did) destroyed the remains of the other three. All this, remarks the Author, is given in seven verses; after which, in *seeming* repetitions, no less than twenty-one are employed in carrying down the fourth beast to the time when the *greatness* of his kingdom *shall be given to the people of the saints of the Most High*. The fourth beast, thus reaching to the time of the Millennium, certainly argues the identity of the Roman empire, at that future time; but, proceeds the Author, that empire having closed, how can this take place, otherwise than by revival? And if, among that portion of people inhabiting the *iron* foundations, a supremacy as remarkable as that of heretofore does begin to arise, what can we more appropriately call it than the Roman empire re-ascending to power? or more reasonably apprehend it to lead to, than the fulfilment of that prediction delivered by one of the seven angels which inflict the *last* plagues? Rev. ch. xvii. verse 7: *And the Angel said unto me, Wherefore didst thou marvel? I will tell thee the mystery of the woman, and of the beast that carrieth her, which hath the seven heads and ten horns. Venth. The beast that thou sawest was and is not, and shall ascend out of the bottomless pit and go into perdition. A further explanation of this takes place when the Apocalypse comes under consideration.*

Having thus far shown the reasons assigned in support of the apprehended revival of the lion and the fourth beast, we come next to enquire after the fate of the bear and the leopard, or Persian and Grecian empires; but, nothing more than their being stamped to pieces appearing in this chapter, the Author concludes that their history, or the first stage of it, is here finished, and lays great stress upon the circumstance of finding in the following chapter,

chapter, the viiith, two beasts of different forms from the bear and the leopard, standing for *Persia* and *Grecia*; from which extraordinary appearance in a vision which Daniel carefully notes that he saw subsequently to that of the viiith chapter, and from the words of the expounding Angel, who in the 19th verse says, *Behold I will make thee know what shall be in the last end of the indignation*: it is inferred that the two subsequent and different beasts prefigure different and long future dominions upon the silver and brass foundations: and the following chapters of Daniel either do or are wrested to corroborate this new interpretation, particularly the xth and xith, which, the Author takes great pains to shew, relate only, and according to order of place, the latter events of the world; and particularly holds forth to observation the 2d verse of the xith chapter, which, speaking as if in continuation of the great revelation promised in the former, says, *And now I will shew thee the truth: Behold there shall yet stand up three Kings in Persia*.

And this chapter continues, according to the old interpretation; to repeat for the fourth time a relation concerning the Persian and the Grecian empires till the days of the comparatively insignificant individual Antiochus Epiphanes, who certainly is not likely to form an epoch in the grand scale of prophecy or of empires: yet, from his time, all the eventful centuries which have already succeeded him are thus supposed to be passed over in this chapter, until the great coming of Antichrist towards the end of the world. And it is true that all Commentators who have interpreted this prophecy in like manner, have been unable to proceed any further than the time of Antiochus, or to account for the immense chasm between that and the time of the end. "But," says our Author, "let the section of this chapter be placed as future to the present time, and every object correspondent to the conjectures concerning the revival of the four empires will then appear."

(To be continued.)

31. *Copies from a Correspondence, and Substance of Communications, with Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Perceval, &c. &c. on the Subjects of the Waste and Abuses in*

the Military Establishments and Expenditure: demonstrating to the Publick, from reported Facts and official Admissions, the Necessity of an immediate and complete Change in the existing System of Managing and Applying the Revenue. By J. J. Vassar, Esq. 8vo. pp. 155. Longman and Co.

WE have little to add after a transcription of the title-page of this pamphlet, the contents of which are wholly out of our jurisdiction. We can only, therefore, recommend it to the attention of the parties most seriously implicated in Mr. Vassar's charges, without offering any opinion of our own, which, indeed, from *ex parte* statements, would at all times be improper.

32. *The Rights of the Army vindicated; in an Appeal to the Publick, on the Case of Captain Foscett. To which is subjoined the whole of Capt. F.'s Correspondence with the respective Commanders-in-Chief (His Royal Highness the Duke of York and Sir David Dundas), and also with the Officers commanding the 15th Light Dragoons.* By Henry Foscett, Esq. late Senior Captain in the 15th Light Dragoons. 8vo. pp. 232. Richardson. 1810.

WE may here repeat what we said of the preceding pamphlet. The latter, however, is perhaps more out of our jurisdiction; and we are not quite certain that much advantage is to be reaped from such appeals to the publick, where the more regular tribunals have refused redress. At the same time, we must acknowledge that Capt. Foscett has made out a case which is more seriously deserving the attention of Government than any we have met with, and, taking for granted that what is here asserted is true, more imperiously demanding a remedy.

33. *An Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Mechanics, in Five Books, for the Use of Schools; illustrated by Examples.* By W. Marrat, Teacher of Mathematics, Boston. 8vo. pp. 451. Lackingtons. 1810.

AS every attempt to explain and familiarize the theory and practice of Mechanics is highly to be commended in a commercial Nation like ours; so every attempt to introduce a knowledge of this science in schools must be accounted particularly worthy of encouragement. In schools, in general, are always to be found a considerable proportion of youths whose ultimate destination

destination will require an acquaintance with mechanics, whether they are to be concerned in the laborious or the superintending part of business; and as few books on the subject are at present in circulation, the Author of the present Work appears to us to have rendered a very important service. Neither Emerson's nor Parkinson's works were intended as school-books: Wood's concerns only the theory, and Gregory's, although a valuable performance, is better calculated for those who have made a considerable proficiency, than for mere beginners.

The present work is divided into Five Books, the first containing the elements of Statics, the two first sections of which are taken, although with considerable alterations, from *La Statique de Mouton*. The second book treats of Dynamics, the third of Hydrostatics and Hydrodynamics; the fourth of Pneumatics; and in the fifth, several branches of the preceding books are considerably extended, with the theory of the motion of machines, and their maximum effects, an account of water-wheels, experiments on friction, and the theory of wheel-carriages. An accurate and minute Index adds not a little to the value of the work, and renders it, like an Encyclopedia, easy to be consulted by general Readers. The Plates, thirteen in number, are neatly and clearly engraved; and we have little scruple to recommend the work, although professedly a compilation, as answering the valuable purposes of an elementary and scientific illustration of the various and important subjects introduced, and highly creditable to the talents of the Author.

34. *The Husband and the Lover; an historical and moral Romance. In three Volumes*, 8vo. Lackington.

THIS tale is founded "on the circumstance of John Sobieski, after ascending the throne of Poland, having so far acknowledged a son of the Marchioness de Briscacier to be his, as to exert his influence with Louis XIV. to confer on *that Son* the title of Duke." It is rendered extremely complex by the number of persons introduced, and by the long period of time it includes; and they must be most determined Novel-readers who can find pleasure in incidents which so

greatly mock probability. Many of the descriptions, however, are not devoid of merit; and some of the characters excite a considerable degree of sympathy.

35. *Felissa; or the Life and Opinions of a Kitten of Sentiment*. pp. 131. Harris.

IN relating her own amusing adventures, Felissa brings us acquainted with the characters of her various possessors.

We have a young Lady, whose Mother, being too much engaged in fashionable dissipation to attend to her Daughter, leaves her at full leisure to romp with the Servants, and fondle her Kitten. "The most charitable woman living, but whose good deeds are only performed to catch popular applause."—"The best sort of People in the World, but who have no compassion for a poor starving Kitten." At length Puss finds a snug retreat with a kind Lady, who allows her every indulgence but that of catching Mice; for, in order to prevent their being tortured, she has them destroyed by traps!

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

J. S. H. would be obliged by some Account of Dr. HENRY SWINBURN, a very eminent Civilian, Judge of the Prerogative Court of York, and Author of several valuable Works on the Civil Law, who flourished in or about Queen Elizabeth's reign.

In Pierce Plowman's Visions, T ij p. 1, Edit. 1561, Chichester is mentioned as Lord Mayor. What was the date of his Mayoralty?

We are obliged to W. B. and to some other Correspondents, for Impressions of Coins, Tokens, Lockets, and Trinkets; but such articles are rarely worth using.

The Correspondent in our last Volume, page 426, who possesses the Miniature of Sheffield Duke of Buckingham, will oblige J. Cathcart, D. D. near *Berkhamstead*, by any private communication, so directed.

The Correspondent who favours us with at least twenty Letters in a Month under fictitious signatures, and dated from various places, cannot be surprized if only a few of them are used.

J. M. will be told "the properties of *Magnesia*," by any Nurse he may meet with.

AARON BICKERSTAFFE is received, and will be thankfully used—if no farther Conditions are appended.

ACTON BURNELL, &c. very soon.

Two Views of the curious Round Church of LITTLE MAPLESTED in Essex, in our next; with LICINIUS; A COUNTRY PARISH PRIEST; CIVIS; M. &c. &c. &c.

To the Memory of

MRS. TRIMMER.

MY honour'd friend, tho' o'er thy sacred bier [allays ;

A Christian's grief a Christian's hope
Still shall the harp, once pleasant to thine ear, [praise.

Attempt its late forbidden theme, thy
Yet wast thou ever liberal to bestow
That meed on those thy judgment best
approv'd :

How large the debt of gratitude I owe,
How was I counsel'd, aided, prais'd,
and lov'd !

Let others tell (for, as the words of truth,
'Tis told where'er Britannia's name is known)

Thy apostolic ministry to youth,
Thy faithful service to the Church and Throne.

'Tis mine, receiv'd within the social pall,
The hidden gems of Virtue to record.
A genius pure from Envy's tainting gall,
Meek in reproach, and careless of reward.

'Tis mine to paint Humility unfeign'd,
Enlighten'd Zeal without fanatic Leav'n,
Candour engrafed on a life unstain'd,
And universal as the care of Heav'n.

Still does my soul amid Affliction's void
On Memory's curtain those lov'd features paint,

Which spoke the inexpressive peace enjoy'd, [Saint.
That blissful foretaste of the expectant

No flaming chariot bore thy parting soul,
Nor was it through the gates of anguish torn ;

An Angel whisper'd, " Thou hast reach'd the goal ;" [morn.
And darkness brighten'd into endless

Like Prophets and like Patriarchs fam'd of old [asleep,
Didst thou not walk with God and fall

And thus thy offspring grieving, yet consol'd,

Like Jacob's sons, Affection's vigil keep ?

From the pure joys that gild the Eternal's throne,

The brightest lot of life lies distant far ;
For seventy years thy lamp benignly shone,
And thousands hail'd it as a guiding star.

No hands prophane its lustre shall impair ;
But o'er thy tomb immortal shall it beam,

Blaz'ning to times remote thy virtues rare,
The Christian's model, and the Poet's theme.

Such themes the harp of eulogy sublimes,
And frees the spirit from its earthly mound ;

When, " fall'n on evil tongues and evil times," [crown'd.

We look to those who suffer'd and are

A fellow-labourer in Religion's shrine,
Who now in Kedar's tents a pilgrim strays,
Musing on happier moments spent in thine,
Thus on thy grave a sister's * off'ring lays.
March 8, 1811. JANE WEST.

ELEGIA in mortem augustissimæ Principis
AMELIÆ, filiae natu minimæ GEORGII
Tertii, Britanniarum Regis.

CVR ploras mortem, quam virgo augusta cupivit,

Ad superos, terrâ fessa, migrare volens.
Ærumnas vitæ varias toleraverat ægra,
Reddere nec potuit regia patris opem.

Jam perfecta malis, & mentis conscia rectæ,
Corporis exuvias ponere læta parat.
Grata valedicit matri, caris & amicis,

Ex animo cunctis omnia fausta precans.
Præcipuè verò penetravit cura paternâ
Afflictam mentem sedulitate piâ :

Et placuit cirrum, proprio de vertice sectum,
Quem geminis opifex fixerat arte sagax,
Condideratq; auro, patri donare gerendum,

Annulus ut dignum pignus amor foret :
Ast opus auxilio tali quid, Amelia, patri,
Qui nunquam credit se meminisse tui

Posse satis? cui mens ita prorsus fixa super te,

Ut sensus alios unicus iste fuget.
Te veniente die, te decedente revolvit,
Nocte nec obscurâ notio dulcis abest.

Quinetiam somnus, qui gaudet solvere curas
Mortales, regis lumina sacra fugit.
Ant siquando fatigatos subrepsit in artus,

In somnis natæ tristis imago redit.
Qualis eras olim, & qualem sub morte videbat,

Te fingit meditans, tæque redire jubet.
Tum votum revocat, mandâtque manere beatam

In cœlis, quòd mox ipse venire volet.
Morbus ubi, mœrorque aberunt, & luctus,
& angor,

Cùmque suis salvis ipse beatus erit.
Per miseros casus solantur talia regem
Fluctibus angorum cum prope mersus erat.

Non lugere pudet, sed non incidere luctum :
Sunt lacrymæ rerum, gaudia sunt quoque.

S. P.

Bishop Wearmouth, 8th Jan.

————— " Diana preces virorum
Curet, et votis puerorum amicas
Applicet aures."

AUDI vota favens Cynthia ! da tuum
Numen supplicibus.—Quid, sine Te, valet

Hastæ ferre minaces ;
Frustrâ aut credere rebus ?

Hæc nobis adeas, qualis apud jugum
Dilectum Arcadiæ ; cùm fuit Herculi,
Visum Numen, eunti ;

Per rupes Erymantheas.

* " Sister Authors may we ever be."
An expression used by the deceased in her letters to Mrs. West.

Qualem

Qualem Hic Te nitidam vidit, et inclytis
Cinctam virginibus;—cernere ait quoque
Nobis.—O! sacra Proles,
Cum telis levibus veni!

Tu gaudes canibus, solliciti canes
En! adsunt;—calamos, si cupias (licet
Hic nec Creta, nec Ide est;)
Nostres accipias libens.

Monstræ quæ ravidum lustra tenent
aprum,
Setis horrifera;—quæ habitat locis,
Frendens dente læna;
Tygris quæis latebris furit.

Tu vincas pedibus flamina.—Quis leo,
Sub tali auspicio, quis fugiet lupus?
Cui non vulnera telum
Fert, si Tu modò torqueas?

Sunt et digna Deâ talia; Diis quoque
Dextram haud dedecorat, figere tigrides;
Dulce est ferre triumphos,
Cæso sub jaculis apro.

Sed cervis timidis parce.—Pericula
Cur cervus metuat?—Nam neque bellua
Pastoris petit agnos;
Nec strages animo placet.

Ergo parce! precor.—Quo ruis! Horridâ
Fœdas morte manus!—Nonne vides ferox,
Ut Te supplicat, ingens
Ardet dum lacryma in genis!

Ah! multò canibus ævior;—Haud tibi
Flectunt dura præces pectora! Te tulit
Tristi nixa labore
Mater, apud Scythicas nives.

Nidum ut quidam volucris spectat ab ære,
Subversum pueris;—sollicitas dolor
Matris pectora complet;
Et pennæ subito tremunt.

Sic cervus queritur;—sic tremat omnibus
Membris;—era canum dum videt.—Ah,
miser!

Nil vitæ innocuum decus,
Nil prosunt tibi questus!
Feb. 5, 1811. W. C. LANGFON.

LINES,

*In the old Black Letter, in a Cell, or Cave,
belonging to Mr. D. PARKES, of Shrews-
bury. This cell was discovered in 1802,
in a remuin of the antient fortification, on
the North-west side of the town, and is
fitted up with shields of arms, stained glass
in the windows, and the floor laid with
curious ornamented tiles or quarries.*

O TECHÉ mee to foregoe this world's care,
The vaunting vanities of humane-
kynde;

Yet teché mee to forgyve eche erreur there,
That myne elsewhere may lyke forgive-
nesse fynde.

Thys antique Celle, for toyle and tumult
made [towers,
When bestyle arms oppos'd Salopa's

Is nowe to mee the sweets and sacred shade
Of peacefull thoughts in solitarie
houres.

May thus my hearte, disturb'd by manie a
storme,

Eche foe to love of humanekynde repelle:
Soe shall Contente life's latest eveninge
warne,

Like settinge sunbeames warne thjs
Westerne Celle.

And may I, when lyfe lingers in the Weste,
Looke backe serenely on this sunne-gilt
shore;

Then streche my sayle to where the wearie
reste, [no more!
Where toyle and tumult vex the mynde
J. F. M. D.

SONNET,

*Written among the Ruins of Ludlow Castle,
Shropshire, in the Autumn of 1810.*

HERE MILTON sung—what needs a
greater spell [walls?

To lure thee, Stranger, to these far-fam'd
Tho' chroniclers of other ages tell
That Princes oft have grac'd fair Lud-
low's halls;

Their honours glide along oblivion's stream,
And o'er the wrecks a tide of ruin drives;
Faint and more faint the rays of glory
beam [survives.

That gild their course—the Bard alone
And when the rude unceasing shocks of
Time [pile,

In one vast heap shall whelm this lofty
Still shall his genius, tow'ring and sublime,
Triumphant o'er the spoils of grandeur
smile;

Still in these haunts, true to a Nation's
tongue,

Echo shall love to dwell, and say—here—
MILTON sung. R. RYLAND.

*Although the following is assigned to the
Mistress of Shakspeare, we will not under-
take to vouch for its authenticity.*

TO THE BELOVED OF THE MUSES AND MRS.

SWEET Swanne of Avon, thou whose art
Can mould at will the human hart,
Can draw from all who read or heare
The unresisted smile and teare—

By thee a vyllage maiden found,
No care had I for measured sounde;
To dresse the fleece that Willie wrought,
Was all I knewe, was all I sought.

At this softe lure too quicke I flew,
Enamoured of thy songe I grew;
The distaffe soone was layd aside,
And all my woork the straynes supply'd.

Thou gavest at first th' enchanting quill,
And everie kiss convey'd this skill:

Unfelt, ye maidens, ye cannot tell
The wondrous force of such a spell.

Nor marvel if this breath profuse
A charme replete with everie Muse :
They cluster rounde thie lippe, and thyne
Distill theire sweetes improved on mine.

ANNA HATHWAY.

SONG.

WHAT art thou, Love, whose power
unseen
All living creatures own ;
Whose shafts, like those of Death, are keen,
And throw destruction down ?
When first I went with my fond swain
A-maying to the grove,
I felt a something seize my brain :
Oh ! say, Could this be Love ?
The little birds on every spray
Display'd their painted wings,
Whilst each fond couple seem'd to say
A thousand rapturous things.
All nature answer'd to the key :
He pressed ; in vain I strove ;
I followed till I lost my way :
Oh ! say, Could this be Love ?

SONG.

O DAMON, to say if I love you or no,
Why press me, and kindle my cheek ?
There are those mute tell-tales you very
well know,
Of whom you may find what you seek.
Alas ! but I fear they have told what's to
tell,
And all further concealment were vain ;
In a language my Damon interprets too
well,
Which speech cannot better explain.
Yes ! yes ! I'm betray'd : conscious blushes
will rise,
And the mask that I wore I resign ;
For now I with transport behold in your
eyes
What they have collected from mine.

*On a FLY seen in the Depth of Winter to
settle on a LADY's Cheek.*

WHEN Heat from Winter's icy chains
Had set at large a captive Fly,
His wing no sooner he regains,
Than he alights near Cælia's eye.
That cheek has blushes which excel
Whatever Flora can disclose :
Child of the Summer ! thou might'st well
Mistake it for the damask rose.
Yet stay not there, rash insect, shun
That torrid zone ere 'tis too late ;
For in that eye there flames a sun,
Which to approach is instant fate.
But if on this delicious coast
It is thy doom to die by fire,
Th' Arabian phoenix cannot boast
Midst sweets more fragrant to expire.

HYMN FOR GOOD FRIDAY.

BY cruel wounds and bruises torn,
The blessed Jesus dies ;
Lo ! on the cross he hangs forlorn,
Man's bleeding sacrifice.
See how he bows his sacred head,
And breathes his soul away !
Earth shakes, and graves give up their dead,
And darkness hides the day.
Such dreadful suff'rings, gracious Lord,
Thy wondrous goodness prove !
Oh ! may our hearts receive thy word
With gratitude and love.

HYMN FOR EASTER DAY.

ON this blest day Christ Jesus rose,
And left the vanquish'd grave ;
On high he wav'd his shining Cross,
Omnipotent to save.
Behold the mighty Son of God
Dispel Death's circling gloom,
And gain his Father's bright abode,
With triumph welcom'd home.
Let one great song of glory rise,
Let men and angels sing,
" Messiah reigns above the skies,
Our Saviour, God, and King."

SAMUEL ELSDALE.

VERSES ON THE DEATH OF A DEAR FRIEND.

LET vulgar souls endure a length of days,
While Life's dim taper gradually
decays, [disdains,
More blest the youth, whose nobler fire
As conscious of its worth, the body's chains !
Spurns the weak bands Mortality can tie,
Tramples on Death, and claims its native
Sky !
And see ! he mounts, whilst heav'nly
hosts admire
A mortal glowing with seraphic fire !
Angelic strains his burning breast prepares,
And bids his Hallelujahs equal theirs.
So when in larger plumes her pinions
spread, [mead,
The rising Lark contemns the humbler
Pursues her dam, to imitate her note,
And catch the trembling accents as they
float ;
'Till high in air she cuts her liquid way,
And sings triumphant 'midst a blaze of day.
Yet oh ! thus blest, thus rais'd from
frailer earth
To full-blown glories, and immortal birth,
Forgive, dear Saint, that thus with sigh
sincere, [tear ;
Heaves the sad breast, or swells the rising
We still, by Nature's tender pow'rs con-
strain'd, [tain'd ;
Look weeping back on what thy clay sus-
See thy last pangs with inward anguish torn,
Forget the Angel, and the Mortal mourn.
Such be our grief ; but ah ! what words
can show [woe ?
The poor lost Parent's doubled weight of
Who

Who far from thee (for whom his fancy
wrought
New schemes of bliss in luxury of thought)
Nor clos'd thy dying eyes, nor anxious
hung [tongue.

On the last accents struggling from thy
Pensive he seeks some solitary gloom,
Whilst his first hope turns downward to the
tomb,

Dwells on that dear-lov'd name, or fondly
wild, [absent child.

Forms some ideal shade, and grasps his
Here from thy Heaven thy tend'rest cares
employ, [joy !

Sooth his swoln breast, and tune his soul to
Then oh ! (for sure amongst the sons of
light [bright)

Not all shine forth like thee supremely
Bid some superior power awhile forego

His seats of Bliss, to guard thy friends
below,

To curb each thought, where Sin that
tyrant reigns, [veins.

Beats in the pulse, and mingles in the
Then when at length life's pageantry is o'er,
And air-dress'd bubbles charm the sight no
more,

High o'er yon azure vault expatiate free,
And point the way to Happiness and Thee !

RUGBEENSIS.

ELEGIAC STANZAS,

Occasioned by the Death of the Hon. SIMON
FRASER, Feb. 10, 1811.

SCOTIA—from thy mountains dear
Speed thy choicest minstrels here,
To grace our much-lov'd Fraser's bier,
With requiem song !

GENIUS of the Bard of Ayre *,
To the Lowland scene repair,
And sooth us with thy mountain † air—
Funereal strain !

SCOTT ‡—that canst from sea or strand
Cull every spell at thy command—
Oh ! hither bring thy magic wand,
Our griefs to lull !

AND THOU §—the darling of the Nine—
That didst thine own death-chaplet || twine,
Come—gentle spirit—come and join
Our notes of woe !

Yet—what avails the sweetest strain !
A seraph voice—alas !—were vain,
To waken up the dead again—
To second life !

And, ah ! how vain the polish'd lay
To charm the sense of grief away—
Or the deep-rooted pang allay
In troubled breast !

Then let us to the sovereign nod
Assent—and own the hand was God—
And—as we bend—salute the rod
That strikes the blow !

Clapton.

W. F.

Sonnets written in 1800.

TO ABSENCE.

I.

TIME was, the very mention of her name,
Or e'en a spot she trod, would in my
soul

Rudely awake the feverish burning flame
That Reason long had laboured to con-
troul.

Now, like a Mariner, I hear those sounds
As distant winds which threat'ning die
away ;

So, from the beach the dashing surge re-
bounds,

Or wastes its fury in the whit'ning spray.

But, as the Seaman would from danger's
coast

Steer his trim vessel to'ards the open sea,
So I mistrusting time and reason's boast,
Dread near her form to dwell :—As Circe,
she

Again might see frail resolution cross'd,
Or in the rising tide of giddy passion lost.

II.

IF, fir'd with wrongs, some Patriot should
leave [rage,

His native soil, and brave the Ocean's
Seeking his bleeding bosom to relieve,
Connections new his anguish might
assuage.

And tho' bright scenes should 'tend his days'
decline, [tender string ;

Yet Home, by fits, might strike some
Some love of country round his heart still
twine,

And even to his parting moment cling.

So Absence works upon this alter'd breast,
And wrongs suspend the flame, that else
would burn,

Yet should it feel Death's icy hand im-
press'd, [return ;

Doubtless the passion would once more
And life's last effort then be strain'd to tell
Of her whose love decay'd ; of him who
lov'd too well. W. H. R.

On seeing a French Watch round the Neck
of a beautiful Young Woman.

MARK what we gain from Foreign Lands,
Time cannot now be said to linger ;
Allowed to lay his two rude hands,
Where others dare not lay a finger.

* Robert Burns, frequently styled, "The Ayreshire Ploughman."

† See his beautiful poem, intituled, "The Mountain Daisy," &c.

‡ The well-known Author of "The Lady of the Lake," &c.

§ The Scottish poet, Michael Bruce, who died at the age of twenty-one.

|| See his pathetic "Elegy on Spring," composed in the full and near prospect of his
own dissolution.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 18.

An Appeal from the Court of Session in Scotland was proceeded in, relative to the copy-right of Burns' Poems. The appellants, booksellers of London and Edinburgh, had applied to the Court of Session for an interdict, to restrain Mr. Robertson, of Edinburgh, from publishing them; and had been refused, on the ground that the work was not entered at Stationers' Hall. The decree of the Court of Session was ordered to be reversed, and the interdict to be issued.

Earl *Moir* called the attention of their Lordships to the very extraordinary measure which had recently been adopted in Ireland, in issuing circular letters to the Magistrates, to prevent the meetings of the Catholics. The noble Earl, after dwelling upon the impolicy of thus irritating the minds of three-fourths of the population of Ireland, while the Enemy was watching the moment of attack, and had his advanced posts at the very gates of our Empire, concluded by moving that the circular letter to the Magistrates of Ireland should be laid before the House.

The Earl of *Liverpool* said, that no previous instructions had been transmitted from this country for the adoption of the measure in question; and that the Ministers of the Prince Regent were wholly ignorant until Thursday night that such a measure had been resorted to. Though the information from Ireland was not complete, yet he was satisfied that the Government were fully justified in the steps they had taken, it appearing that there was a deliberate and systematic plan for the violation of the Law. His Lordship had no objection to the motion, provided the circular letter issued by the Secretary of the Catholic Committee at Dublin was before the House.

The Marquis of *Lansdown* felt great satisfaction, with a view to the future hopes of Ireland, on learning that this measure had not emanated from the Regent.

The Earl of *Limerick* defended the Irish Parliament from the charges made by a noble Earl (*Moir*.)

The Earl of *Ross* read a part of the proceedings of the Assembly of Delegates on the 2d Feb. whence he inferred that those Committees had by no means the confidence of the majority of the Catholics, who might not disapprove of this interposition on the part of the Irish Government.

The Earl of *Buckinghamshire* defended the conduct of the Irish Government.

The Earl of *Donoughmore*, in a short

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but neat speech, advocated the cause of the Catholics, whose motives, he asserted, were misrepresented, their principles mis-stated, and their views and general character abandoned to suspicions as gross as they were groundless.

Lords *Redesdale*, *Holland*, and the Earls of *Darnley* and *Buckinghamshire*, shortly spoke; after which both motions were carried.

Lord *Redesdale* called the attention of the House to three Bills which he had submitted during the last Session. The first was, to enlarge the sum for which persons could be arrested on mesne process; the second was, to establish a permanent provision for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and the third had for its object to provide for the Recovery of Small Debts upon the constitutional principle of legal practice, namely, the intervention of a Jury. The first had passed that House; but had been sent to the other so late, that it could not be passed there before the Prorogation. The second had not passed that House; and the third had been merely offered to their consideration. The Bill for the relief of Insolvent Debtors he had new-modelled; his object was, to establish a single Officer, to give him a Court, and entrust him with the whole law on that subject; but, as there might be grounds for appeal, he proposed that there should be a Court of Appeal for this single purpose, consisting of one Judge from each of the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, to be appointed by these Courts themselves; which would secure the attention to the convenience of the Courts, and to the due execution of this duty, while it would keep the whole within the principles of the established Law.

Earl *Moir* and Lord *Holland* exhorted the noble Mover (*Redesdale*) not to relax in his efforts to carry these Bills through the different stages.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 20.

The House having formed itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. *Yorke* said, that, notwithstanding the numerous and brilliant successes of the Navy, the situation of affairs in the North of Europe rendered any reduction impracticable in the Navy Estimates in the course of this year. He then moved that the number of men for the service of the Navy during the current year be 145,000.

Mr. *Whitbread* thought our recent conquests in India would enable the country to dispense with a considerable number of vessels.—The following sums were then voted for the various branches

of

of naval service: wages 3,345,875*l.*; victuals 4,453,312*l.* 10*s.*; wear and tear 3,675,750*l.*; and ordnance 659,750*l.* Also three millions for land forces, and two millions for militia. Ten millions and a half, for the discharge of Exchequer Bills; and the further sums of one and a half, and eight millions, for those issued in 1810, were also voted; and 107,650*l.* for payment of five per cent. annuities.

Feb. 21.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that, having during the discussions on the Regency Bill given notice of his intention to move for some provision with respect to the Household of the Regent, and that such provision would not exceed 12 or 15,000*l.* he had submitted his plan to his Royal Highness; who declared that he would not, for his own personal magnificence, add another burthen to those already imposed upon the people. This opinion his Royal Highness had embraced in 1789, and referred him for further communications to an Hon. Gentleman opposite (*Mr. Adam*), who was authorized to make this statement in case he (*Mr. Perceval*) should submit any motion on the subject of the Regent's Household. He concluded by stating, that it was evident from the character of the Regent, that he had submitted to this instance of self-denial for the sake of the country; that he had refused all personal state out of an economical consideration for the people. Such a determination would, he was convinced, throw around him more real splendour; a splendour, not in the eyes of the multitude, but in the minds of the thinking; than any regal establishment whatsoever.

Mr. Adam confirmed the statement of the Hon. Gentleman; and added that his Royal Highness would not, during a temporary Regency, accept that which ought to belong to the Crown.

Mr. Creevey moved for papers respecting the proceedings in the Civil Courts at Madras, which gave rise to a discussion on the merits or demerits of Sir G. Barlow's administration.

Mr. Creevey, *Sirs T. Turton* and *H. Montgomery*, and *Lords Folkestone* and *A. Hamilton*, inveighed severely against it; and *Messrs. Grant, Dundas, Parry, Wallace*, and *Sir J. Anstruther*, were equally strenuous in its support. The papers were ordered.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 22.

The Marquis of *Lansdown*, not conceiving the papers laid before their Lordships to have warranted the Government of Ireland so suddenly to revive

the Convention Act, proposed, if Ministers did not choose to give publicity to the information in their possession, to refer the business to a Secret Committee; or, if this did not meet the noble Earl's (*Liverpool*) approbation, he should move for the Copies or Extracts of such Dispatches as had been received from, or sent to, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, which referred to the putting of the Convention Act in force.

The Earl of *Liverpool* contended, that the information already before their Lordships fully justified the measure that had been adopted; and asserted that the great body of the Irish Catholics, who were peaceable and loyal subjects, viewed the conduct of their Committee with suspicion.

Lord *Grenville* saw no proof of any intention on the part of the Catholics to assemble a Convention of Delegates, which would certainly be a violation of the Law. He thought Ministers bound to take the commands of the Prince Regent on such an emergency; remarked that the Circular of *Mr. Pole* was informal and undignified; and that the proper course would have been for the Lord Lieutenant to have issued a Proclamation.

Lords Holland, Grosvenor, and the Earl of *Denbighmore*, spoke; shortly after which the motion was negatived without a division.

In the Commons, the same day, *Mr. Ward* rose, and, after an introductory speech, moved for extracts of such dispatches as had been received by the Secretary of State from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, relative to the putting in execution the Convention Act.

A discussion of some length followed. The friends of Ministers urged, that such information had been afforded, by the production of the letter written by *Mr. Hay*, Secretary to the Catholic Committee, as justified the enforcement of the Convention Act.

Their opponents contended, that the delegation from the Catholic Body had been permitted to exist since the year 1809, without notice; and that to suppress it by means of the Convention Act, passed during a period of actual rebellion, was harsh and rigorous, and would drive them from complaining to plot in secret. That the enforcement of this Act would also deprive them of the right of petitioning, which was a constitutional privilege, equally enjoyed by all classes of his Majesty's subjects.

The speakers were *Messrs. York, Perceval, Grattan, Whitbread, Ponsonby, Hutchinson*, *Sir J. Newport*, *Sir H. Montgomery*, *Gen. Loftus*, &c. The House

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Feb. 25.

The Thirteenth Report of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry was presented.

The House divided on the second reading of the Western Junction Canal Bill: for it 93—against it 103.

Mr. *Whitbread* made his motion on his Majesty's health in 1804. The Hon. Member, in the course of a very long speech, detailed all the circumstances on which he grounded the Resolution he should submit: the principal were, that prior and subsequent to the first notice of his Majesty's illness and recovery in 1801 and 1804, the functions of the executive were uninterruptedly fulfilled, and various important acts of state performed, for which no constitutional sanction could possibly have been procured from the King, in the state of mental incapacity in which his Majesty then was. During those periods also, great and important changes had taken place in the Ministry, the blame of which he believed, and was prepared to prove, belonged to Lord Eldon, who was High Chancellor, and at the head of his Majesty's Government. It was, however, to the circumstances attending his Majesty's last illness, that he wished to draw the attention of the House; in order to procure, as preliminary to another inquiry, the appointment of a Committee to examine the Lords' Journals for the evidence of the Physicians respecting his Majesty's state in 1804, and to report the same to the House.

Lord *Castlereagh* declared himself willing to take his full share of responsibility, as belonging to the Ministry of 1804. He said that the Ministry of that day did not take a single step without consulting the Physician: as to his Majesty's capacity, which was certified by them. After noticing the critical state of the country at that time, threatened with an invasion, and the difference of opinion which prevailed among the leading men in both Houses, he concluded by stating his conviction that the conduct of the Ministry would not merely experience an acquittal, but approbation.

Mr. *York* expressed his concurrence in all that had fallen from his Noble Friend: and was followed by Mr. *Bathurst*.

Sir *F. Burdett* was in favour of inquiry, which, though long deferred, was no argument that it should be totally abandoned.

Mr. *Whitbread* replied; after which the House divided: for the motion 81—against it 198.

respect-
of the
Curis, of the
shire
who, he stated, hav
com-
plained to his Colonel of the improper
detention of pay by the Lieut.-colonel,
and some abuses in the Quarter-Master's
department, was severely threatened, and
ultimately tried for wearing coloured
clothes, and being a mile distant from
head quarters. His sentence was, to be
reduced to the ranks. He was after-
wards tried on charges of mutiny and
discontent, and for speaking disrespect-
fully of his Colonel, and sentenced to
receive 1000 lashes: these were in-
flicted while he was so sick and weak,
that he was obliged to be supported
while tied up to the halberts; during his
punishment, he fell into frequent fainting
fits, and having received one fifth of the
quota, the remainder was commuted to
service in the West Indies. What Mr.
W. particularly complained of, was the
severe treatment which this man had re-
ceived in his request for a General Court
Martial not being in the first instance
accorded to, in order that he might
make good his charges; as also that,
when tried, his two witnesses had been
intimidated, and his Counsel refused
communication with him. He con-
cluded by moving the appointment of a
Committee to take into consideration
the case of Corporal Curtis.

Sir *F. Burdett* seconded the motion.

Mr. *Manners Sutton* entered into ex-
planations tending to shew Curtis's guilt;
and read some letters which had passed
between Mr. Wardle and the Comman-
der in Chief, and which were charac-
terized as being singularly arrogant.

Lord *C. Somerset*, General of the
District, and Col. *Gore Langton*, Com-
mander of the Oxfordshire Militia,
strengthened by their testimony the
statement of Mr. Sutton, and proved that
the trial had been fairly conducted.

Mr. *Perceval* complained of the mis-
chievous and inflammatory harangue of
the Hon. Mover, and censured his
attempt to erect himself into a walking
Committee of the House. In his ap-
plication to Sir *D. Dundas*, not to send
Curtis abroad, he had requested the
suspension of the law, but denied all
information as to the grounds of his
request, and declared that he solicited
it as a Member of that House by whose
vote the soldier was raised and paid.
On a division, there were only Mr. *War-
dle*, Sir *F. Burdett*, and Col. *Langton*, for
the motion.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 28.

On the subject of the Berkeley Peerage,
the Lord Chancellor proposed that the
Prince

Prince Regent should be petitioned to appoint a Law Officer to represent, in the pending discussion before their Lordships, the claims of the eventual heir, who was a minor.

Lord Holland moved for a copy of the verdict of a Coroner's Inquest, which sat on the body of a man named W. Colner, who had been confined for a debt of 7*l.* in the prison of the Marshalsea, and died of hunger. The deceased was found in a place where there was neither door nor window. He had been reduced to such a state of misery, that he had been seen gnawing the refuse bones in the yard, in order to obtain some means of prolonging a wretched life. Two whillings had been found in his pocket, which had either been put there after his death, or given when such helps were far too late to afford any relief. The motion was agreed to.

In the Commons the same day, on the order of the day for the second reading of the Marine Insurance Corporation Bill, seven counsellors appeared at the bar, of whom Messrs. Garrow, Dauncey, and Best, alone spoke. A short discussion afterwards ensued, as to the propriety of its being read in order to commitment, when Messrs. Baring, Adam, Grenfell, Morris, and A. Baring, and Sirs J. Anstruther and T. Turton, contended for the second reading; and Messrs. Mayratt, Perceval, Stephen, and the Attorney General, opposed it.

On a division for going into the Committee, there were, for it 25 — against it 26. The Bill was therefore lost.

March 1.

Mr. Dundas brought up the Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the facts respecting Colville, the prisoner in Coldbath-fields. The report stated briefly, that, on mature examination, there appeared to be sufficient grounds for the confinement, and that nothing appeared in the circumstances of the confinement deserving of censure.

The Committee, however, thought that Coldbath-fields prison was not the most suitable for this person, who was to be kept from all communication with others. The report concluded with saying, that from the peculiar and public nature of the circumstances, it was not thought proper to go further into detail.

Lord Folkestone said that the Committee was unanimous.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after stating that various applications had been made to him on the subject of commercial inconveniences, arising from the suspension of credit, and the stop-

page of various foreign markets, moved the appointment of a Committee of 21 Gentlemen — the surviving Members of the Committee on the same subject in 1793, should be on it, to consider the present state of Commercial Credit in this country. Mr. P. said, he made the motion rather in compliance with numerous solicitations from Merchants of the first respectability, than from any impression on his mind of its necessity: he denied that these difficulties were in any degree owing to the state of our relations with America. — The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 4.

Lord Holland, in moving for a list of all the individuals prosecuted on *ex-officio* informations for libel from Jan. 1801 to Jan. 1811, and of the number of persons convicted in consequence thereof during that period, stated, that from 1801 to 1807, there had been only 14 informations filed *ex-officio*, and that during the last three years there had been no fewer than 42 — of these only 16 had been brought to trial, and the remaining 26 were suspended. In former periods, *ex-officio* informations were used as the means of extortion — in later times, as the means of oppression — and now, as the means of influence.

Lord Erskine, Earl Grosvenor, and the Marquis of Lansdown, supported the motion, which was opposed by Lords Ellenborough, Eldon, and Brougham, as generating a groundless distrust in the great officers of justice. On a division, there were — Contents 12 — Non-contents 24.

In the Commons the same day, in consequence of a Petition from the Printers, Publishers, &c. of the United Kingdom, Mr. Martin gave notice of his intention to move this day fortnight for leave to bring in a Bill to explain and amend the 39th of the King respecting informations.

Lord Palmerston brought forward the Army Estimates. His Lordship, having stated the details, said, he felt a satisfaction in thinking that our army was in such a state as to render it unnecessary for us to do more than provide the means of supplying the yearly casualties, amounting to from 20 to 30,000 men. The Recruiting for the Regular Army amounted to about 11,000; of foreign troops we could command 8 or 4000 each year; and to supply the excess, he should propose that a proportion of the Militia should be allowed to volunteer each year into the Regular Military Force. The Militia was now 92,000, and

and of this 24,000 were effective. This was more than we could have occasion for, as applicable to any purpose of national defence. By reducing it to the old standard, and allowing 10,000 to volunteer into the Regular Army annually, still there would be no occasion for the ballot for two years. This was the mode least liable to objection, and which had been known hitherto to succeed. He concluded by moving his first Resolution, namely, "That 207,474 Land Forces be granted for the service of the year."

After a short discussion, the Resolutions were agreed to.

March 5.

Mr. Brougham, after a short speech, in which he stated that an illicit traffick in slaves still continued to a great extent, moved and obtained leave to bring in a Bill to render more effectual the Act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, by making super-cargoes, and those concerned in it, liable to transportation for not more than 14, and not less than two years.

Sir J. Newport's motion for extending the interval between the first and second reading of every Public Bill relating to Ireland, was, after a short but warm discussion, negatived by a Majority of 45.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 6.

On Lord Cloncurry's Divorce Bill, her Ladyship's letter of confession, being obtained under promise of forgiveness, was deemed inadmissible to prove the fact of adultery, and negatived.

In the Commons the same day, the House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Wharton proposed the following grants: For the support of French Protestant Dissenting Ministers in England and Ireland, 9,280*l.*; maintenance of convicts at home, 78,700*l.*; for the relief of the poor of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, 1,328*l.*; towards defraying the extraordinary expences of public prosecutions, 2,217*l.*; for defraying the expences of prosecutions relating to his Majesty's coin, 4,000*l.*; for defraying the fees on passing public accounts, 5,000*l.*; for foreign and secret services, for the year 1811, 175,000*l.*; for defraying law charges for 1811, 20,000*l.*; for the support of the Public Office in Bow-Street, 12,000*l.*; for the Journal Office of the House of Lords, 21,000*l.*; for defraying the incidental expences of the two Houses of Parliament, 3600*l.*; for printing Journals 6,000*l.*; for reprinting Journals and

Reports, 6000*l.*; for the salaries of the Officers of the two Houses of Parliament for 1811, 1880*l.* — The votes for the relief of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers, the Poor in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and for defraying the expences of public prosecutions, were postponed.

March 7.

Mr. A. Taylor called the attention of the House to the hardships which appellants in the House of Lords and suitors in the Court of Chancery experienced from the great delay which now prevailed in the hearing of such causes. The Hon. Member cited, in support of his assertion of the business in the Court of Chancery being increased, the fact of the Bankrupts being about a century ago not more than 106 in a year, whereas, in 1809, the number was 1100; and last year about 2,400.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted that there was a certain deficiency in the Judicature alluded to; but suggested, as a Committee had been appointed in another place, the propriety of waiting the result of their investigation.

After some further discussion, during which Messrs. Adam, Simon, Wilberforce, Sir S. Romilly, and the Attorney-General spoke, and in the course of which many instances of delay were adduced, the previous question was put and carried on the original motion.

Mr. Ponsonby submitted his motion on the subject of Mr. Secretary Pole's Circular Letter enforcing the Convention Act; and concluded with moving for a variety of papers and dispatches between the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Government of this Country, relative to the assembling of the Catholics.

Mr. Wellesley Pole made an able and luminous reply; his speech comprised a narrative of the proceedings of the Catholics for some time past.

Messrs. Whitbread, Parnell, Elliot, and Tighe, spoke at some length in support of the motion.

On a division there appeared, for it 48 — against it 133 — Majority 85.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 8.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the two Exchequer Loan Bills, Malt duty, Treasury, and several private Bills.

Their Lordships, after hearing Mr. Dallas in support of the marriage between Lord and Lady Cloncurry, decided that sufficient evidence of that fact had not been established; and adjourned the farther consideration of the case to the first Friday after the Easter recess.

In the Commons the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* requested leave to bring in a Bill to equalize the duties on malt and sugar: he explained, that, by his proposed plan, the duty would be upwards of 2,000,000*l.* and a gain to the publick of 380,000*l.*

Mr. *Curwen* contended that there could be no saving to the publick, the advantage which sugar possessed over barley being so great, that an equalization would ruin the counties which

grew the latter. These counties also sent 4000 head of cattle to the metropolis; which supply being cut off, would add a half-penny per pound to the price of meat, and raise the price of milk.

Messrs. *Adam, Barham, Marryatt, W. Smith, Foster, Parnell, Sir J. Sinclair, Sir J. Sebright, and Sir J. Newport*, also spoke; after which the House divided, and the resolution was carried by a majority of 49.

(To be continued.)

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 16. This Gazette contains the Copy of a Letter from Capt. Bourcher, of the Hawke sloop, noticing the capture of *Le Furet* French privateer, of 14 guns and 86 men, from St Maloes, after a chase of 19 hours.—Likewise the Copy of a Letter transmitted by Vice-Adm. Bertie, from Capt. Paterson, of the Hesper sloop, mentioning the capture on the 15 Nov. of the *Mouche* French schooner, by the boats of the former vessel, under Lieut. Nixon, in which Mr. N. and two seamen were wounded; and on the part of the enemy, the French Captain and two seamen were killed, and five wounded.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 19. This Gazette contains the copies of two letters—one from Capt.-Rowley, in reply to the Secretary of the Admiralty, giving it as his opinion that the name of Capt P. Parker of the *Menelaus*, was omitted by mistake in Vice-Admiral Bertie's Dispatches, and bearing testimony to Capt. P's gallantry and zeal, he being employed under his direction off Port Louis, and a detachment of a hundred seamen and marines of his crew being landed to co-operate with the troops.—The other letter is from Lieut. R. Barton, temporary commander of the *Blanche*, noticing the capture, in August last, of *La Confiance* French Privateer, of two six-pounders and 30 men, in the Indian seas.

Downing-street, Feb. 26. The following dispatch has been received at the Earl of Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieut.-gen. Viscount Wellington, dated Cartaxo, Feb. 9.

The Enemy have continued in the neighbourhood of Badajoz, and have broke ground before the place on the left of the Guadiana, and have thrown some shells into the town. The bad weather, however, has obliged them to draw in the greatest part of their cavalry from the ground between Badajoz and Elvas, and the communication has been

re-established.—Gen. Mendizabel sent orders to Gen. Venies to advance, which measure I had before recommended to him: and Gen. Mendizabel himself met the troops at Elvas on the morning of the 6th inst.; they marched on and passed the Caya; and the infantry entered Badajoz and the Fort of *Christoval* on the right of the Guadiana, on the afternoon of the 6th. The French cavalry retired, and passed the *Evora* and were pursued some distance by the Spanish Cavalry, and a brigade of Portuguese cavalry, under Brig.-gen. *Malden*, who took some cattle, baggage, &c., but the attack, if any was intended to be made, upon the French troops, on the left of the Guadiana, was deferred till the following day. I have received from Gen. Ballasteros a letter dated Jan. 27, from which it appears that his action of the 25th was very well contested; that the loss of the Enemy, who were much superior in numbers, was 2000 men killed and wounded; and that the retreat of the Spanish detachment was made in good order.

By the last accounts from the frontiers of Beira, it appears that a part of *Chaparde's* division of the 9th corps was still upon Guarda on the 4th inst. with an advanced guard upon Belmonte. This was the position he was ordered to take on the 5th of Jan. by Gen. Drouot, referred to in my dispatch of the 16th ult. Gen. Foix arrived at Salamanca from Paris, with letters for Massem, on the 13th Jan; and I imagine that he yesterday reached the head-quarters of the army. He had with him an escort of between 2 and 3000 men. Col. *Gralat*, who commands the *Ordenanza* in Lower Beira, had followed to the neighbourhood of Sobugal the detachment which escorted the couriers which marched from the Zezere on the 22d of Jan. and had taken much baggage from them, and several prisoners. On his return, he attacked Gen. Foix's escort with a fresh detachment of *Ordenanza*, at Enxarada, at the entrance of the *Estreza* Nova,

Nova, and report of the
2d inst. on ti and an extract of
his report of tust. to Marshal Sir
Wm. Beres u. and Marshal's
letter to me. - I must the En-
emy's head-quarters, that they state they
lost 500 men in this affair. There
has been no movement of any importance
in the Enemy's army since I addressed
your Lordship.

Chamusa, Feb. 7.

MY LORD, I have the honour to trans-
mit to your Lordship the report of Lieut.-
col. Grant, whom some time since I
sent to superintend and command the
Ordenanza on the frontier of Lower
Beira, and towards Guarda. The force
of the Enemy, differently stated, appears
to have been between 2 and 3000, and
was under the orders of Gen. Foix, and
apparently to serve as his escort to
enable him to join Marshal Massena.
Lieut.-col. Grant took post at Enxaba-
da, near the commencement of Estrada-
Nova, coming from towards Fundao, and
under which the Enemy was obliged to
pass. The success of Lieut.-col. Grant,
and the loss of the Enemy, have been
much greater than either the number of
men that the Lieut.-col. had with him,
or than circumstances would have given
reason to look for, and will give great
animation and encouragement to this
nature of warfare in all that part of the
country. The people engaged have got
very considerable booty, as there is no
French soldier that has not much of
what he has pillaged about him; and he
is always a good prize for his captor.
I have, &c. W. C. BERNESFORD, Marshal.

Enxabadu, entrance of the

Estrada Nova, Feb. 2.

SIR, Be pleased to state to his Ex-
cellency the Commander in Chief, that
yesterday, the 1st, a column of the
Enemy under the command of Gen. Le
Foix, consisting of 3000 cavalry and
infantry from Ciudad Rodrigo, passed
for the Estrada Nova to join Massena.
They slept on the 31st at Alcaria near
Fundao. On the 1st, with 20 of the
Ordenanza from Alpedrinha, I took pos-
session of a height near this village, by
which they must pass; a well-directed
fire was kept up for two hours, and only
terminated by the night; the result
was 18 killed on the road, a very con-
siderable number wounded, and ten
prisoners; several of the wounded were
found dead this morning, from the ex-
treme inclemency of the weather;
several cars with grain, and a consid-
erable number of bullocks, were also
taken; and, having sent parties to annoy
their front and rear, I have reason to
think they must suffer considerably

if they quit the Estrada Nova: we lost
only one man, with a few horses wound-
ed, amongst them my own.

I am, &c. J. GRANT, Lieut.-Col.
Col. D'Urban, &c. &c.

Another letter from Col. Grant, of the
4th, states the loss of the Enemy at 207
killed, and 12 prisoners, with all his
baggage and cattle.

This Gazette also contains a letter
from Capt. Adderley of the Echo sloop,
stating the capture of the Confidence
French schooner privateer, of 16 guns,
(14 of which she threw overboard in the
chace), and 62 men, after a chace of
eight hours.

Admiralty-office, March 9.

Admiral Sir R. Curtis has transmitted
to J. W. Croker, Esq. a letter which he
had received from Capt. Loring, of his
Majesty's ship Niobe, giving an account
of his having, on the 4th inst. captured
Le Loup Marin, French lugger privateer,
of 16 guns and 64 men; she had sailed
the same day from La Hogue, without
making any capture.

Capt. Hancock, of his Majesty's ship
Nymph, has transmitted to J. W.
Croker, Esq. a copy of a letter he had
addressed to Vice-Adm. Sir E. Pellew,
reporting the capture, on the 3d inst. of
the Vigilant French lugger privateer,
of 14 guns and 50 men; she had sailed
from Dunkirk, without making any
capture. Also a letter from Captain
Godby, of the Prospero sloop, reporting
the destruction of a Danish cutter pri-
vateer, of 2 guns and 25 men, on the
17th of last month, off Christiansand.

Downing-street, March 11. A dis-
patch, of which the following is an ex-
tract, was received yesterday at the
Earl of Liverpool's Office, addressed to
his Lordship by Lieut.-gen. Lord Vis-
count Wellington, K. B. dated Cartago,
Feb. 16.

Since I addressed your Lordship on
the 9th instant, I have received further
details of the affairs at and near Badajoz,
from which it appears that the Portu-
guese cavalry having been unsupported
in their passage of the Evora on the 6th
instant, were obliged to retire across
the Evora, in which operation they
sustained some loss. The whole of the
cavalry and infantry were then drawn
into the fort of Badajoz; and, on the
7th inst. they made a sortie upon the
Enemy, in which they succeeded in ob-
taining possession of one of the Enemy's
batteries, but they were obliged to re-
tire again, and, unfortunately, the guns
of the battery were not spiked, or
otherwise destroyed or injured. Their

loss was not less than 85 officers and 500 soldiers killed and wounded, as I am informed, including the Brig. Gen. Don Carlos D'Espagne among the latter. It appears that the Spanish troops behaved remarkably well upon this occasion. While the troops were in Badajoz, the French cavalry again crossed the Evora, and interrupted the communication between that place and Elvas and Campo Major. They came out of Badajoz, however, on the morning of the 9th instant; and the French cavalry were obliged to retire across the Evora. The troops have since taken up a position on the heights between the Caya, the Evora, and the Guadiana, by which they will keep open the communication between Badajoz and the Country on the right of the latter river. The Enemy have continued the siege; and, on the night of the 11th inst. they attacked the redoubt of Pardalleiros, which they carried; but they had not, on the 13th, been able to establish themselves within the redoubt on account of the fire from the body of the place. They have likewise constructed a work on the left bank of the Guadiana below the place, to fire upon the bridge of communication with the right bank, but the fire of this work had had but little effect. A great number of the inhabitants have taken advantage of the communication being opened, to leave the place; and I understand that it is not ill supplied with provisions. General Claparede's division of the 9th corps was still upon Guarda on the 10th inst. when I last heard from that part of the country.

Although I have observed and heard of various movements by the Enemy in the interior of their position, I have not found upon the whole any material alteration; and I imagine that these movements have been made principally to endeavour to obtain subsistence. The difficulty in finding any, increases daily; and the inhabitants of Torres Novas and Thomar, who alone had generally remained in their habitations upon the Enemy's invasion, are now coming into this part of the country nearly starving.

[This dispatch concludes with stating a gallant achievement of Ensign Strenuwitz, of the 1st Hussars, who in the night of the 9th, at the head of 20 men, approached the Enemy's sentinels in front of Alcanhede, made them prisoners, then advancing with ten soldiers, attacked the cavalry picquet of 20 men, cut the greater part down, and subsequently charged the infantry picquet in the rear, killed ten, and made the remainder prisoners. A third picquet, of 50 infantry, fled precipitately, and Strenuwitz was

thus enabled to rejoin his corps in safety, his prisoners exceeding his small party in numbers, none of which were either killed or wounded.]

The following is an Extract of a Dispatch received from Lord Wellington on the 11th instant, dated Cartago, Feb. 23, 1811.

I am much concerned to have to inform you, that the French attacked Gen. Mendizabel on the 19th inst. in the position which he had taken on the heights of St. Christoval, near Badajoz, and totally defeated him.

The Enemy had to cross the Guadiana and the Evora, but surprised the Spanish Army in their camp, which was standing and is taken, with baggage and artillery. The Enemy have not been able to establish themselves within the redoubt of Pardalleiros, since they carried it on the 11th inst; and have made no progress in the operations of the siege. Their position, however, on the right of the Guadiana, gives them great advantages, of which they will know how to avail themselves, and they actually commenced to entrench it on the evening of the day on which they obtained possession of it. I am informed that there are 9000 good troops in Badajoz, some having retired into that fortress from the field of battle; and that the garrison is well supplied with provisions, which have been left there by the inhabitants, who quitted the place when the communication with it was recently opened. The works are still untouched, and the Enemy's fire has hitherto done but little damage to the town.

[The dispatch then proceeds to state, that Gen. Claparede's division belonging to the 9th corps, continued at Guarda; that its advanced guard, consisting of 2500 men, was detached to Belmonte; and marched from thence to attack, on the 12th, the town of Covilhao, but was repulsed by Col. Grant, at the head of the Portuguese, and 400 ordenanzas. The Guerrillas are also said to have been successful of late in their skirmishes, and to have intercepted several convoys of biscuit on its passage from Ladesma to Ciudad Rodrigo.]

A letter from Sir W. Erskine to Col. Murray, dated Mammelleira, Feb. 21, mentions another exploit performed by Ensign Strenuwitz, on the night of the 19th, by means of a patrol. This brave and enterprising officer allured two picquets of infantry and dragoons, about 40 men, with two officers, into an ambuscade, killed or made the infantry prisoners, and compelled the dragoons to fly. His party did not exceed 30 men, and

and the prisoners amounted to 17; among the latter is Gen. Clausel's Aid-de-Camp.

Admiralty-office, March 12.—Capt. Brisbane, of H. M. S. the *Belle Poule*, mentions having, on the 11th of December last, captured La Carlotta Italian brig of war, of 10 guns and 100 men, bound from Venice to the Island of Corfu.

Admiralty-office, March 16.—A letter from Capt. Farquhar, of the *Desirée*, transmitted by Sir E. Pellew, notices the capture of the French cutter privateer *Volocifere*, of 14 guns and 57 men, commanded by Jaques Louis Le Due, from Dunkirk, with her prize, a Danish bark, laden with timber, for Sheerness.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-street, March 25.—Dispatches, of which the following are copies, were last night received at the Earl of Liverpool's office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieut.-Gen. Graham.

My Lord, Isla de Leon, March 6.

Captain Hope, my first Aide-de-Camp, will have the honour of delivering this dispatch, to inform your Lordship of the glorious issue of an action fought yesterday, by the division under my command, against the army commanded by Marshal Victor, composed of the two divisions *Rufin* and *Laval*. The circumstances were such as compelled me to attack this very superior force. In order as well to explain to your Lordship the circumstances of peculiar disadvantage under which the action was begun, as to justify myself from the imputation of rashness in the attempt, I must state to your Lordship, that the allied Army, after a night-march of sixteen hours from the camp near *Veger*, arrived in the morning of the fifth, on the low ridge of *Barrosa*, about four miles to the Southward of the mouth of the *Santi Petri* river. This height extends inland about a mile and a half, containing on the North the extensive heathy plain of *Chiclana*. A great pine-forest skirts the plain, and circles round the height at some distance, terminating down to *Santi Petri*; the intermediate space between the North side of the height and the forest being uneven and broken. A well-conducted and successful attack on the rear of the Enemy's lines near *Santi Petri*, by the van-guard of the Spanish army under Brig.-Gen. *Ladrizabel*, having opened the communication with the *Isla de Leon*, I received Gen. *la Pena's* directions to move down from the position of *Barrosa* to that of the *Torre de Bernesa*, about half-way to the *Santi*

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Petri river, in order to secure the communication across the river, over which a bridge had been lately established. This latter position occupies a narrow woody ridge, the right on the sea-cliff, the left falling down to the *Almariza* creek, on the edge of the marsh. A hard sandy beach gives an easy communication between the Western points of these two positions. My division being halted on the Eastern slope of the *Barrosa* height, was marched, about 12 o'clock, through the wood towards the *Bernesa*, (cavalry patrols having previously been sent towards *Chiclana*, without meeting with the Enemy). On the march I received notice that the Enemy had appeared in force on the plain, and was advancing towards the heights of *Barrosa*. As I considered that position as the key of that of *Santi Petri*, I immediately counter-marched, in order to support the troops left for its defence; and the alacrity with which this manœuvre was executed served as a favourable omen. It was however impossible, in such intricate and difficult ground, to preserve order in the columns, and there never was time to restore it entirely. But, before we could get ourselves quite disentangled from the wood, the troops on the *Barrosa* hill were seen returning from it, while the Enemy's left wing was rapidly ascending. At the same time his right wing stood on the plain, on the edge of the wood, within cannon-shot. A retreat in the face of such an Enemy, already within reach of the easy communication by the sea-beach, must have involved the whole allied army in all the danger of being attacked during the unavoidable confusion of the different corps arriving on the narrow ridge of *Bernesa* nearly at the same time. Trusting to the known heroism of British troops, regardless of the numbers and position of their Enemy, an immediate attack was determined on. Major *Duncan* soon opened a powerful battery of ten guns in the centre. Brig.-Gen. *Dilkes*, with the brigade of guards, Lieut.-Col. *Browne's* (of the 28th) flank battalion, Lieut.-Col. *Norcott's* two companies of the 2d rifle corps, and Major *Acheson*, with a part of the 67th foot (separated from the regiment in the wood) formed on the right. Col. *Wheatly's* brigade, with three companies of the Coldstream Guards under Lieut.-Col. *Jackson* (separated likewise from his battalion in the wood), and Lieut.-Col. *Barnard's* flank battalion, formed on the left. As soon as the infantry was thus hastily got together, the guns advanced to a more favourable position, and kept up a most destructive fire

fire. The right wing proceeded to the attack of Gen. Rufin's division on the hill, while Lieut.-Col. Barnard's battalion and Lieut.-Col. Bushe's detachment of the 20th Portuguese, were warmly engaged with the Enemy's tirailleurs on our left. Gen. Laval's division, notwithstanding the havoc made by Major Duncan's battery, continued to advance in very imposing masses, opening his fire of musquetry, and was only checked by that of the left wing. The left wing now advanced, firing; a most determined charge by the three companies of guards, and the 87th regiment, supported by all the remainder of the wing, decided the defeat of Gen. Laval's division. The Eagle of the 8th regiment of light infantry, which suffered immensely, and a howitzer, rewarded this charge, and remained in possession of Major Gough, of the 87th regiment. These attacks were zealously supported by Col. Belson with the 28th regiment, and Lieut.-Col. Prevost with a part of the 67th. A reserve formed beyond the narrow valley, across which the Enemy was closely pursued, next shared the same fate, and was routed by the same means. Meanwhile the right wing was not less successful: the Enemy, confident of success, met Gen. Dilkes on the ascent of the hill, and the contest was sanguinary; but the undaunted perseverance of the brigade of guards, of Lieut.-Col. Browne's battalion, and of Lieut.-Col. Norcott's and Major Acheson's detachment, overcame every obstacle, and Gen. Rufin's division was driven from the heights in confusion, leaving two pieces of cannon. No expressions of mine could do justice to the conduct of the troops throughout. Nothing less than the almost unparalleled exertions of every officer, the invincible bravery of every soldier, and the most determined devotion to the honour of His Majesty's arms in all, could have achieved this brilliant success, against such a formidable enemy, so posted. In less than an hour and a half from the commencement of the action, the Enemy was in full retreat. The retiring divisions met, halted, and seemed inclined to form: a new and more advanced position of our artillery quickly dispersed them. The exhausted state of the troops made pursuit impossible. A position was taken on the Eastern side of the hill; and we were strengthened on our right by the return of the two Spanish battalions that had been attached before to my division, but which I had left on the hill, and which had been ordered to retire. These battalions (Walloon guards and Ciudad Real) made every effort to come back in

time, when it was known that we were engaged. I understand, too, from Gen. Whittingham, that with three squadrons of cavalry he kept in check a corps of infantry and cavalry that attempted to turn the Barrosa height by the sea. One squadron of the 9d hussars, King's German Legion, under Capt. Busche, and directed by Lieut.-Col. Ponsonby, (both had been attached to the Spanish cavalry) joined in time to make a brilliant and most successful charge against a squadron of French dragoons, which was entirely routed. An eagle, six pieces of cannon, the General of Division Rufin, and the General of Brigade Rosseau, wounded and taken; the Chief of the Staff, General Bellegrade, an Aide-de-Camp of Marshal Victor, and the Colonel of the 8th regiment, with many other officers, killed, and several wounded and taken prisoners; the field covered with the dead bodies and arms of the Enemy, attest that my confidence in this division was nobly repaid. Where all have so distinguished themselves, it is scarcely possible to discriminate any as the most deserving of praise. Your Lordship will, however, observe how gloriously the brigade of guards, under Brig.-Gen. Dilkes, with the commanders of the battalions, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. C. Onslow, and Lieut.-Col. Sebright wounded, as well as the three separated companies under Lieut.-Col. Jackson, maintained the high character of his Majesty's household troops. Lieut.-Col. Browne, with his flank battalion, Lieut.-Col. Norcott, and Major Acheson, deserve equal praise. And I most equally recommend to your Lordship's notice Col. Wheatly, with Col. Belson, Lieut.-Col. Prevost, and Major Gough, and the officers of the respective corps composing his brigade. The animated charges of the 87th regiment were most conspicuous; Lieut.-Colonel Barnard (twice wounded), and the officers of his flank battalion, executed the duty of skirmishing in advance with the Enemy in a masterly manner, and were ably seconded by Lieut.-Col. Busche, of the 20th Portuguese, who (likewise twice wounded) fell into the Enemy's hands, but was afterwards rescued. The detachment of this Portuguese regiment behaved admirably throughout the whole affair. I owe too much to Major Duncan, and the officers and corps of the royal artillery, not to mention them in terms of the highest approbation; never was artillery better served. The assistance I received from the unwearied exertions of Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, and the officers of the Adjutant-General's department, of Lieut.-Col.

Col. the Hon. C. Cathcart, and the officers of the Quarter-Master General's department, of Capt. Birch and Capt. Nicholas, and the officers of the royal engineers, of Capt. Hope, and the officers of my personal staff, (all animating by their example) will ever be most gratefully remembered. Our loss has been severe; as soon as it can be ascertained by the proper return, I shall have the honour of transmitting it; but much as it is to be lamented, I trust it will be considered as a necessary sacrifice, for the safety of the whole allied army. Having remained some hours on the Barrosa heights, without being able to procure any supplies for the exhausted troops, the Commissariat mules having been dispersed on the Enemy's first attack of the hill, I left Major Ross, with the detachment of the 3d battalion of the 95th, and withdrew the rest of the division, which crossed the Santi Petri river early the next morning. I cannot conclude this dispatch without earnestly recommending to his Majesty's gracious notice for promotion, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Browne, Major of the 28th foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Norcott, Major of the 95th, Major Duncan royal artillery, Major Gough of the 87th, Major the Hon. E. Acheson of the 67th, and Capt. Birch of the Royal Engineers, all in the command of corps or detachments on this memorable service; and I confidently trust that the bearer of this dispatch, Capt. Hope, (to whom I refer your Lordship for further details) will be promoted, on being permitted to lay the Eagle at His Majesty's feet.

THOMAS GRAHAM, Lieut.-Gen.

P.S. I beg leave to add, that two Spanish officers, Captains Miranda and Naughton, attached to my staff, behaved with the utmost intrepidity. T. G.

My Lord, *Isla de Leon, March 10.*

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the return of the killed and wounded in the action of the 5th inst. and I have the satisfaction to add that the wounded in general are doing well. By the best account that can be collected from the wounded French officers, the Enemy had about eight thousand men engaged. Their loss, by reports from Chiclana, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, is supposed to amount to three thousand; I have no doubt of its being very great. I transmit, too, a return of the ordnance in our possession, and also the most accurate note that can be obtained of prisoners, most of whom are wounded. They are so dispersed in different hospitals, that an exact return has not yet been obtained.

THOMAS GRAHAM, Lieut.-Gen.

P. S. Detachments of cavalry and infantry have been daily employed in carrying off the wounded, and burying the dead, till the evening of the 2th instant, by which time all the Enemy's wounded that could be found among the brush-wood and heath were brought in.

Return of the nature and number of Pieces of Ordnance taken in the Action of Barrosa, March 5.

Two 7 inch howitzers, three heavy 8 pounders, one 4 pounder; with their ammunition waggons, and a proportion of horses.

A. DUNCAN, Major, Royal Artillery.

Return of Prisoners of War taken in the Action of Barrosa, March 5.

Two General Officers, one Field Officer, nine Captains, eight Subalterns, 420 rank and file. N.B. The General of Brigade Rosseau, and two Captains, since dead of their wounds.

JOHN MACDONALD, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Total of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Troops in the Action of Barrosa, March 5.

Two Captains, five Ensigns, six sergeants, two drummers, 187 rank and file, 24 horses killed; five Lieutenant-Colonels, one Major, 14 Captains, 26 Lieutenants, eight Ensigns, one Staff, 45 sergeants, four drummers, 936 rank and file, 42 horses wounded. Grand Total of Individuals killed and wounded, 1243.

JOHN MACDONALD, Lieut.-col. D. A. G.

Rank and Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed.—Staff, Ensign Eyre, 1st Guards, acting Aide-de-camp to Colonel Wheatley. 1st Reg. of Guards, Ensign Commerell. Coldstream Guards, Ensign Watts. 3d Guards, Capt. Swann. 47th, 2d Bat. Ensign Delacherois. 87th, 2d Bat. Ensign E. E. Kough. 95th, 3d Bat. Capt. Knipe.

Severely Wounded.—2d Hussars, King's German Legion, Capt. Voss (since dead.) Royal Artillery, Lieuts. Maitland and Pester. 1st Guards, Lieut.-col. Sebright, Capt. Stables and Colquitt, Ensigns Sir H. Lambert, Cameron, and Vigors. 3d Guards, Lieut.-col. Hepburn. 1st Bat. 9th Foot, Capt. Godwin, and Lieut. Seward. 1st Bat. 28th Foot, Hon. Capt. Mullins, Lieuts. Wilkinson, Moore, and John Anderson. 2d Bat. 82d Foot, Lieut. M'Koy. 3d Bat. 94th Foot, Lieut.-col. Barnard, Lieut. W. Campbell. 2d Bat. 67th Foot, Capt. Patrickson, Ensign Sutherland. 2d Bat. 67th Foot, Major MacLaine, Capt. Souersall, Lieuts. J. G. Fennell, and J. C. Barton. 2d Bat. 95th Foot, Lieuts. Cochrane and Hope.

Dangerously

Dangerously Wounded.—Royal Artillery, Lieut. Woolcombe (since dead.) 1st Bat. 9th Foot, Lieut. Taylor. 1st Bat. 28th Foot, Lieuts. Knight and Bennett, (since dead.) 20th Portuguese, Lieut.-col. Bushe.

Slightly Wounded.—2d Hussars, King's German Legion, Lieut. Bock. Royal Artillery, Capts. Hughes and Cator, Lieuts. E. Mitchell, Brereton, and C. Maaners. 1st Guards, Capt. Adair, Ensign Fielde. Coldstream Guards, Ensigns Bentinck and Talbot. 3d Guards, Ensign and Adjutant Watson. 1st Bat. 9th Foot, Lieut. Robinson. 1st Bat. 28th Foot, Capt. Bradley, Lieut. Blake-ney. 2d Bat. 82d Foot, Capt. Stewart. 3d Bat. 95th Foot, Lieut. Hovenden. 2d Bat. 47th Foot, Capt. Fetherstone. 2d Bat. 67th Foot, Lieut.-col. Prevost, Lieut. W. Ronald. 20th Portuguese, Capt. Barriers, Lieuts. Dom. Estavan, Paatalchao de Oliviero, Ensign Felix Antonio Miranda. Staff, Capt. D. Mercer, 3d regiment of Guards, Aide-de-Camp to Brig.-gen. Dilkes.

JOHN MACDONALD, Lieut.-col. D. A. G.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE
EXTRAORDINARY.

Admiralty-office, March 25. Capt. Carrol arrived at this Office last night with the following dispatches from Sir R. G. Keats, K. B. Rear-Admiral of the Red, addressed to Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart.

Sir, *Milford, Bay of Cadiz, Feb. 20.*

An Expedition having been determined upon by the Spanish Government, to which Lieut.-Gen. Graham has consented to give his personal assistance, together with that of a considerable portion of the troops under his command, I have felt it my duty, after fully stating in Council the uncertainty and risk to which, at this season of the year, all measures connected with naval operations on the coast are subject, to lend the expedition all the aid and assistance in my power; and a body of troops, exceeding three thousand, including cavalry, various military stores, and provisions, are at present embarked either in his Majesty's ships named in the margin*, in such transports as I could avail myself of, or in Spanish men of war, and small transports of our ally; and the whole, together with a numerous fleet of Spanish transports, in which a body of seven thousand troops of that nation are embarked, are waiting in this bay a favourable opportunity to proceed into the Straits, with a view to force a land-

ing between Cape Trafalgar and Cape de Plata, at Tarifa, or at Algeiras, in failure of the two former places: Gen. La Pena is the Commander-in-Chief of this expedition; and as the object is to unite the Spanish forces at Saint-Roch with the troops sent from hence, with a view to make a combined attack on the rear of the Enemy's line before Cadiz, at the same time some demonstrations, and an attempt to open a communication with our troops, are to be made from this quarter, which is thought to require my particular attention; I have therefore placed the execution of the British naval part of the expedition under the able command of Captain Braze, of the Saint Alban's.

R. G. KEATS.

Sir, *Milford, Bay of Cadiz, Feb. 29.*

I have the honour, in further reference to my letter, No. 30, of the 20th instant, to inform you, that it being determined to let the troops of the expedition proceed by the earliest opportunity; and it being conceived, from the appearance of the weather, that the Spanish part would be able to get out on the afternoon and night of the 21st, the British naval part, under Capt. Braze, put to sea accordingly, and with the exception of one transport, got into the Straits; but, it being impracticable to make a landing either in the vicinity of Cape Trafalgar or Tarifa, Captain Braze proceeded to Algeiras, where General Graham and the troops were landed, and marched to Tariffa, to which place (the roads being impracticable for carriages), the artillery, provisions, stores, &c. owing, as the General is pleased to express, to the extraordinary exertions of the Navy, were conveyed in boats, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of wind and weather. The Spanish part of the expedition, though it twice attempted to get out, was driven back to this bay; and it was the 27th, before it was enabled to reach Tariffa.

R. G. KEATS.

Sir, *Milford, Bay of Cadiz, March 7.*

I have the honour to inform you, that the combined English and Spanish army, under their respective commanders, Gen. La Pena and Lieut.-Gen. Graham, moved from Tariffa on the 28th ultimo towards Barbate, attended by such naval means as circumstances of weather would permit. Preparations were made by me and our ally, and acted upon, to menace the Trocadero and other points, in order, as the army advanced, to favour its operations; and arrangements were made for a landing, and real or feigned attacks as circumstances might determine; and to this end the regiment of Toledo was embarked on board his Majesty's ships in the Bay. On the 1st inst. Gen. Zayas pushed

* St. Alban's, Druid, Comus, Sabine, Tuscan, Ephra, Steady, and Bebuff,

pushed across the coast, a troops, threw river, and formed post was attacked the 3d and 4th with vigour by Enemy, and though he was eventually repulsed, the loss was very considerable on the part of our ally on the 3d the weather, from the earliest preparation for the expedition, had been as to prevent the possibility of landing on the coast or bay, even without risk, and with no prospect of being to re-embark, should such a measure become necessary; the apprehension of having a force, which, with such prospects, I could scarcely expect to employ, when its services might be positively useful elsewhere, in defeating the tête-du-pont, or in opening communication with the army from the Isla de Leon, induced me to state my sentiments on the subject, and the regiments of Toledo was in consequence disbanded. The sea on the coast had considerably impeded our communications, we were still uncertain of the advance of the army would be by Medina or Conil, and of its precise situation, until the 5th, when at eleven A.M. I was informed by telegraph, from the Isla de Leon, that it was seen advancing from the Southward near the coast. But though the Implacable and Standard weighed, the pilots refused to take them to their appointed stations; and in the opinion of the best informed, the weather was of too threatening a cast to venture a landing; and which, as the army was engaged by noon, according to the telegraph, would not have favoured its operations. Under such circumstances our measures were necessarily confined to feints, whilst that of the British troops, led by their gallant and able Commander, forgetting on the sight of the Enemy their own fatigue and privations, and regardless of advantage in the numbers and situation of the Enemy, gained, by its determined valour, (though not without considerable loss,) a victory uneclipsed by any of the brave achievements of the British armies.

R. G. KEATS.

Sir, *Milford, Bay of Cadiz, March 7.*

I have the honour to inform you, that the wind having come off the land, and the sea much abated, two landings were effected by way of diversion, yesterday morning, between Rota and Catalina, and between that and Santa Maria's, with the Royal Marines, commanded by Captain English of the Implacable, two hundred seamen of the squadron, and eighty of the Spanish Marine, one division of which was under the direction of

Captain Spranger, of the Warrior, the other under Captain Kittoe, of this ship; at the same time Catalina was bombarded by the Hound and Thunder bombs, and that fort and the batteries on the North and East side of the Bay were kept in check with much spirit by the gun and mortar-boats, under the respective commands of Captains Hall and Fellowes. One redoubt of four guns, near Santa Maria's, was stormed by the marines of this ship, led by Capt. Fottrell; a second, to the South of the Guadalete, was taken by Captain Fellowes's division of the Flotilla: the guns of all the sea-defences, together with the small fort of Puntilla, from Rota (which the Enemy evacuated) to Santa Maria's, with the exception of Catalina, were spiked, and the works dismantled. Preparations were also made to attack the tête-du-pont, and other defences of the bridge of Santa Maria's; but a strong corps of the Enemy, consisting of two thousand cavalry and infantry, rapidly advancing on the road from Port Real, aware that our troops had crossed the Santi Petri into the Isla de Leon, and that the purposes of a diversion had been answered, I ordered the seamen and marines to re-embark, and the boats (which got on board with difficulty) had not put off many minutes before the Enemy arrived on the spot. The Enemy had one Officer and several soldiers killed and wounded, and an Officer and thirty prisoners were taken in the Redoubt that was stormed, the rest making their escape. Lieut. W. F. Carroll, whose conduct on all occasions has been conspicuous, having had his gun-boat sunk before Catalina, and thereby sustained a considerable loss, I have given him six weeks leave of absence, and with it duplicates of my dispatches.

R. G. KEATS.

Return of the Killed and Wounded in an Attack on Santa Maria's, March 6.

Milford.—Samuel Allen, seaman, killed; William Spillar, marine, ditto; John Bayly, Lieutenant of marines, wounded; William Nash, Serjeant of marines, dangerously wounded (since dead); James Darby, private marine, mortally wounded (since dead); Joseph Peters, private marine, wounded; James Gill, private marine, ditto; William Billings, private marine, ditto. *Afred.* John Ingleby, corporal of marines, wounded. *St. Albans.* John Johnson, seaman, killed; Peter Dass, seaman, wounded; William Baldwin, seaman, ditto. *San Juan.* John Cato, seaman, wounded. *Hound.* John Allen, ordinary seaman, wounded; William M'Donald, able seaman, ditto. *Diadem Transport.* George Garbutt, seaman, wounded.—Total—3 killed, 13 wounded.

R. G. KEATS.

Abstract

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The Empress was safely delivered of a son, on the 20th inst.

The *Moniteur* of the 26th ult. contains, in a series of notes, a long and temperate discussion of the principal passages of the Speech delivered to both Houses of Parliament on the 12th ult. in the Prince Regent's name. It commences by noticing the captures of Martinique, Guadalupe, and the Isles of Bourbon and France, which are stated to have been garrisoned by not more than 2000 men, and the loss of which is asserted to be an advantage, as they furnished nothing to the parent state, and cost it more than twenty millions a year. This sum, it is computed, would build 10 ships of the line; which, at the end of the five or six years that the war may last, would produce 50 ships of the line. The produce of the above Islands are represented as a drug to us; and their garrisons, by dividing our military force, as tending to make us vulnerable in a great number of points. In respect to Sicily, it is denied, absurdly enough, after what has been stated, that any attempt to invade that Island was ever made. The policy, the present state, and the probable issue of the Expedition to Portugal, are next discussed; and it is maintained that we shall never be able to support a contest with France in that country. The remarks on our Orders in Council, which close the series, are as follows: "The English Government can have no credit when that of its trade declines. It feels every private bankruptcy. The French Government, on the contrary, has a credit independent of that of bankers or merchants. Nine hundred millions of revenue, collected in specie, constitute the proper revenue of the Empire, represent the riches of its soil, and are more than sufficient for all its expences; while 17 or 1800 millions, necessary for the expences of England, can only be collected through the medium of a paper circulation, which, supporting itself by that immense currency, through Amsterdam and Hamburgh, embraced the whole Continent of Europe; while these 17 or 1800 millions are not the consequences of the riches of the soil, or the revenues of the Country, but of industry and of a system of credit, which is not sufficient to provide for the wants that it has to satisfy, the moment it is prevented from extending to the Continent. The French Exchange for the last four years has been constantly improving, and that in all the Commercial Towns

of the World, at the rate of from three to ten per cent. That of England is constantly losing. Within the last three months, it has fallen from 30 to 40 per cent. Nothing can more completely represent the relative situation of the two Countries. In point of finance, as well as politics, France owes every thing to the erroneous calculations of that hatred by which the English Government is constantly blinded."

A Decree was issued at Paris on the 23d Feb. directing that the Spanish and Portuguese Prisoners of War shall be organised into 30 battalions; 15 for labouring on fortifications, and 15 for working on bridges and roads. Every battalion to be composed of 400 prisoners, commanded by a French officer and 12 sub-officers. The Prisoners to be paid by the day, measure, or task, the same as other workmen. The expence of their food, clothing, fuel, lodging, and medical attendance on the sick, to be deducted from their pay, and the rest to be placed at their disposal as pocket-money.

M. Labouchere, a merchant of Amsterdam, has obtained a passport to go to London, on the business of his trade. A report was circulated in consequence, that proposals of Peace were about to be made to England. We are authorised to contradict these reports. There have been no communications between the two Governments; nor can there be any so long as the present English Administration exists, whose principles, those of perpetual war, are known to all Europe. The journey of M. Labouchere relates entirely to his personal concerns: It can have no effect whatever upon commercial affairs. *Amsterdam, March 7.*

A private letter from France mentions that the Sulpicians, latterly the bulwark of orthodoxy and discipline in that Country, have been suppressed; and that seven hundred Priests, taken in the different parts of Spain, have been banished to the mountains in Valais, with an allowance of only three sols per day for their support. The Cardinals, natives of the Ecclesiastical States, are imprisoned, and not permitted to appear in any part of their costume dress, for refusing to swear allegiance to Buonaparte as their rightful sovereign.

Buonaparte has decreed, that the knowledge of the dead languages is not necessary for holding any public situation, or taking any degree, in the National Institutions of France. All public proceedings are to be conducted and registered in the French language, and the

the prescriptions of Physicians are likewise to be written in that tongue.

Plate and jewels to an immense value have been discovered in various parts of France, and particularly in the environs of Paris, which had been buried, before their flight, by the nobles attached to the fortunes of the House of Bourbon. The spot where these valuables were deposited, was discoverable by the ingenious application of watering machines; the unbroken ground retaining the water a considerable time on the surface, while that which had been broken very quickly absorbed it.

The candour, accuracy, and fidelity with which the *Moniteur* comments upon English affairs, have long been pretty well known. A late number affords the following additional specimen of its authenticity on these subjects:

"To know the reduced situation of England, you have only to take a view of the present state of her Capital. The distressed merchants, constrained to reduce the number of their draft-horses, now convey their merchandise on the foot pavement in *brouettes* (wheel-barrows); so that which used to be the promenade for Ladies, is now become as ruinous and filthy as the streets. Soon after night-fall, almost a total darkness prevails, from the inability of the inhabitants to pay the oil-tax for their lamps, which, like that on windows, or day-light, is become excessive. Scarcely a midnight orgie now enlivens their mansions of distinction: even *Dovershire-House* (probably meant *Downshire*) no longer shines with splendour, and the sounds of the lute and harp have given way to the clangor of the watchmen's rattles, as alarms to the affrighted house-keeper to guard his property against the nocturnal acts of masqued depredators. All dramatic and harmonic taste is fled:—The only remaining Theatre Royal being deserted, is turned into a *Maison de Cheval* (*Riding-House*), and *Mesdames Brisington* (*Billington* and *Catalani*, sing now at the Sadler's Wells, the chief resort of entertainment for sailors, and the common handy-craftsmen of the day!"

HOLLAND.

The suspicious tyranny of the Police in Holland may now vie with that of France. At Amsterdam, the "City of Brussels," and two other Inns, have been shut up, as a punishment to the owners for not having given an exact description of the persons of their inmates.

Montbret, the principal Director of the Douaniers in Holland, has fled the inhabitants in the following manner: He wrote to 150 house-keepers, offering

them employment under him: as most of these men were in business, this offer was rejected. He then threatened to sue them under a particular law, which obliges every inhabitant, under a penalty, to accept of any office, requisite for the welfare of the State, and the collection of the revenues. Most of his victims, to avoid the expences attendant upon conviction, compromised, by the payment of a sum of money, and he is thus supposed to have netted within three months about 10,000*l.* sterling.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Badajos, we believe, continues to hold out, notwithstanding the defeat of Mendizabel and Carrera's corps, which occupied a commanding situation, and kept the communication with the Spanish fortress open. It appears from the few particulars which have reached us, that the Spaniards were 7000 strong, and posted on the neck of the Guadiana. Soult was on the South side; and though he had to cross two rivers (the Guadiana and the Evora), he succeeded in surprising the Spaniards in their camp, and totally routing them. All the tents, baggage, and artillery, fell into the hands of the victors; but from some cause unexplained, it does not appear that the Patriots sustained any great loss of men. Three thousand of them are supposed to have got into Badajos, and 2000 more had assembled at Villa Viciosa, at which place stragglers were hourly flocking in. Gen. Madden did every thing in his power to repair the confusion produced by the sudden attack of the French, to rally the troops under his command, and induce them to face the enemy again; but in vain. A Colonel of the 5th Spanish Regiment, and four officers, were arrested at Elva. Col. Brown, in the Portuguese service, was wounded in this affair. Accounts have been received from Figueira, stating the arrival of Col. Trant with 11,000 men at Coimbra.

An establishment is said to be now forming in Majorca, for the purpose of training the Spaniards under British Officers; a measure rendered necessary, as in several late engagements the Spanish Officers have been the first to set the example of flight to their troops. Arms, accoutrements, and clothing are preparing in England for the equipment of 30,000 men in Majorca, all Spaniards, who are to be sent into Spain, 10,000 at a time, when they are perfect in the use of arms, and the necessary manœuvres.

On the 5th inst. an attack was made by General Graham, with the division under his command, upon the army under Marshal Victor, before Cadiz, composed

composed of the two divisions of *Rufin* and *Laval*. The contest was severe, and its result, we are rejoiced to state, most brilliant and victorious on our part. Marshal *Victor's* force consisted of 8000 men, that of General *Graham*, 5000 British and Spanish troops. The loss of the Enemy was very considerable; the field was covered with their slain, and not less than three thousand men are supposed to have fallen. Besides which, we took prisoners Generals *Rufin*, *Rosseau*, and *Bellegrade*, the former of whom was wounded, and the second has since died, and about 420 rank and file; together with an Eagle and six pieces of cannon. The loss on the side of the allies consisted of 1243 killed and wounded; but most of the latter were expected shortly to recover. General *Graham's* dispatches will be found in p. 273, as published in an Extraordinary Gazette.

A Supplement to the Extraordinary Gazette (see p. 276) contains dispatches from Sir *Richard Keats*. When the Expedition against the rear of the French was planned, an arrangement for an attack on the French batteries in *Cadiz Bay*, for the purpose of operating a diversion, was made. This attack, on account of the unfavourable weather, could not be executed until the 6th inst. the day after General *Graham's* action, when it was carried into effect, with all the bravery and coolness of British seamen. All the batteries on the East side of the Bay, from *Rota* to *St. Mary's*, with the exception of *Fort Catalina*, were carried by storm, the guns spiked, and the works destroyed. Our loss on this occasion was insignificant.

An intercepted letter from *Junot's* wife, who was lately brought to bed at *Ciudad Rodrigo*, after announcing to her husband the birth of a son, descants at length upon the poverty and misery to which the inhabitants were reduced in Spain; and represents provisions to be so scarce and dear in most of the Districts, as nearly to amount to a famine. An extract of the letter, referring to family and domestic matters, was forwarded to *Junot*, who continues at *Lisbon* for medical advice.

Accounts have been brought by the *Ganges*, of *Massena's* having retreated from *Santarem*, and being closely followed. The French army, it appears, broke up on the 4th inst. *Massena* is said to have employed one of the ordinary *ruses de guerre* to conceal his retreat; but the stratagem was soon discovered, and he was vigorously pursued. The capture of a considerable convoy of provisions is assigned as the ostensible

cause of *Massena's* retreat, which is said to be in the direction of Spain.

GERMANY.

Letters from *Hamburg*, of the 17th ult. state, that the French Governor, *Davoust*, had arrived there, and that one of his first acts of authority had been to dissolve the Senate. The *Hamburg Letters* assert, that a Decree has been issued by *Buonaparte* for uniting the *Duchy of Oldenburgh* with the French Empire; and that the Duke and his family had in consequence repaired to *St. Petersburg*, to lay the proceedings already had before his brother-in-law, the Emperor *Alexander*.

Accounts of a late date from *Hamburg* mention, that an interview was expected to take place at *Koningsberg*, at the latter end of February or the beginning of March, between the Emperor *Alexander* and the King of *Prussia*. The avowed object of the meeting is a marriage of the latter with one of the Arch-Duchesses; we believe the same Princess whose hand was solicited by *Buonaparte*. Although we have no great confidence in the sincerity of these Regal alliances, yet we are not sorry to see his *Prussian Majesty* form a connexion which may secure to him a future asylum.

A Shepherd, of the village of *Kappel*, near *Klangenfurt*, *Carinthia*, found accidentally, during the last Autumn, a vein of quicksilver: this discovery will in part compensate to the Austrian Monarchy for the cession of *Taria*; there has likewise been discovered in *Transylvania*, a mine of quicksilver, which produces annually 700 quintals of this mineral!

An extraordinary Decree has been issued by *Buonaparte*, which sufficiently denotes the suspicious nature of the Tyrant. Other Sovereigns are usually desirous of promoting a communication between all parts of their territories; *Buonaparte*, on the contrary, dreads the least interchange of sentiment between those whom he oppresses, and adopts the most rigorous and tyrannical means to prevent it. His new Decree forbids the Postmasters, Booksellers, and others, to circulate in the departments of *Holland* and those of the *Ems*, any Newspapers, Periodical Journals, or Musical Works, printed in the department of the Mouths of the *Rhine*; and also interdicts the introduction of similar works, printed in the two first-named territories into any part of the latter department.

Hamburg Letters of the 9th inst. state, that notice has been given in the *Hanseatic Towns*, that no passports will henceforth be granted to persons wishing to quit the country for *Prussia* or *Russia*.

Russia. The real object of this measure is, no doubt, to prevent the emigration of the young men who are liable to be called out for the conscription, which is now carrying into execution with the utmost rigour. Hamburgh is to furnish 1500, and Bremen 1250, all born in the year 1788.—The French troops on the banks of the rivers have been marched into the interior, to prevent disturbances.

Extract of a Letter from Vienna, Feb. 16.

It is again said, that ecclesiastical property will not be sold, but will be placed in a state of mortgage. It is also said, that a proposition has been made to raise a certain sum upon the revenues of the Clergy, which will be reimbursed to them when the state of the finances will permit.

DENMARK AND SWEDEN.

An important change has occurred in the North, in favour of British commerce; Denmark has dared to throw off the principal restraints imposed by Buonaparte; and the commercial intercourse between Sweden and this Country is likewise expected to be no longer liable to interruption. No Swedish vessel can now be condemned merely for having used an *English licence*.

Baron D'Armfeldt, who took so active a part in the late Revolution in Sweden, has fallen into disgrace, and been dismissed from the Presidency of the College of War. He has retired into Finland.

Accounts from Sweden say, that an attempt had been made upon the life of Bernadotte, and that he had a very narrow escape. It is added, that nothing can exceed the detestation in which he is held in Sweden; and his profession of a disposition to support the independence of that country against France is universally considered as nothing but a deep scheme between him and the Tyrant of Europe. The Letters notice the recent arrival of several Couriers at Stockholm, with Dispatches from Paris, which were said to be of such a nature as to leave the Sovereign no option between complying with their contents, or drawing down upon himself the immediate hostility of the French Emperor.

RUSSIA.

The letters from the North of Germany for some weeks have announced the total decline of the influence of Caulincourt, the French Minister at the Court of St. Petersburg. Whether this disfavour arose from the insolent and overbearing demeanour of this ruffian, we know not; but the fact of his recall

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is certain. It is thus announced in the *Moniteur* of the 27th ult.—“The Duke of Vicenza, Ambassador at St. Petersburg, being ill, and for four years suffering under the rigours of the climate, has obtained his recall upon his repeated request. Gen. Count Lauriston has been appointed his successor.”

Prince Kourakin, Minister of the Home Department to Alexander, has, according to the French Papers, solicited and obtained his dismissal. The Prince, whose brother is the Russian Ambassador at Paris, was well known for his attachment to the politics of the Ex-Minister Caulincourt; and this circumstance is a further indication of a change of opinion at the Court of St. Petersburg.

AMERICA AND THE WEST-INDIES.

By a recent census, taken at Baltimore and other places, it is proved, that the population of most towns in the United States doubles every ten years.

Much clamour and tumult generally prevails in the discussions of the American Congress; arising, it would appear, from the little estimation in which the Chair is held. In our Legislative Assemblies, the Chairman is very properly the arbiter of all disputes, and from his decision there can be no appeal. Not so in America, where a Member, declared out of order by the Speaker, appeals with success to those around him, and is acquitted by a majority of perhaps one. In a late discussion in Congress on the policy of admitting New Orleans into the Union, the Speaker (on being appealed to) declared three members, at separate times, to be out of order. They required the sense of the House to be taken, and the judgment of the Speaker was found to be erroneous. The last Member, in resuming his speech, said, that though he had too much generosity to trample upon a fallen Enemy, yet that the Chairman, if he presumed to censure him again, must not reckon upon his forbearance! These words excited a slight murmur, but passed without any comment.

A company of Gentlemen and Booksellers have been incorporated at New Jersey (United States), under the title of the Franklin Society, with a capital of 750,000 dollars, and the liberty of importing and printing books, and establishing a paper manufactory and type-foundry.

Plaster of Paris is used with success upon the poor soil in Maryland. It cements and prevents it from being blown or washed away in violent winds or rains. It likewise attracts moisture from the atmosphere,

atmosphere, and is therefore very beneficial in hot and dry summers. The Americans use from one to three bushels on a statute acre, scattering it like corn, generally upon hilly land.

The Bahama islands experienced in the month of November, some of the severest gales of wind ever known to have prevailed in that quarter—200 vessels were lost, many souls perished, and incalculable damage was sustained by the planters.

A chain bridge has been cast over the river Merrimack, three miles above Newbury port, in the state of Massachusetts. It consists of a single arch of 244 feet in length. The abutments are of stone, 47 feet long and 37 high; the uprights, or framed work which stands on the abutments, are 35 feet high, over which are suspended ten distinct chains, the ends of which, on both sides of the river, are buried in deep pits, and secured by large stones: each chain is 516 feet long, and where they pass over the uprights, and where the greatest strain rests, they are treble, and made in short links. The four middle joists rest on the chains; all the rest are suspended to the main chains, to equalise the floor. This bridge has two passages, of 15 feet in width each, and the floor is so solid as to admit of horses, carriages, &c. travelling at any speed, with very little perceptible motion of the floors.

ASIA.

Gen. Malcolm was to return to India from Persia in Nov. last. The Persian King, at his audience of leave, conferred on him a new Order, the insignia of which is a star having in the centre of it a lion and the sun. At the same time, a firman was made out, appointing him a Khan.

The Madras Papers state the loss of the country-ship *Charles*, Captain Denison, with a cargo of fine Arab horses, treasure to the amount of three lacs of rupees, and a quantity of salt. The ship having sprung a leak, the salt unfortunately choked the pumps, and the water gaining upon them, the vessel went down with 41 Lascars and Mr. Askwith, the chief officer, who were all drowned.

A ship arrived a few days since from Abyssinia, which brought some acceptable particulars of the result of the voyage as far as related to the political object with which it was undertaken. The King of that country received Mr. Salt, the British agent, (who accompanied Lord Valentia in his travels,) with particular distinction, and the few well-selected presents
letter

position in the personage on whom they were conferred. Much opposition had been given by some artful and industrious French itinerants; but the English interests had ultimately and completely prevailed, and for the first time in this remote Christian country, prayers are offered up for the life of George the Third, on the Sabbath-day, in the public service with those for the native sovereign. Mr. Pearce, an associate of Mr. Salt, who was left at Massowah to learn the language of the country, was found by him in perfect health. Mr. Salt was introduced to the King of Abyssinia at his capital, Antalow: and an opening is made for commercial intercourse.

IRELAND.

Feb. 10. The *Hannah* transport, from Plymouth, bound to Lisbon, has lately foundered off Cork, and all hands perished, including a detachment of Royal Artillery drivers, with their horses. They reached within 50 miles of the Tagus, when a dreadful gale came on, to the mercy of which they were exposed several days, and at last carried back to the coast of Ireland.

At the late Assizes for the County of Meath, held at Trim, Roger O'Connor, who now occupies the paternal seat and estate of Marquis Wellesley, in that county, was convicted of an assault on F. Ogle, Esq. There was nothing political, says a Dublin paper, in the business; but a curious altercation took place between Lord Norbury, the Judge who presided, and Mr. O'Connor.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Feb. 1. A daring robbery was committed a few nights since, by some villains who formed a raft, and crossed the moat which surrounds Leeds Castle, the seat of Gen. Martin: procuring the boat, they rowed round, and getting in at the window of the kitchen, proceeded to the butler's pantry, whence they took a quantity of plate.

Feb. 4. The boiler of the steam-engine at Providence Mill, Shipley, near Bradford, burst this day, at the moment when the work-people were about to renew their labours after dinner: the explosion was tremendous; the boiler was carried eight or nine yards from its seat against the mill, to which it did considerable injury; but what is truly lamentable, five young persons, who were near the spot, were so dreadfully wounded, that four of them died the same evening, and the fifth on the 6th.

Feb. 23. Agreeable to the predictions of the Evening Amusements, French philosophy, to an unusual

usual height; the depth of water, on the bar, was 16 feet five inches, to which may be added two feet and a half of dead water in the harbour, making the total rise of the tide 12 feet 11 inches: had the wind been in the North-West, it would have probably risen two feet more. A vast crowd of spectators were on the Pier, among whom were several eminent literary characters. The depth of water the next day was 15 feet and at half.

Feb. 27. The newly-built cotton-mill, on the South side of Tradeston, *Glasgow*, was burnt to the ground, with all the machinery, &c. The mill, which was only finished the day before, was uninsured.

March 5. Ann Prowse, a pauper of the parish of *Burgan* in Cornwall, who had for some time been confined in a state of derangement, contrived to make her escape from the persons who had charge of her, and to set fire to two dwelling-houses at *Burgan*, both of which were entirely consumed; the unfortunate woman then hung herself.

March 5. A bargeman, near the flood-gate on the river *Lee*, at *Bromley*, discovered part of a human head above the surface of the water. He immediately hastened in his skiff to the spot, and exclaimed, "Here is poor Mr. Flight!" The feet and legs being deep in mud, with some difficulty, he got the body into his boat, and conveyed it to his disconsolate family at *Stratford*. Mr. Flight was an eminent miller and mealman of that place; and nearly a month ago he spent his evening at the sign of the *Harrow*, which house he left late in the night, and is supposed to have fallen into the river.

March 9. Twelve of the felon prisoners, confined in the borough gaol in *Liverpool*; lately effected their escape by knocking down the turnkey when he came to lock them up for the night. One of them stood over him with a pistol, till the rest escaped, and he then followed.

March 12. This night some boys set fire to the furze bushes near *Pound Farm*, *Ditton Marsh*, which so alarmed the mistress of the farm, that in going down stairs to call her daughter, she fell, dislocated her neck, broke her leg, and expired before surgical aid could arrive.

March 13. A barn and several out-houses, at *Monk's Hall*, near *Keswick*, were entirely destroyed by fire last week, together with a quantity of timber, 700 bushels of corn, &c.

March 17. A fire broke out at *Norwich*, about one o'clock this morning, in the warehouses of Messrs. Culley, grocers, which, with a quantity of stock,

were entirely destroyed, together with great part of the new-built house and furniture of Mr. Freeman; the Pope's Head Inn was also slightly damaged. The amount of the loss is calculated at from 8 to 10,000*l*.

March 21. R. Armitage, late a Clerk in the Bank, and suspected of being concerned with Roberts in forgeries upon that establishment, was apprehended at an inn near *Ipswich*, where he resided as a private gentleman, under the name of Barclay, and partook, with the yeomen of the country, of all field sports. His wife resided with him. He was surprised in bed, conveyed to the metropolis, and lodged in *Clerkenwell* prison. A reward of 300 guineas had been offered for his apprehension.

March 21. This night, about ten o'clock, the inhabitants of *Bristol*, but more particularly the inhabitants of St. Philip, were alarmed by the appearance of one of the most apparently destructive fires almost ever remembered. The distillery of Messrs. Castle & Co. in *Cheese-lane*, was discovered to be in flames. The fire was first seen to issue from the sheds and corn-lofts in the premises; and the distillery being connected with them by wooden beams, and sheds, the whole of their extensive buildings, stores, &c. &c. seemed for more than half an hour to be inevitably devoted to the fury of the devouring element. It was not long before the neighbourhood and many friends of the parties were upon the alert, and several engines soon arrived, together with detachments of the Militia regiments and Volunteers; and their exertions were so speedy, judicious, and efficacious, that we are happy to add, though several times the skirts and roofing of the distillery were on fire, the flames were at length subdued with the loss of only the outhouses, counting-house, piggery, &c. Owing to the firmness of some gentlemen who were present, not a single gallon of the immense quantity of spirits that were in the store-houses was, we believe, broke into; and the damage sustained is really trivial in comparison of what seemed inevitable when the fire first broke out. Two of the firemen received much injury, and were conveyed to the Infirmary. The premises were insured.

March 26. The election for Chancellor of the University of *Cambridge*, in the room of the Duke of Grafton, deceased, closed the day; when the numbers were for the Duke of Gloucester, 476; the Duke of Rutland, 356. The former was of course declared duly elected.

Horsham, March 26. The Rev. Robert Bingham was arraigned on a charge of sending

sending a letter without a signature, threatening to burn the houses, barns, &c. of Richard Jenner.—The case for the prosecution being closed, Mr. Bingham read a written defence, in which he very feelingly commented on his unhappy situation, and argued on the improbability of his writing a threatening letter to his friend without any motive. Lord Sheffield, Mr. Archdeacon Doyley, I. M. Cripps, esq. Rev. Mr. Turner, Rev. Mr. Bradford, Mr. Claude Matte, of Trant, and the Rev. Sackville Bayle, all spoke of the prisoner in terms of the highest praise, both as a Gentleman and a Clergyman. The Lord Chief Baron then summed up the evidence with great minuteness, and impressed the Jury strongly with the necessity of their being perfectly satisfied, as there was no motive in evidence which could induce the prisoner to send this letter. The Jury, after considerable deliberation, found the prisoner *Not Guilty*.—Immediately afterwards the same prisoner was indicted for setting fire to his house, with a view to defraud its owner the Rev. Mr. Rivett, his rector, and the Union Fire Office, in which he had insured furniture, &c. to the amount of 500*l*. The evidence on this trial was long and complicated. It was proved by the prisoner's brothers, the Rev. Richard Bingham, Incumbent of Gosport Chapel, and Magistrate for the county of Hants, and Captain Joseph Bingham, R. N. that the prisoner's books and furniture were worth from 900*l*. to 1000*l*. and that he was in far from distressed circumstances. The prisoner on this occasion also read a written defence, and the learned Chief Baron recapitulated and commented on the whole of the evidence, adopting the prisoner's expression, that he must have been mad to have committed the crime of which he was charged, if the testimony of his Hon. Brothers were to be at all credited. The Jury found the prisoner — *Not Guilty*. The trial of these indictments lasted from 8 o'clock in the morning till nearly 9 at night.

March 27. As a gardener and another man were going in a cart from Old Bridge to Blandford, it is supposed they both fell asleep; and in passing *Kingston-bridge*, the cart was thrown into the river, and the gardener drowned.

A peacock, belonging to Mr. Henwood, of *Carlsham*, near Bodmin, was lately attacked by a ferocious hog, and torn to pieces. The venerable bird was 80 years old.

Winchester Palace.—This noble pile, which was erected by King Charles the Second, from a design of Sir Christopher Wren, was used in the American war, as

a French, Dutch, and Spanish prison, afterwards formed the reception of French emigrants, and till of late served as military quarters, until from dilapidations, the too great height and size of some of the rooms, and other causes, it was condemned as such. It is now converted into a permanent barrack for the reception of 1,800 infantry, in comfortable lofty rooms, to contain 13 men each, with some convenient bedsteads (so constructed as when turned up to afford a good seat), large stove-grates, tables, forms, arm-racks, shelves, closets, &c. &c. for the comfort of the soldiers; and excellently ventilated, by means of a simple tube perforated with holes; and what is particularly convenient, in bad weather the whole of the troops may be paraded with ease under cover, in the different extensive galleries. The wings are fitted up in a very superior manner for the Officers. The extent of the building from East to West is 216 feet, from North to South 328 feet.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Friday, Feb. 8.

The Printing-office of Mr. Barnard, in Skinner-street, was, early this evening, burnt. The fire broke out in the press-room, where a number of sheets were hanging, and the flames spread with such rapidity as scarcely to afford time for the inmates to escape. The Book-butcher and Gunsmith's houses, adjoining, were partially injured.

Sunday, Feb. 10.

A dreadful fire broke out this morning at some oil and colour warehouses near Limehouse-Hole Stairs, by which four warehouses and 12 dwelling-houses were destroyed. The damage is estimated at upwards of 60,000*l*.

Wednesday, Feb. 20.

At a General Court of the Governors of Saint Luke's Hospital, held this day, Charles Shaw Lefevre, Esq. M. P. in the Chair, the Secretary read the following letter from Dr. Simmons; viz.

"Poland-street, Feb. 20, 1817.

"Sir—After having had the honour to officiate during thirty years as Physician of St. Luke's Hospital, I flatter myself I shall not be suspected by the Governors of any diminution of zeal to serve them and the Publick, if feeling, as I do, that my age and state of health require some relaxation from professional avocations; than I deem compatible with the duties of my office, I should be desirous to relinquish it.—I consider it as a more respectful and suitable return to the Governors for the confidence they have, during so long a period, been pleased to favour me with, as well as more honourable

able to myself, to retire from their service while that confidence remains, as I trust it does, undiminished, and with my mind in its full vigour, than to continue in office till the infirmities of age oblige me to withdraw.—I therefore beg of you, Sir, that at the General Court, this day, you will present to his Grace the President, to the Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Governors of the Hospital, my most sincerely grateful acknowledgements and thanks, for the very great kindness and attention I have uniformly experienced from them, from the year 1781, when I was first elected, to the present moment; and, at the same time, request that they will be pleased to accept my resignation of the office of Physician of the Hospital.

I have the honour to be, with the highest esteem, Sir, your obliged and faithful humble servant,

SAMUEL FOART SIMMONS.

“John Webster, Esq. Secretary of St. Luke’s Hospital.”

“*Resolved unanimously*, That the thanks of this Court be given to Dr. Simmons, for the unremitting care and attention with which he has presided over the Medical Department of this Hospital for more than thirty years—for the skill and ability which he has uniformly displayed in the treatment of the patients under his superintendence, during the continuance of their afflicting maladies, and for the tenderness and humanity which he has always manifested towards them, as well in the various periods of their disorder, as in their progress towards recovery—for the prompt and essential assistance which he has, on all occasions, afforded to the Governors of this Institution—and for his kindness and urbanity to every person connected with its establishment.

“*Resolved unanimously*, That the thanks of this Court be given to Dr. Richard Simmons, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, for the able, beneficial, and gratuitous assistance which he has afforded to the Hospital in aid of his father, our late much-valued and respected Physician. JOHN WEBSTER, Sec.”

Friday, Feb. 22.

J. F. Cordosa, and L. Jolta, natives of Portugal, were indicted at the Old Bailey, under Lord Ellenborough’s Act, for stabbing J. Starling, on the 23d Dec. last, at a public-house in Shadwell. According to the evidence, the only offence which Starling gave, was his attempting to sit down in a box occupied by the Prisoners and two females: on being pushed away, he retired with his two companions, without saying a word, to another part of the room; and afterwards, when leaving the public-

house, was assaulted by Cordosa and Jolta, the latter of whom was heard to say, “If he does not know what Portuguese fashion is, I’ll teach him.” The Prisoners alledged in their defence, that Starling was stabbed by a Spaniard, and that his companions had challenged them to fight. They adduced, however, no witnesses, and the Jury found them Guilty—Death.

Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The Prince Regent held his first public Levee at Carleton House. The whole suit of state-rooms were thrown open on the occasion. A party of the Yeomen of the Guards, with the servants in state liveries, and the Pages and Gentlemen Porters, in uniforms, lined the grand hall and staircase. The company began to assemble at twelve; shortly after, the Algerine Ambassador arrived in one of the King’s carriages, attended by Mr. Chester, and being introduced to the Prince Regent, delivered his credentials, and presents of rich caparisons for horses. His Royal Highness then went to the State Rooms, where the Cabinet Ministers, Officers of State, and the Lords and Grooms of his Majesty’s Bed-chamber were assembled. His Royal Highness next entered the State-Room, and then took his station under the throne, and received the hearty congratulations of about 1500 Noblemen and Gentlemen. Earl Moira, and Lords Dundas and Keith, had the honour of presenting the individuals of this distinguished assembly. His Royal Highness appeared in good health and spirits, and received his visitors with the utmost affability. The Royal Dukes, with a select party of Nobility and Gentry, afterwards dined with his Royal Highness.

Monday, March 18.

The meeting of the Electors of Westminster in Palace Yard, was very numerously attended. Major Cartwright stated the objects of the meeting; and observed, that though it was necessary they should address the Prince Regent, their only topics of congratulation must be, that access was again open from petitioners to the Throne, and that they had to address a Prince whom they hoped and believed to be favourable to a redress of the grievances of the people. He concluded by stating the substance of the Address, and moving some Resolutions.—Mr. Walker, in an eloquent speech, seconded the Resolutions.—Mr. Mallet then read the Address in an impressive manner; and Mr. Wishart moved a resolution of thanks to Sir Francis Burdett; who thanked them for their approbation of his conduct.

The

The anniversary of St. Patrick was celebrated this day, at the London Tavern. Mr. Sheridan's compliment to Commodore Rowley was happy; he said that the thunder of a British seaman did not lie in his tongue—he dealt not in words, but in deeds. Mr. Grattan, sen. was absent through indisposition. The collection at the tables amounted to 1456*l*.

Tuesday, March 19.

A rise of ten per cent. in the current value of the stamped dollars in circulation, took place this day. The increase in the price of silver has become so great, that the dollars or tokens issued by the Bank, sell for more as bullion than they are current at as coin. The Directors of the Bank of England therefore gave notice that they would in future receive in payment all Bank dollar tokens at the rate of *five shillings and six-pence* each; and that all such tokens would henceforth be issued at the same increased rate.

Wednesday, March 27.

A Coroner's Inquest was held at St. Bartholomew's Hospital on the body of Cornelius Leonard, who died in consequence of being run over by a cart, on March 25, in Upper Thames-street. Verdict, *Accidental Death*.—The deceased was a labourer in the employ of Mr. Eames, bricklayer, on College-hill; and had, by his industry, accumulated upwards of 30*l*. which he had hid in the area of a house belonging to his master at Stoke Newington, the secret of which he carefully kept till the moment preceding his death, and which was afterwards found according to his directions.

Thursday, March 28.

The Report of the Select Committee on the State of Commercial Credit has been printed. We have only room to state its principal heads:—The Committee find, that the statements of the Cotton Manufacturers in Glasgow and Paisley, complaining of distress, are founded in fact.—That the principal part of this distress had arisen from excessive speculation at the opening of the South American markets.—That there was no want of disposition in the Scotch Banks to afford accommodation.—That great distress was also felt among the Importers of produce from the West-Indies and South America, the returns from the former of which came home, in great part, in sugars and coffee, not immediately convertible into money.—The great extent to which the system of warehousing the goods of foreigners had arisen, is also assigned by the Committee as another cause of the distress. To relieve this, the Committee recommend an issue of Exchequer Bills, as in 1793;

the amount not to exceed six millions, and to be repaid in four instalments—the first in January next, and the rest at three, six, and nine months.

A new Dock has lately been opened at Rotherhithe, near the King's Victualling-office, called the East Country Dock, capable of holding about 80 ships, intended for those from America, the Baltic, the Fisheries, and others containing naval stores.

The seven General Officers who served under Lord Wellington at the battle of Vimeira, have presented him with a superb piece of plate, value 1000 guineas, as a token of their affection and respect. It is from a design of Flaxman, and is composed of an antique vase, supported by a palm-tree, and three beautiful female figures; representing Victory on a base, on which are three British Lions, with trophies and appropriate inscriptions.

Friday, March 29.

We are happy in being enabled to state that his Majesty is so rapidly advancing in recovery, that the Physicians have discontinued, as unnecessary, the *daily Bulletins*, and they are issued now only thrice a week. His Majesty, it is understood, will shortly return to the dispatch of the Royal functions. In the mean while, his medical attendants in the interior have been withdrawn, and their places supplied by the pages. His Majesty, generally before and after dinner each day, walks on Windsor Terrace. The Physicians have given an opinion that the precise time for his Majesty undergoing the operation of couching, has arrived, and that there is every probability of the experiment being successful.

The Board of Trade have agreed to grant licences to import goods from the Baltic, on condition that the name of the Captain, that of the vessel, and her burthen, be inserted in it, as well as the loading port in the Baltic. If the port be East of the Oder, the ships are to sail with convoy from the same rendezvous as last year.

Official orders are now giving for assembling the Local Militia in Great Britain for fourteen days' training and exercising, exclusive of the day of marching. All the men who have not been trained in any preceding year, are to be assembled for seven extra days preceding the assembly of the rest of the corps. No corps to be permitted to assemble before the first of April, or subsequently to the first of October. The exercise to be performed at one period. Every corps to be assembled at its own head quarters, or as near to them as circumstances will permit.

THEATRICAL

THEATR L GI I

DRURY COMPANY,
AT THE LYC THEATRE, STRAND.
March 2. "C *elices*;" a comedy, in five acts, By Miss Chalmers, authoress of "The School for Friends." The dialogue of the piece is elegant, and in some parts witty; the incidents are developed with much skill; and the characters, though not original, well drawn. It was received with much and deserved applause.

A new comedy has been lately performed at the Crow-street Theatre, Dublin, under the title of "The Poor Gentlewoman." It is from the pen of Miss Isdell of that city, who is a descendant of Goldsmith the poet; and it is regarded as a production of great merit.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Carlton-house, Feb. 23. The Prince Regent has appointed the Hon. Frederick Lambe, His Majesty's Secretary of Legation to the Court of Palermo.

Whitehall, Feb. 23. John Pond, esq. Astronomical Observer in the Observatory at Greenwich, *vice* Maskelyne, deceased. — David Boyle, esq. one of the Lords of Session and of Justiciary in Scotland, *vice* Robert Cullen, esq. deceased. — David Moneyppenny, esq. Solicitor-general for Scotland, *vice* David Boyle, esq. — J. W. Murray, esq. Judge of the Court of Admiralty in Scotland, *vice* J. Burnett, esq. deceased.

Carlton-house, Feb. 26. His Excellency Hadje Hassan, Ambassador from the Dey of Algiers, had his first private audience of the Prince Regent, to deliver credentials for his Majesty.

Carlton-house, Feb. 28. The Prince Regent made the following amendments upon the roll of Sheriffs: *Bucks* — William Bernard Morland, of Nether Winchendon, esq. — *Flintshire* — Sir George Beeston Prescott, of Ewloe, bart.

Wm. Pinkney, esq. Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, had an audience of leave of the Prince Regent.

Downing-street, March 2. Robert Townshend Farquhar, esq. Governor of the Islands of Mauritius and Bourbon, and their dependencies.

Downing-street, March 8. Lieut.-gen. Sir John F. Cradock, K. B. and K. C. Governor and Commander in Chief of the Cape of Good Hope.

Downing-street, March 14. John Hodgson, esq. major-general in the army, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Curaçoa. — Sir James Cockburn, bart. Governor and Commander in Chief of the Bermuda Islands.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Whittington London, D. D. provost of Worcester college, Oxford, to a Prebend in Norwich Cathedral.

Rev. Richard Michell, D. D. Eastwood V. and Fryerning R. both co. Essex.

Rev. Charles Augustus Stewart, M. A. rector of Rawmarsh and vicar of Braithwill, Yorkshire, Ewhurst R. Surrey.

Rev. J. Griffith, D. D. master of University college, Rawmarsh R. Yorkshire, *vice* Stewart, resigned.

Rev. Wm. Brown, of Framlingham, Stratford St. Andrew R. Suffolk.

Rev. Dr. Garnett, to the Lectureship of St. Andrew's, Plymouth.

Rev. C. Stannard, B. D. St. Peter Hougate R. Norwich.

Rev. John Brocklebank, Bolton-le-Moors V. Lancashire.

Rev. John Wolvey Astley, M. A. Quennington R. Gloucestershire, *vice* Pettar, deceased.

Rev. T. S. Talbot, M. A. St. Mary Perpetual Curacy at Constancy, Norwich.

Rev. Murton Cameron, Crick Church and Parish, presbytery of Durnock, Scotland.

Rev. C. Nicholson, Whithorn Church and Parish, presbytery of Wigton, *vice* Davidson, deceased.

Rev. N. Maclean, Small Isles Church and Parish, presbytery of Sky, Inverness, *vice* Donald Mackean, deceased.

Rev. Edward Fleet, Tarrant Munton V. Dorsetshire.

Rev. Wm. A. Morgan, Lewannick V. Cornwall.

Rev. Wm. Rayer, Tidcombe Portion R. Devon.

Rev. Benj. Capel Heming, D. D. North and South Hayling V. Hants.

Rev. Nicholas Roch, M. A. St. Mary's Tenby V. Pembrokeshire, *vice* Hughes, deceased.

Rev. Kyrle Ernie Money, B. A. vicar of Much Marcle, Herefordshire, Chaplain in ordinary to his R. H. the Prince Regent.

Rev. Frederick Beadon, M. A. North Stoneham R. Hants, *vice* his father, deceased, who had been rector for 48 years.

Rev. Mr. Moysey, Martin Worthy R. near Winchester.

Rev. Henry Thompson, B. A. Mistley cum Manningtree R. and Bradfield V. both co. Essex, *vice* Rev. J. Bullock, resigned.

Rev. Charles Turnor, Deeping St. James V. Lincoln.

Rev. John Simpson, Fishtoft R. Lincolnshire, *vice* Vardill, deceased.

Rev. Joseph Smyth, Kirby-Moorside V. Yorkshire.

BIRTHS.

Jan. AT Ockham-park, in Surrey, Lady 25. King, a son.

Jan. 27. At the Government-house, Madaira.

Madeira, the wife of Major-gen. the Hon. Robert Meade, a daughter.

Feb. 25. At Colchester, the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, a daughter.

Feb. 26. In Portland-place, the wife of Henry Bonham, esq. M. P. a daughter.

March 3. The wife of Wm. Jones, esq. Marshal of the King's Bench, a daughter.

March 6. At Wimbledon Common, the wife of Geo. Rush, esq. a son and heir.

March 7. At Mitcham Villa, the seat of Thomas Smith, esq. the wife of Thomas Kennedy, esq. a daughter.

At the Viscountess Dowager of Hereford's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Stewart, a son.

March 12. In Portland-place, the wife of William Curtis, esq. a daughter.

March 15. At Reigate, Lady Georgiana Barnes, a daughter.

March 16. The wife of John Gosling, esq. of Gloucester-place, New-road, a son.

March 17. In Seymour-street, the wife of Major the Hon. Henry Murray, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. AT Guernsey, Geo. Hounsom, esq. 9. Paymaster 2d battalion 45th reg. to Miss Eliza Le Mesurier, of Guernsey.

Feb. 12. In Dublin, Rob. W. Phayre, esq. eldest son of Col. P. of Killogbram Forest, co. Wexford, to Sarah, eldest daughter of T. Driscoll, esq. of Harcourt-street, a King's counsel.

Feb. 13. Rev. Edmund Wm. Estcourt, rector of Newinton and Shipton, to Bertha, second daughter of Thomas Wyatt, esq. of Wargrave, Berks.

Feb. 14. Edward Bullock Douglas, esq. of Devonshire-place, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Bullock, rector of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, and of Streatham, Surrey.

Feb. 16. John Rose, esq. Captain in the East India Company's service, to Lillias, second daughter of Jas. Frazer, esq. of Ravenhead-house, Lancashire.

Feb. 20. J. F. Buckworth, esq. Lieut.-col. in the Royal Cheshire militia, to Lady Mary Payne, of Wootton, Bedford, widow of Sir John Payne, bt. of Timpson-hall.

Feb. 22. Henry Watson, esq. of Leighlin-bridge, co. Carlow, to Emily, second daughter of the Rev. George Maunsell, Dean of Leighlin.

Lieut. Nicholas Colthurst Travers, 94th rifle reg. to Eliza-Jane, eldest daughter of Jackson W. De La Cour, esq. of River View, co. Cork.

Feb. 25. Sir John Twisden, bart. of Bradburn-park, Kent, to Catherine-Judith, eldest daughter of the Rev. Wm. Coppard, rector of Graveby, Cambridgeshire.

Feb. 26. At Buckingham-house, Pall-mall, the Hon. Capt. Arundel, son of Lord A. to Lady Mary Grenville, the only daughter of the Marquis of Buckingham.

Her ladyship's fortune is said to be 100,000*l.*

At Glympton-park, Oxfordshire, Thomas Perrott, esq. Lieut.-col. of the Oxfordshire militia, to the only daughter of the late R. Davies, esq. of Kytheby, Glamorganshire.

Feb. 28. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord and Lady Thanes were married.

Lately, Major-gen. Reynolds, to Mary, eldest daughter of John Hunter, esq. H. M. Consul-general in Spain.

Dr. Pritchard, to Anna-Maria, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Estlin, of Bristol.

Rev. Arthur Meyrick, of Ramsbury, Wilts, to Miss Foxstone, of Lambourn, Berks.

March 2. W. Peere Williams, esq. only son of Adm. W. of Hoddessdon, Herts, to Frances Dorothea, eldest daughter of Rob. Willis Blancowe, esq. of Dallington, Northamptonshire.

At Bath, R. M. Tighe, esq. to the only daughter of Sir Patrick Macdermot, bart. of Castle Macdermot, co. Fermanagh.

At Garryhaddon, co. Carlow, Peter Lowe, esq. of Bushy Island, co. Limerick, to Louisa, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Butler, bart.

March 4. Robert, son of Wm. Lloyd, esq. of Hendre'rddwyfaer, to Anne, second daughter of the Rev. Edw. Richards, of Llangwin, both in the county of Denbigh.

March 5. Rev. Guy Bryan, A. M. fellow of Peter-house, Cambridge, to Selma, third daughter of John Wilnot, esq. of Bruce-castle, Tottenham.

Rev. Henry Townsend, son of Gore T. esq. of Honington-hall, Warwickshire, to Catherine-Anne, second daughter of Augustus Pechell, esq. of Portman-square.

Lieut.-col. Watts, Barrack-master at Chatham, to Miss Chapman, of Sloane-st.

At Hackney, Geo. Trower, esq. of Clapton, to Isabella, eldest daughter of Tho. Kemble, esq.

March 6. Geo. Pochin, esq. of Normanton, to Miss Norman, daughter of Rich. N. esq. High Sheriff of Leicester.

March 7. Capt. Hayes, royal marines, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Joshua Cooke, esq. of Oxford.

March 8. At Greta Green, the Hon. Charles Evan Law, second son of the Right Hon. Lord Ellenborough, to Elizabeth-Sophia, daughter of the late Sir Edward, and sister to the present Sir C. E. Nightingale, bart. of Kneesworth, Cambridgesh.

March 9. At St. George's, Hanover-square, R. Chester Cooper, esq. of Lewes, Sussex, to Caroline, third daughter of the late Geo. Shum, esq. M. P. for Honiton.

March 15. At Haigh-hall, Lancashire, Rob. Wardlaw, esq. of Balcurvie, co. Fife, to Lady Anne Lindsay, youngest daughter of the Earl of Balcarras.

March

March 19. At Leicester, John Edw. Carter, esq. of Scraptoft, to Miss E. Markland. *Lately*, At Malling, Jas. Dalzell, esq. of Armagh, to Miss Hughan, sister of Thos. H. esq. M. P. of Devonshire-place.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Vol. LXXX. Part II. p. 502. The remains of the late *Queen of France*, consort of Louis XVIII. were removed from Westminster Abbey on the 5th of March, and put on-board a vessel in the river, to be conveyed to Sardinia for interment.

Vol. LXXXI. p. 194. b. In St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, the Right Hon. Sir Hercules Langrishe, bart. one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and representative for the borough of Knocktopher, in the Parliament of Ireland. He was the son and heir of Robert Langrishe, esq. of Knocktopher, was sworn of the Privy Council, appointed a Commissioner of Revenue, and created a Baronet by Letters Patent January 24, 1777. Sir Hercules married Hannah, second daughter and co-heiress of Robert Myhill, esq. and sister of the late Marchioness of Ely, and had issue, 1. Robert, Member for Knocktopher, married Anne, daughter of Bellingham Boyle, granddaughter of Lord Primrose Hoadly; 2. James; 3. Mary-Jane, married James Wilson, of Parsons-town, co. Wicklow, esq.; 4. Elizabeth, married the Rev. Christopher Robinson, son of Christopher Robinson, a Judge of the Court of King's Bench. Sir Hercules is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, now Sir Robert Langrishe, bart. Sir Hercules enjoyed the friendship of Burke; and his "Letters on the State of the Irish Catholics" are addressed to the Baronet.

P. 197. a. In addition to the account of the Hon. Simon Fraser already given, we have been favoured with the following: "Feb. 10. At the house of his mother, Right Hon. Lady Saltoun, New Cavendish-street, Portman-place, in his 23d year, the Hon. Simon Fraser, brother of Lord Saltoun. He expired after a few hours illness, deeply regretted by his family and numerous connexions. His removal is severely felt by his alone surviving maternal parent, for he ever proved himself a most dutiful and affectionate son, as well as a kind and tender brother; and his decease may be pronounced an irreparable loss to the community. His more immediate associates in the commercial world, who knew the mildness of his disposition and the urbanity of his manners, will not easily forget the virtues by which his character was distinguished.—He was interred on Monday, Feb. 18, in that vast repository of the dead, Bunhill-fields. The 'well-plumed hearse' was followed by seven mourning coaches, to-

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gether with a long train of carriages, both of Noblemen and Gentlemen, who, by their personal attendance, felt a melancholy gratification in paying this last sad token of respect to his memory. The funeral service of the Church of England was read by the Rev. Hugh Fraser, rector of Woolwich; and a great number of Spectators were assembled on the occasion. The countenance as well as demeanour of every individual present was solemn and impressive. The vault, thrown open to receive another inhabitant, presented to view the mouldering remains of the ancestors of the deceased, and reminded the writer of these lines of that affecting sentiment expressed by Mr. Burke, on the fragile condition of humanity: 'What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue!' Farewell, thou amiable and accomplished youth! thy race is run—thy course hath speedily terminated. Though the writer was personally unknown to thee, yet he was no stranger to thy attainments*, to thy virtues, and to thy truly-respectable connexions. With real concern did the tidings reach him of thy premature dissolution—with a sigh did he witness thy interment. For

'When, O man! thy vital streams desert
Their purple channels, and defraud the heart,

With fresh recruits they ne'er will be sup-
Nor feel their leaping life's returning tide.'
Neither Youth nor Beauty, neither Rank nor Opulence, no, not even Virtue and Piety, can shield their possessor from the ravages of the Grave. The boasted vigour and characteristic energies of juvenile years ensure no security. Death levels every distinction, and teaches the vanity of all sublunary possessions. But the Christian religion hath brought life and immortality to light! We have a better state of existence—a more durable sphere of being beyond the tomb. Thither let us direct our thoughts—there let us fix our best affections:

'All—all on earth is shadow, all beyond
Is substance; the reverse is Folly's creed.
How solid all—where Change shall be no more.'

'Honourable age is not that which standeth in length of time, nor that is measured by number of years. But wisdom is the grey hair unto men, and an unspotted life is old age.'

"Islington, Feb. 18, 1811. G. E."

* "The very day previous to his decease, a *Theme on Industry*, written by him, at an early age as an academical exercise, was put into my hands, and read by me with great pleasure. It contains much good sense happily expressed, and possesses an admirable tendency."

† "Wisdom of Solomon, chap. iv. 7."

FUNERAL

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF ALBUQUERQUE.

ON the 2d of March, the honours due to the birth, character, and services of the late brave and lamented Duke of Albuquerque, were paid to his remains. The Chapel Royal of Spain, in Spanish-place, Manchester-square, was fitted-up on this occasion for the celebration of a solemn dirge for the repose of his soul, with much mournful magnificence. The coffin, which had been deposited the night before in the vault underneath, was placed on a bier, in the centre of the chapel. It was covered with crimson velvet, richly ornamented with gilt handles, stars, and nails, and a large gilt plate with the arms of the Duke thereon, and the motto and inscription as follows:

Praefere Patriam Liberis Parentem decet.

Depositum

D. Jose Maria de la Cueva, La Cerda, y Cernecio, Velasco, Henriquez Diaz de Toledo, Davalos, Ayala, Herrera, Ortiz, Melgarejo, Mexia, Guzman, Santillan, Gentili, Spinola, Pallavicini, Alvarez de Alcala, Mendoza, Manrique, Lomelino, Ramirez de Arclano, Toledo, Solar, &c. Duque de Albuquerque; Marques de la Mina y de Cuellar; Conde de Siruela, de Ledesma, de Huelma, y de Pezuela de las Torres; Senor de los Estados de Mombeltran, Roa, Cervera de Rio Pisuerga, Castrejon, y Torre Galindo, y de las Villas de Lanzayta, Mijares, Pedro Bernardo, San Esteban del Valle, Villarejo, las Cuevas, Santa Cruz del Valle, la Coodosera, Aldea Dávila de la Rivera, la Horra, Villalabon, Olmedillo, Portillejo, San Martin de Rubiales, Pedrosa de Duero, Membrilla de Castrejon, Anguix, Quintana de Monvirgo, Campillo, Fuentenebro, Buena-vista y su Barrio, el Valle de Redondo y Pernia, y Villa de Tamurejo con sus Jurisdicciones, Merindades, Derechos, Patronatos, &c.; Grande de Espana de Primera Classe; Caballero professo del Militar Orden de Santiago, Comendador en el de la de Villoria; Gran Cruz de la Real Distinguida de Carlos Tercero; Gentilhombre de Cámara de S. M. con Exercicio; Teniente General de los Reales Ejercitos; Embaxador Extraordinario de S. M. C. Don Fernando VII. Cerca de S. M. B.

Obiit Feb. 18, 1811, aetatis suae 37.

At the foot of the coffin, a step lower, was placed a square casket, containing the embalmed bowels. On the top of the coffin stood a silver urn, containing the heart; and a ducal coronet. Towards the foot of the coffin were displayed the full-dress uniform coat of a Spanish General, worn by the Duke (of dark blue, faced and lined with scarlet, and very superbly embroidered with gold), the sword and cane

placed saltierwise; the scarf, the hat with feather and Spanish cockade, &c. Over these were placed the blue and white ribbon, with the other insignia of the order of Charles the Third, and the Chamberlain's gold key. The sides of the bier were appropriately decorated with heraldic bearings: in the centre of each, an escutcheon with the family arms on the shield, inclosed within the collar of Charles the Third, in an ermined mantle, ornamented with military trophies, and surmounted by a ducal coronet. On each side of the escutcheons was the crest of the family (a knight in full armour, with a cross in his right hand, emerging from a circular embattled tower), and the family motto. The whole was surrounded by 20 very lofty gilt candlesticks, with lights burning. The altar was similarly lighted up, and silvered escutcheons fixed up in various places. The particular mourners sat between the coffin and the altar, mostly Spanish officers in their uniforms, and gentlemen residing here, who are natives of Spain, with some British officers who have served in that country. Many English and French nobility and gentry sat in the body of the Chapel round the bier. The Marquis of Wellesley and Adm. Apodaca sat on the same bench. The Foreign Ambassadors, and other Foreigners of distinction, and their ladies, occupied the private gallery to the right of the altar, and the King's Ministers and their friends sat in that to the left. The rest of the Chapel was filled with persons of both sexes, in mourning. The chapel was opened at 10; admission to which was obtained by tickets. At 11 o'clock the solemn service of high mass was performed with all the magnificence which accompanies the celebration of the principal rites of the Roman Catholic church. A Catholic Bishop, the Rev. Dr. Poynter, Coadjutor of London, officiated in person in his episcopal vestments, wearing a white mitre on his head.

The united musicians of the Spanish and Portuguese chapels performed the celebrated mass of Mozart; after which, the office for the dead was chanted. The impressive nature of the service, and the peculiarly-afflicting circumstances of the occasion, excited much seriousness, and called forth the silent but strong expressions of deep-felt regret. The ceremony being concluded, at 2 o'clock the body was carried out by six bearers, and placed in the hearse.

The Ministers present at the Chapel-service, and who went in procession to the Abbey, were, the Marquis of Wellesley, the Earls of Westmorland, Liverpool, Bathurst, and Harrowby, and the Hon. Mr. R. Dundas Saunders. Lords Holland, Castlereagh, Darnley, and G. Grenville,

ville, &c. were among the numbers present at the chapel. Admiral Apodaca had invited the King's Ministers, the Foreign Ambassadors, many British and Foreign nobility, and all the Spaniards resident in London.

The procession was conducted in the following order:

Strong escort of the 15th Light Dragoons.

Two porters in dress on horseback.

Eight horsemen in dress on horseback.

Two porters in dress on horseback.

State lid of feathers.

Coronet and velvet cushion, carried by a

Gentleman on horseback.

Two porters in dress on horseback.

Coach and six horses, containing

Dr. Richard Simmons, Physician;

Mr. Chavernac and Mr. Loutan, Surgeons.

THE BODY, in a hearse drawn by six horses.

Eleven mourning coaches followed, containing, 1. The Spanish Brig.-gen. F. Mazarredo, the Spanish Col. J. Murphy, and the Spanish Lieut.-col. C. Stonor, as pall-bearers.—2. The Spanish Capt. J. B. d'Arriaza, attached to the Legation, M. C. d'Onis, ditto, and the Lieut.-capt. Marquis del Apartado, as pall-bearers.—3. The Spanish Rear-adm. J. Espinosa, and the Spanish Maj.-gen. Baron de Geramb.—4. The chief mourner, his excellency the Admiral Apodaca, and as supporters F. Ruiz Lorenzo, esq. Secretary of the Spanish Legation, and the Lieut.-col. E. Folch, adjutant of the late Duke.—5. The Spanish Consul-general J. A. Ortiz, esq. M. de la Torre, esq. attached to the Spanish Legation, the Rev. Dr. J. de la Carrera, and Mr. Richard Wellesley.—6. Lord Burghersh, Sir Sydney Smith, Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Mackenzie.—7. D. Colon, esq. attached to the Spanish Legation, Lord Holland, Col. Burke, and the Spanish Lieut.-capt. M. T. Langton.—8. H. R. Salmon, esq. Spanish Vice-Consul General, Mr. J. M. de Gandasequi, Director of the Royal Spanish Philippine Company, Col. Sir Robert Wilson, and Mr. Manuel de la Torre, Commissary to the Royal Spanish Army.—9. Mr. B. Lizaaur, Ex-Director of the Spanish Royal Philippine Company.—Mr. J. Garcias, Mr. J. de la Sotilla, and Mr. F. de Tasset.—10. Mr. J. M. de Mora, the Spanish Lieut.-capt. J. Vallarino, Rev. Dr. Jones, Mr. Kearney.—11. Rev. Mr. Earl, Chaplain of the Royal Spanish Chapel, Rev. Mr. Gandolphy, ditto, Rev. Mr. Carpué, ditto, and Rev. Dr. Collins, Chaplain *ad honorem*, ditto.

The late Duke of Alburquerque's carriage, drawn by six horses.—Adm. Apodaca's carriage, drawn by four horses.

The carriages of the Lord Chancellor; Earls Camden and Westmorland; Marquis of Wellesley; Earls Liverpool, Bathurst, and Harrowby; Lord Mulgrave; Messrs.

Spencer Perceval, Charles Yorke, Richard Ryder, and R. Dundas Saunders.

The carriages of the Ambassador of Portugal, the Envoy of Sicily, and the Envoy of Sardinia.

Next, several of the Nobility and Gentry, in their own carriages; amongst them, Lord Castlereagh, the Right Hon. George Canning, the Right Hon. J. H. Frere, J. W. Croker, esq.

About 100 carriages of the Nobility and Gentry followed; and the whole of the procession was brought up by another detachment of the 15th Dragoons.

The procession moved slowly along through Manchester-square, Bentinck-street, Welbeck-street, Vere-street, Bond-street, St. James's-street, Pall-Mall, Charing-cross, and down Parliament-street, to the great Western Entrance of Westminster Abbey. From the time when the procession took its departure from the Spanish Chapel, till its arrival at the Abbey, minute-guns were fired in the Park. As it passed the Horse Guards, a party of the Life Guards were drawn up under arms. In front of the Abbey, Foot Guards were drawn up, with inverted arms; and they also formed a line on each side of the great aisle of the Church.

The procession was received at the Abbey door by the Rev. Dr. Vincent, Dean of Westminster, several Prebendaries, and Minor Canons. The choristers chaunted part of the Psalms of the funeral service, with an accompaniment from the organ till the whole of the procession had arrived. The procession then, preceded by the alms-men and officers of the Church, passed along the North aisle to the Chapel of Henry VII. The vault is at the East end of the Chapel, and bears the name of the Ormond vault. This vault was the temporary repository of the body of the great Duke of Marlborough, on the occasion of the famous State Funeral with which his remains were so justly honoured. On reaching Henry's shrine, the Dean and Officers of the Church turned round to the grave by the right, and the funeral procession moved silently along by the left. Not a sound was heard but the occasional voices of the Choir. A short Funeral Service was then read, the Duke's insignia were taken off the coffin, and, after a short pause, the service concluded with another burst of the anthem at a quarter past four. A great number of spectators were in the Abbey and Henry the Seventh's chapel.

Of the Ministers, the only persons absent were the Lord Chancellor and Mr. Perceval; the former of whom was at Windsor, and the latter serving on a Committee at the House of Commons.

The day being fine, the streets through which the procession passed were filled with carriages and persons on foot, and

every

every window and balcony crowded that afforded a view. The general appearance and expression of the publick spoke the sense they entertained of the loss sustained by our Allies, and the feelings excited by the cause of Spain.

The tribute paid by the Members of our Government, and other distinguished persons, to the merits of the lamented Duke, by their personal attendance at the solemnities of the Spanish Chapel, and at his temporary interment in Westminster Abbey, reflects credit on themselves, and on the national character. Indeed, from the corresponding accounts of all who have known, or have said any thing of this distinguished Nobleman, his merits must have been eminently conspicuous in his zeal for his country's service,

and his death must be to that country a great and heavy loss. He appears to have been animated with a proper sense of what was due to the patrician rank he held in his own nation, to have felt a just indignation at the atrocious attempts of a foreign Tyrant, and to have seen with shame and scorn the timidity and treachery of others of his own order and station. He fell prematurely, the victim of a sensibility too acute and too refined. Had it pleased Providence to have protracted his existence but a few days longer, and to have restored him to health, the recent decree of the Cortes would have again placed him where he wished to be, and have cheered his heart with the gratifying experience, that he had not bestowed his services on an ungrateful country.

MEMOIR OF THE LATE MR. HENRY HOPE.

Feb. 25. Died in Harley-street, Henry Hope, esq. the most eminent merchant of his time. He descended from a branch of the noble family of the same name in Scotland, and was born at Boston, in New England, in 1736. At the age of 13, he came to England, to complete his education; and in 1754 entered into the house of Gurnell, Hoare, and Co. There he remained till 1760; when, making a visit to his uncles, who were great merchants in Holland, they were so pleased with his amiable manners and disposition, as well as with his talents, that they engaged him to quit the house in London, and become a partner with them in Amsterdam. On the death of his uncle Adrian Hope in 1780, the whole business of the house devolved upon him; and he managed it in so high a style of good conduct and liberality, as to draw the attention and raise the admiration of all Europe. Though he constantly refused to take any office, yet he was always held in the highest consideration by the Government: he was visited by all distinguished travellers, even by crowned heads. His acquaintance was courted by all ranks of people: at the Exchange he was the chief object of attention; the men of business formed themselves in a circle round him, and foreign ministers pressed forward through the crowd to speak with him on the financial concerns of their respective countries. The magnificence of his table, and his general mode of living, were suitable to the splendour of his situation. From Holland he made occasional visits to this country, partly for health, and partly to keep up his connexion with many friends and eminent persons here; and, particularly, he employed the summer of 1786 in a general tour round this island, accompanied by two of his nieces, the daughters of his sister, Mrs. Goddard:

the eldest of whom married Mr. John Williams Hope, son of the Rev. Mr. Williams, of Cornwall; who, during the latter years of his residence in Holland, assisted, and now succeeds him in his important commercial concerns. The second daughter married to John Langston, esq. of Sanden House, Oxfordshire; and the youngest to Admiral Sir Charles Pole, bart. When Holland was invaded by the French, in 1794, he determined finally to quit that country, and settle in England. Not long after his arrival here, he purchased of Lord Hopetoun the large house in Harley-street, where he deposited his noble collection of pictures, and resided to the day of his death. On settling in England, he considered himself as totally disengaged from business, though he assisted the house in Holland with his advice on momentous occasions; and he devoted himself entirely to the encouragement of the Arts, of which he was a munificent patron, and to the enjoyments of society among a large and most respectable acquaintance. His temper was so singularly even, mild, engaging, and amiable, that he was beloved by all who had access to him. The kindness of his heart appeared in every action of his life: he anticipated the wishes of his friends, and seemed to employ all his faculties in contriving opportunities of doing what he thought would give them pleasure. His charities were, in a manner, boundless; he had many constant pensioners, besides those whose occasional wants he was ever ready to relieve; the applications made to him for pecuniary assistance were innumerable; he was not without discrimination in attending to them: it is believed, however, that no real object of charity ever solicited him in vain. But his good offices were not confined to grants of money; his advice was freely given to many

many who applied to him on their private concerns; he instructed them in the best manner of extricating themselves from difficulties, of succeeding in their pursuits, and of conducting their affairs to a prosperous issue. No man's counsel was more to be relied upon in matters of business, for his deliberate judgment was always sound; and statesmen, on various occasions, availed themselves of it with advantage. Though he never appeared as an author, yet his style was clear, elegant, often sportive, and even witty, for he had cultivated his mind by those studies which polish human nature, and was conversant with the best works of Literature, especially the poets. Notwithstanding his advanced age, he remained in tolerable health, always cheerful and good-humoured, the delight of a social circle of friends who sincerely loved him, till the 21st of February, when he was attacked by a disorder which baffled all medical skill, and under which he sunk, on the 25th of that month, in the 75th year of his age, universally regretted. His remains were interred at Woodford, in Essex, March 4. Property to the amount of more than a million sterling has by his death devolved to his relations, which, it is said, he has thus devised by will:

To his three nieces, the daughters of the late Mrs. Goddard, his sister, viz. Mrs. Williams Hope, Lady Pole, and Mrs. Langston, each 110,000 <i>l.</i>	330,000
To the three children of Mrs. W. Hope, 40,000 <i>l.</i> each	120,000
To the four children of the other sisters, ditto	160,000
To Mr. Williams Hope, his houses at Sheen and Cavendish-square, with the fine collection of pictures in each, rich furniture, &c. and all his other residuary property, together estimated at	550,000

Total..... £.1,160,000

DEATHS.

1810, **A**T her cousin, Æneas Barkly's, Oct. 13. esq. Highbury-grove, London, aged 17, Miss Sophia Alexandria Urquhart, fifth daughter of the late Rev. John Urquhart, of Mount Eagle, Ross-shire; a young lady whose goodness of heart, gentleness of temper, quickness of apprehension, and engaging manners, most justly endeared her to her family and friends.

Nov. 14. At St. Helena, in his way to this country for the recovery of his health, in his 21st year, Lieut. Henry Thomas Carnac, of the Bombay Military Establishment.

Dec. 8. At Mogadore, on the coast of Barbary, aged three years and five months,

Sarah, youngest daughter of Mr. A. W. Court. She was amusing herself with her sister, in jumping from a sofa, only 21 inches high, upon a boarded and matter floor; which continuing to do for too long a time, it brought on a violent nervous fever (she being a heavy child); and thus, from so apparently trivial a cause, has the already heavily afflicted parent lost a beautiful and interesting little girl, who from her birth had never known an hour's indisposition.

Dec. 12. In Jamaica, aged 24, Mary, wife of H. Palmer, esq. of Greenland Mountains, and daughter of Mr. Gatfield, of Newgate-street, leaving three infant children.

Dec. 15. At Edinburgh, at an advanced age, John Gray, esq. Writer to the Signet, and Town Clerk of Edinburgh.

Dec. 21. At Antigua, Mr. R. Notou, R. N. 5th son of Mr. N. of Hadley, Middlesex.

1811, Jan. 4. Drowned in the bay of Mogadore, by the upsetting of a boat, aged 33, Benjamin Delano, esq. of Windsor, in the state of Vermont, North America. This unfortunate gentleman embarked on the 2d, to sail for Boston, and, at parting with his friend, Mr. C. was urged in the strongest manner to get out to sea, as there was every appearance of bad weather, and to remain in the bay would be dangerous. Unhappily, he was advised to wait a better time; the wind increased, and on the night of the 4th, during the absence of the Captain, who was gone to procure an anchor and cable from a ship in the bay, he upon some alarm, as is supposed, quitted the vessel with the Mate and five seamen, who all perished. His remains were found on the 15th, and interred the next day, his friends Mess. C. having made every previous arrangement for the purpose. He was much respected by every one who knew him, and his untimely fate deeply lamented by his friends.

Jan. 22. At the Naval Hospital, Mr. Rose, gunner of H. M. ship Neptune. On opening the body, it appeared that his death had been occasioned by an inflammation of the heart; on inspecting which, a pin of the common size, without a head, was discovered in the muscular part, supposed to have been taken into the stomach with his food.

Jan. 26. At Hunger-hill, near Ripley, Surrey, in his 89th year, John Capelin, the oldest inhabitant of that place.

Jan. 23. In Molesworth-street, Dublin, in his 73d year, the Hon. H. Browne, fifth son of John Earl of Altamont, and uncle to the late Marquis of Sligo.

Jan. 30 (Old Stile). At Riga, aged 87, Thomas Greathed, esq. of Lincolnshire.

Feb. 5. Aged 99, Elizabeth Woodcock, a poor widow, who for the last 30 years has subsisted

submitted principally on a small pension given to her by the Company of Stationers, and the dutiful attention of a hard-working and affectionate daughter, who is herself a poor widow.

Feb. 8. At Norton, co. Durham, in her 71st year, Mrs. Gregory, relict of Capt. G. and daughter of the late Admiral Taylor, both of the Royal Navy.

Feb. 10. At Balfour, Scotland, in his 30th year, and 24th of his ministry, the Rev. William Puller, Pastor of the Associate Congregation there. His death was sudden; and the circumstances attending it rendered it impressive in no common degree. He had just finished the services of the day, which inability had compelled him somewhat to abridge, and parted with his Session, who had met for a few minutes on some business: when, after having advanced a very short way towards home, he sank down, and expired in the arms of one of his Elders, without a groan, and almost without a word.

Feb. 11. At Foston, Lincolnshire, aged 85, Josiah Gill, gent.

Feb. 12. At Bright Walton, aged 77, Mrs. Holmes, late of West Hanney, Berks.

Feb. 14. At Eastbourne, aged 11, Peter Henry, youngest son of Nathaniel Hardent, esq. merchant of London.

Aged 77, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Harvest, of Paradise-row, Chelsea.

Aged 80, Mrs. Susanna Allen, of St. Martin's, Stamford, a maiden lady.

In the Close, Norwich, in his 67th year, the Rev. Philip Wodehouse, M. A. Prebendary of that Cathedral; and rector of Hingham and Barham-Broome, with Bickerton and Kimberley, all in that county. He was second son of the late Sir Armine W. bart. and brother to Lord Wodehouse; and was formerly of Emmanuel-college, Cambridge, where he proceeded A.B. 1767, A. M. 1778.

In the prime of life, of the small-pox, Mr. John Long, of Grantham, co. Lincoln.

At St. Neots, Huntingdonshire, George Fowler, esq.

At Bury, Suffolk, aged 39, Miss Elizabeth Crisp, formerly of Lynn.

Feb. 15. At Walworth, aged 81, Abraham Canadine, esq. formerly a surgeon in the Royal Navy.

Aged 20, Frederick, fourth son of the late Henry Northcote, esq.

At Lovell's-hill, Windsor-Forest, in his 65th year, the Rev. Edward Stone, M. A. rector of Horsendon, Bucks, vicar of Stagsdon, Bedfordshire, perpetual curate of Princes Risborough, in the commission of the peace for the counties of Oxford and Buckingham, and formerly of Wadham-college, Oxford, M. A. 1767.

Aged 63, Mr. Francis Gill, of East-Hanney, Berks.

Drowned in going to the relief of the crew of the Amethyst frigate, Capt. Bruce, of the James transport; his body was picked up March 10, and interred in St. Charles's church yard, Plymouth.

Feb. 16. In Lincoln's-Inn Fields, Wm. Hyde Monday, esq. partner with Messrs. Wilson and Chisholme, eminent solicitors, Mr. M. has left a young widow, (only sister of Mr. Thorpe, banker, of Bourne, Lincolnshire,) to whom he had been only a short time married, to lament his loss.

In Hentham-place, Denbigh, in her 84th year, Mrs. Myddleton, relict of the late Rev. Thomas M. vicar of Melton-Mowbray, Leicestershire, and sister of the late Shuckburgh Ashby, esq. of Quenby, in the same county.

At Eaking, Notts, in his 80th year, Mr. Wm. Barker, a respectable farmer.

At Sidmouth, Devon, in her 34th year, Miss Pryor, only surviving child of Robert P. esq. formerly of London.

In her 74th year, Mrs. Thomas, of Cornhill.

In his 90th year, Richard Roy, esq. of Haughey, one of the Senior Benchers of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's-lan.

Feb. 17. In his 62d year, Melchior Henry Wagner, esq. of Pall-Mall.

At Long-Ditton, Surrey, aged 85, the Rev. Wm. Pennicott, 53 years rector of that parish, and one of the oldest Magistrates of that County.

At Greenwich, aged 60, Mr. George Ormerod, upwards of 30 years Officer to the Sheriff of Kent.

Mr. Joseph Richards, brightsmith, Philadelphia-street, Bristol.

In his 77th year, John Broom, esq. of Spennels-house, near Kidderminster.

Feb. 18. In St. James's-square, the infant son of C. W. Wynn, esq. M. P.

At the Lower Lodge, Windsor, Miss Gascoyne, the favourite attendant of her late Royal Highness the Princess Amelia. Her remains were interred Feb. 25, as near as possible to the vault of her late Royal Mistress.

At Greenwich, Mrs. T. Dacres, relict of the late Thomas D. esq.

At Stepleton, Dorsetshire, at an advanced age, Peter Beckford, esq. author of 'Letters on Hunting,' a work of considerable estimation in the Sporting world.

At Louth, Lincolnshire, Susan Mary, daughter of General Loft, M. P.

Mr. James Woodward, slater; also aged 70, the Widow Bonner, both of Easton, near Stamford.

At Clifton, of an inflammation in her bowels, the Hon. Louisa Ward, lady of the Right Hon. Robert Ward, brother of the present Lord Viscount Bangor; she was the 2d daughter of Abraham Symes, D. D. and was married in May 1797, to Mr. Ward.

Ward, to whom she was the second wife.

At Tasley, Salop, aged 26, William Taylor, gent. second son of the late Mr. William Taylor, a considerable grazier of that place. He was a young man of exemplary character, and extensive connexions in the grazing line, and whose loss to his surviving mother will be severely felt. His complaint was a pleurisy, brought on from a severe cold, occasioned by having his feet long wet; his death was rapid almost beyond example, lingering but a few hours after he had been conceived out of danger.

Aged 91, Mrs. Cheyney, relict of the late Mr. Alderman C. of Boston.

In her 16th year, Jane, only daughter of Mr. Ogle, surgeon, of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

At Leicester, in his 21st year, Mr. Chas. Measures. He served his apprenticeship in the office of "The Leicester Journal" with fidelity; and succeeded to the confidential department, as principal superintendent, in July last, on the dismissal of one who, after 17 years servitude, is stated to have "suffered his integrity to be undermined." The young man was followed to his grave with every mark of sympathizing regret from his relatives, and several of the profession, of which he was an able and upright member.

At Moynoe-house, co. Clare, the seat of the Rev. Sir William Read, bart. Isabella, relict of the late John Jervis Ruckley, esq. and cousin-german to Earl St. Vincent and Sir J. W. Jervis, bart.

Feb. 19. Mrs. J. D. Wheelock, relict of Anthony W. esq.

At the Bishop of Chichester's in Wigmore-street, Chas. Buckner, esq. Admiral of the Red.

In Oxford-street, in an apoplectic fit, Capt. William Roberts, R. N.

At Godeby-hall, Leicestershire, in his 67th year, E. Manners, esq.

In Lower Grosvenor-street, in her 35th year, Mary Anne, wife of the Rev. J. C. Morpew, of Walpole, Norfolk.

In Fitzroy-square, in her, 84th year, Mrs. Dallas.

At Spalding, the wife of Mr. Milnes, of that town, and an occasional preacher at the Methodist Chapel there. She attended at Chapel the preceding Sunday, and was taken ill there during Divine worship.

At Hampton Court Palace, Louisa Mary, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Braddyll, of the Coldstream Guards.

At Bath, the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Hamilton.

At St. Werburgh's, Chester, aged 56, William Probart, esq.

At St. Osyth, Essex, aged 49, the Rev. John Robert Kirby, formerly of Caius-college, Cambridge.

Mr. Joseph Rogers, of Carlton-Scrope, Grantham.

At Market-Harborough, Leicestershire, Mr. C. Heygate, surgeon and apothecary, and brother to Mr. R. B. H. with whom he was in partnership. The cheerfulness of temper and urbanity of manners, which this truly worthy young man possessed, together with the assiduous attention which he paid to the duties of his profession, will long endear his memory to his affectionate relations, and to a numerous circle of friends. His remains were interred in the family vault at Husband's-Bosworth.

At Orton-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire, in his 63d year, Edward Brown, who lived respected by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance; he possessed an excellent disposition, and was zealously attached to the Established Church: he was an amateur in music, and in the constant practice of instructing the choirs of the different churches, in Leicestershire and the adjoining counties.

Feb. 20. At Bletchington-barracks, near Seaford, Sussex, the Hon. Stanhope Dormer, younger son of the late Right Hon. Lord D. of Grove-Park, near Warwick, and Major of the Warwickshire Militia. Stationed high amongst the orders of civilized society, and placed in the near view of splendid dignities, few have ever been more completely untouched with the pride of birth and rank, or more distant, in his whole carriage, from those assuming airs and repulsive manners which distinction often produces. Faithful to every other part of his important duty as a military officer, none have ever been more nobly distinguished by a constant, humane, and anxious attention to the health, the interests, and the feelings of the soldiers who were so happy as to serve under his command. Frank in his temper, kind in his disposition, ardent in his feelings, condescending and obliging in his manners, just and honourable in his general conduct, he attached to himself, in no common degree, the affectionate regard of his friends, especially of his gallant companions in arms, and the sincere esteem of all to whom he was known. Seized, the preceding evening, with an apoplectic fit, this estimable and amiable man suddenly expired, in his 34th year, to the inexpressible grief and consternation of his family, and of all his acquaintance, and to the deep and lasting sorrow of the whole regiment to which he belonged, and on which he reflected so much honour. In his religious profession he was a Catholic; and if individual character for loyalty, and high and ardent love of his country, might be pleaded against a law, which forbids to all such, however meritorious, the attainment of military honour in its higher degrees; certainly that plea might have been urged, in the present instance

instance (and in how many others!) with great truth and with great effect.

Feb. 20. At Ray-house, Woodford-bridge, Francis, the infant son of J. V. Parrier, esq.

After a short illness, John Cartwright, esq. of Hatton-garden.

In Lamb's Conduit-street, the infant son of P. M. Lucas, esq.

At Hoxton, in her 63d year, Mary, widow of the celebrated William-Julius Mickle, esq.

In Upper Grosvenor-street, John-Henry Burrow, esq. of Hill Park, Kent.

At her brother's (the Hon. A. Cochrane Johnstone's) Lady Elizabeth Heron, widow of the late Patrick H. esq. of Heron.

In his 33d year, Frederick Grant, esq. of Barnard's-inn.

Mr. William Hopkins, of Greek-street, Soho, Ironmonger.

At Crookerton, near Warminster, aged 34, Mrs. Hinton, mother of Mr. Joseph H.

At Hampstead, aged 66, the Rev. Charles Grant, vicar of Hinton Parva, co. Dorset, curate of Hampstead, and Minister of the chapel in that village for 30 years. Educated at Westminster school, he became afterwards a Member of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degrees of A. B. and A. M. He was truly a labourer in the vineyard during the greater portion of his life; and the village of Hampstead for a great number of years testified his punctual attention to every parochial duty, which was rendered extremely burthensome during the last years of his ministry, by its devolving almost entirely to his care, the incumbent taking a very small share of it. To the poor he was a benevolent friend and adviser; and few clergymen ever possessed so extensive and intimate a knowledge of the inferior order of his parishioners. By his more opulent neighbours he was sincerely esteemed and most deservedly respected. Indeed, his gentlemanly and unassuming manners, his correct deportment, and the honourable principles upon which he uniformly acted, were sure to make every one his friend, of which nothing could be a stronger proof, than the respect paid to his remains, which were followed to the grave by a large number of the most respectable inhabitants. He was buried in the church-yard of Hampstead; and the funeral service was read by Dr. Watson, at the particular request of the deceased. Mr. Grant has left a widow to lament the loss of a valuable domestic companion.

R. F.

Feb. 21. Aged 83, Mr. William Wright, butcher, and one of the Members of the corporation of Oxford.

Without a minute's previous indisposition, aged six months, Richard Robinson Bentley, son of Mr. B. of Highbury-house.

Aged 43, Stephen-Timothy West, late attorney at law, of Caistor, Lincolnshire.

At Newark, Notts, aged 45, John Spragging-Godfrey, esq. an Alderman of that borough.

At Mevagissey, in his 57th year, A. Ball, esq. principal Distributor of Stamps in Cornwall, and Steward to the Marquis of Buckingham.

Feb. 22. In Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, aged 73, Mrs. George.

At Hammer-smith, the Hon. Lady Granstoun, mother of Lord C.

Mr. T. Lewis, of St. Paul's Church-yard.

Feb. 23. Suddenly, in Manchester-square, Lieut.-Gen. Gerrard.

At Walsworth, in his 74th year, Henry Young, formerly a goldsmith and dealer in coins in Ludgate-street.

In East India-buildings, in her 64th year, Lucy, wife of Robert Gear, esq. Company's Husband and Sak-Petre Warehouse-keeper of the East India-house.

In Curzon-street, May Fair, Elizabeth Nott, esq.

At Gainsborough, aged 79, Mrs. Morley, widow, one of the people called Quakers.

In Lincolnshire, aged 70, Mrs. Bridget Newby, spinster, sister to the late Mrs. Henry N. many years clerk of the parish of St. Michael, Stamford.

F. Taylor, esq. merchant, of Mull, Yorkshire.

In his 79th year, Francis Goudy, of Cossington, Leicestershire. He was deservedly esteemed by a numerous and most respectable acquaintance as a very honourable and worthy man.

Feb. 24. Mr. Charles-Foster, Resident of Hendon-street. His illness was lingering, yet sustained by principled and Christian, and cheered by the prospect of eternal felicity. He bore it with exemplary patience and resignation. One of his most affectionate natural dispositions, and tenderly beloved by all his friends, was no inconsiderable proof of the influence of Religion on his mind, that he anticipated the separating stroke of Death with unmoved constancy, and was able to relinquish every worldly prospect with prompt submission to the divine will. His passage through life was short. It was shortened by scenes both of pain and ease, of affliction and prosperity. But the influence of both, under a divine direction, evidently tended to urge him forward to that haven of rest into which he at last obtained an entrance. He was the second son of the late William Barker, esq. and father of Mrs. Anne Gouldsmith, whose death is recorded in our Vol. LXXX. Part 2. p. 396.

Feb. 24. In Grosvenor-street, in his 86th year, James Brudenell, Earl of Caidigan, Baron Brudenell, of Beaufort Northampton. His Lordship's

places

Places of Privy Purse to His Majesty, and Governor of Windsor Castle. He first married Lady Anne Legge, sister to the second Earl of Dartmouth; and, secondly, Lady Elizabeth Waldegrave, sister to the fourth Earl of W. Having died without male issue, he is succeeded in his title and estates by his nephew, Robert Brudenell, esq. one of the Equerries to the Queen.

In Gower-street, in his 8th year, the only son of James Kelly, esq.

The wife of Mr. Thomas Hullah, of Red Lion-street, Holborn.

At his brother's, Robert Oliphant, esq. Leadenhall-street, Thomas Martin, esq. of Pangbourne, Berks.

Suddenly, whilst sitting at dinner, Mr. Chester, of Market Harborough, Leicestershire.

Aged 67, Mr. Wm. Mott, upwards of 20 years canon's butler of Christ Church, Oxford.

John Allen, late ostler at the Greyhound, Oxford; and on the 26th his wife: they were both advanced in years.

Aged about 86, Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, of Lincoln, formerly a wholesale brewer.

Feb. 25. Mr. Alderman Eames, of Leicester. "He had been breakfasting with his grandson, who was going out of town upon some business for him, after which he sat down by the kitchen fire; and on the servant's going to speak to him, she found him dead in his chair. He served the office of Mayor in 1790, and his magistracy was distinguished by a degree of independence and public spirit, we have never seen excelled, and seldom equalled. During his mayoralty, a thorough investigation took place throughout the town in weights and measures, and we well recollect more than a waggon load of the latter being publicly cut up in the market place by the town servants; a similar investigation at the present period would be attended with great public good." *Leicester Journal*.

Mr. William Rees, of Park-street, St. Mary-le-bone.

After a long and severe illness, the wife of William Praed, esq. of Tyringham, co. Buckingham.

The wife of Mr. Wybourn, solicitor, Craig's-court, Charing-cross.

At Plymouth, of apoplexy, aged 25, Mr. Richard-Henry Howell, of Upper Thames-street.

In Berkeley-square, Mrs. Johnson, relict of the late Mr. J. wine-merchant.

At Measham, Derby, in her 76th year, Mrs. Jewsbury, relict of Mr. Thomas J.

Mr. Thomas Broom, of Market Deeping, superintendant of the locks on the river Welland.

At Hull, Yorkshire, in her 64th year, Lady Maria Constantia, wife of Sir Henry GENT. MAG. *March*, 1811.

Etherington, bart. and fourth daughter of Sir Thomas Cave, the fifth baronet of that family, of Stanford-hall, Leicestershire.

Feb. 26. In Bedford-square, Mrs. Bolendero, relict of the late John B. esq. of Aspenden-hall, Herts.

At Guildford, aged 66, J. Pickstone, esq. many years Under-sheriff for the County of Surrey.

At her father-in-law's Mr. Pitt, Dorking, after a lingering illness, Miss Sarah Sabine.

At Wingham, Kent, aged 53, Rev. John Tucker, rector of Gravesend and Ludenham.

Feb. 27. At Avistays, Somersetshire, James-Thomas-Benedictus Marwood, esq. one of the richest Commoners in the West of England; having left property estimated at upwards of half a million sterling.

At Stratford, the wife of Mr. Coleman, linen-draper.

In Duke-street, St. James's, in his 61st year, Mr. William Westby.

The wife of the Rev. George Radcliffe, of Castle-street, Salisbury, and daughter of Capt. Brandreth, R. N.

William Graham, esq. of Staple-inn, and of Edmond Castle, Cumberland.

In Henrietta-street, Branswick-square, Frederick Carsten, son of the late John Pfeil, esq.

At Southgate, of a cancer in her breast, Mrs. Goad, widow of Mr. Goad, formerly an eminent skin-broker in London.

At Major Mounsey's, Carlisle, John Routledge, esq. who had filled many important offices in the civil service of the East India Company with the highest integrity and credit.

The wife of Henry Collins, esq. of Norton-street, Portland-road.

At Ashgrove, co. Cork, Richard Frankland, esq. barrister at law and King's counsel.

Feb. 28. Aged 40, W. Watson, esq. of Whitechapel, brewer.

At Topholme, near Lincoln, — Pell, esq. many years Captain in the North Lincoln militia.

At Heavy Tree, near Exeter (whither, on his return from the West Indies, he was sent by the faculty for the benefit of the air), in his 24th year, Samuel Tappen, esq. late First Lieut. of H. M. ship the Rainbow.

In Russell-square, aged 30 years, John Harrison, esq. On the 8th of March his remains were interred in a new vault in the Parish Church of Send, near Ripley, in Surrey.

At Newton Kyme, near Tadcaster, Yorkshire, John Fairfax, esq. of the Circus, Bath.

In Greenwich, in the 69th year of his age, Mr. Richard Brain, apothecary and druggist

druggist to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

Lately. Rev. S. Horsfall, formerly rector of Gressenhall, Norfolk.

In his 68th year, Rev. John Jackson, vicar of Morland, Westmoreland.

Rev. Edward Hughes, rector of Tenby.

Rev. Dr. Bancroft, rector of Bolten.

Rev. E. Davies, M. A. master of the grammar-school at Wrexham, Denbighshire, and rector of Llaenarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog.

Rev. N. Morgan, rector of Dean, Northamptonshire, and master of the grammar-school at Bath.

Rev. Manway Lucas, lately of Hartshead, near Huddersfield.

Aged 76, Rev. John Baron, Roman Catholic Priest of Cloughton, near Garn-stang.

In his 81st year, Rev. W. Crabtree, pastor of the Baptist Church in Bradford, Yorkshire.

Rev. Mr. Stamper, M. A. of Queen's College, Oxford.

Rev. M. Atkinson, B. A. vicar of Kippax, Yorkshire, and lecturer of Leeds.

In Southampton-row, Russell-square, aged 87, Stevens Totton, esq. barrister at law ; a man of considerable mechanical talent, and famous for having introduced barreled arches into the sewers of the metropolis.

At Brompton, in her 78th year, Mrs. Martha Brycner.

At Bath, Lady Liddell, widow of Sir George L. bart. of Ravensworth Castle, Durham.

In Broad-street, Oxford, in her 36th year, the wife of S. Collingwood, esq. Procurator of the Clarendon Press.

In his 80th year, John Wood, esq. of Gunston Court, Kent.

Mary, daughter of Mr. Pritchard, of Milford.

The wife of Mr. Edward Gattey, solicitor, of Exeter, and niece to Mr. Justice Heath.

Mrs. Troyte, relict of William T. esq. of Huntsham.

John Lacen, esq. of Yarmouth.

Mrs. Griffith, relict of John G. esq. of Garna, near Denbigh.

Mr. Woolmer, apothecary, of Market Lavington.

At Maddington, Mary-Anne, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Legge, and niece of the Rev. F. Gibbs.

In Fitzroy-street, John Rodbard, esq. son of the late Henry R. esq. of Merriott, Somerset.

The wife of Admiral Aplin.

Thomas Bond, esq. of Newton Bond, co. Longford.

Id., co. Leicester, Mrs. Thros-
was taken suddenly ill, and in a
expired.

Mr. Gee, surveyor, of Hornacoth, Lincolnshire.

Aged 84, Mr. John Stratton, formerly a respectable farmer and gardener, of Bicester, Oxfordshire.

At Cirencester, Robert Timbrel, esq. — deputy lieutenant and acting magistrate for the county of Gloucester.

John Sheppard, esq. one of the pertu-
ers of the Oswestry bank, and mayor of that town.

Mrs. Russell, of Swallow-street.

At Milford, William Jones, who was crushed by the brig Favourite.

At Exmouth, Devon, aged 55, Rob. Shaw, esq. formerly a general in the East India Company's service.

At Exmouth, Orlando Lockyer, esq. formerly of Plymouth.

In Queen Anne-street West, John Odell, esq. of Waterford.

Anthony Woodhouse, gent. of Wood-Dalling, Norfolk.

Mr. Henry White, attorney at law, Tewkesbury.

At Horsley, John Hervey, gent.

James Barlow, esq. of Westleigh, Lancashire.

Hugh Taylor, esq. of Rock House, Breck, near Liverpool.

At Bradford, Yorkshire, in her 81st year, the wife of the Rev. John Cross, vicar of that parish.

In Devonshire-place, Sarah, youngest daughter of James Campbell, esq.

James Hartley, esq. deputy-governor of the Bank of Ireland.

At Mauldslee-castle, the Right hon. Thomas Earl of Hyndford.

In consequence of injuries sustained by a fall from a horse during an exhibition, the female equestrian Miss Saunders.

Aged 61, Mr. Robert Loder, bookseller, of Woodbridge, Suffolk. Mr. L. was known to the publick, not only as a bookseller, but as an author ; his "History of Framlingham," and several other antiquarian tracts, displaying considerable industry and research.

At Brighton, the lady of Lieut.-gen. Sir Robert Stuart, bart.

At Barkston, near Grantham, aged upwards of 80, Mr. William Mackinder.

Aged 63, Mr. William Prince, surgeon, of Bottesford, near Grantham.

Mr. Jenkinson, of Holbeach, Lincolnshire, lately an eminent common-brewer of that place.

Aged 96, Mr. Blakey, of Lincoln.

Aged 92, Mrs. Dales, of Withern, Lincolnshire.

At Woodbridge, Suffolk, the son of Mr. Denney, surgeon, of Lincoln.

Aged 88, Mr. Knight, sen. of Abingdon. Miss Reading, late post-mistress of Bicester, Oxfordshire.

Robert

Robert Winch, esq. of Wargrave, Berks.
James Goodman, esq. late of New Barton, Hants.

Aged 86, T. Elborough, esq.

At Greenway House, near Brixham, Devon, aged 28, the wife of J. Elton, esq.

Miss Benskin, daughter of Mr. B. of Wanlip, Leicestershire.

At Oakham, Rutlandshire, aged 62, Frances Sarah Ashby, eldest daughter of the late William A. esq. of Thorpe Sachwile, Leicestershire.

At Uppingham, Mrs. Elizabeth Tookey, relict of the late Richard T. gent. of Cottingham.

Aged 67, Mrs. Thornton, relict of T. Lee T. esq. of Brockhall, Northamptonsh.

At Kenilworth, aged 96, Patrick Don, esq. formerly a captain of the 3d reg. foot.

At Colford, the wife of the Rev. T. Thomas.

William Knott, esq. of Gelverston, Lancashire, iron-master.

At Bala, aged 84, Mrs. Jonnet Roberts; who resided 45 years on a small farm in great distress, and for nine years received relief from the parish; but having, with the assistance of some friends, commenced a suit in Chancery against the executors of a gentleman to whom she was first-cousin and next of kin, she obtained, about six months ago, a decree from the Chancellor, which put her in possession of a moiety of his estate, amounting to upwards of £150,000l.

At Slimbridge, aged 97, Elizabeth Workman.

At Hackney, aged 38, Mr. Roberts, of Iver, Bucks.

At the House of Industry, Onehouse, Suffolk, aged 84, Capt. Samuel Bird, formerly captain-lieutenant and quartermaster in the West Suffolk Militia during the American war.

In Curzon-street, May-fair, Charles John Crowle, esq.

Mr. George Packwood, of Gracechurch-street, razor-strop-maker.

Aged 90, Edmund Mashiter, alias *Old Honey*, of Bolton, near Lancaster. He had been a beggar 70 years; and was justly entitled to the appellation of *King of the Beggars*. His father was a schoolmaster at Halstead, in Yorkshire, who gave him a good education; but, after his father's death, he preferred the wandering life of a mendicant, and pertinaciously persisted in it; nor could threats or intreaties make him desist, till within the last four years, during which time he had been bedridden.

At Bratost, Lincolnshire, aged 82, Mr. John Smith, farmer.

At Louth, Lincolnshire, aged 96, Mrs. Scargall.

Aged 72, Thomas Hancock, gent. of Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire.

Aged 56, Mr. John Heald, of the Ram inn, Mansfield, Notts.

At Throleigh, in Kent, in an advanced age, Edward-Thomas Swaffer, many years clerk of that parish.—Also, at the same place, Mrs. Theobalds, widow of the late Mr. William T.

Mr. Smith, florist, in Covent-garden. As he was writing in his counting-house, he suddenly dropped down with the pen in his hand, and instantly expired.

After a few minutes illness, Mrs. Betteson Staunton, eldest daughter and co-heiress of the late Thomas S. esq. of Sips-ton-Park, Suffolk, and grand-daughter of the first Viscount Bernard.

At her house in the South Parade, Cork, Mrs. Gray, widow of Francis G. esq. of Lehen, co. Cork, and mother of Lady Manners, of Bucminster, co. Lincoln. She was the daughter and heiress of James Ruddock, esq.

In Portugal, serving in the British army under Lord Wellington, Capt. J. Wood, of 4th, or King's Own Infantry.

From excessive fatigue, at the Isle of France, Capt. Yates, of the Hon. Company's ship City of London.

At Verdun, where he had been six years prisoner of war, Lieut. R. B. Cooban, R. N. youngest son of the late John C. esq. of Plymouth.

At Madeira, Henry Rowland Grey, esq. fourth son of Ralph William G. esq. of Backworth-house, Northumberland.

At Barbadoes, on his passage to England, John Smith Tracey, esq. Secretary to his Excellency Sir A. Cochrane.

On-board H. M. sloop the Crane, on his passage from Jamaica, in this 26th year, Mr Israel Addison, master of the Elk-sloop of war, and son of Mr. Jacob A. of Hull.

Gen. Miller, a most active and enterprising officer, of the Portuguese service. He died in the country on the right bank of the Douro, at some distance from Oporto. The immediate cause of his death was not known; but the excessive hardships and anxiety which he had suffered for many months are supposed to have contributed in a great degree towards it. His remains have been conveyed to Oporto, and interred with full military honours.

March 1. The Right Hon. Charles Marsham, Earl of Romney, Viscount Marsham. His Lordship was born Sept. 28, 1744, and for many years represented Kent in Parliament, and was the whole time an active and useful member, always supporting the popular and constitutional side. On the death of the Duke of Dorset, he was appointed lord lieutenant of Kent. He entertained the King at his seat at the Mote near Maidstone, at the review of the Kentish volunteers, Aug. 1, 1799.

On

On the spot in his lordship's park where their Majesties dined, a pavilion was erected, inscribed "A Tribute of Respect from the Volunteers of Kent to the Earl of Romney, Lord Lieutenant of the County." On this occasion 5319 volunteers were entertained at the tables. And on the 21st of April 1802, an elegant sword was unanimously voted at Maidstone to the noble earl, by the officers of the West Kent militia, "as a token of the deep sense they entertained of his lordship's uniformly polite attention towards them, and of the zeal he has ever displayed in promoting the real interest and welfare of the regiment." He was created Viscount Marsham and Earl of Romney June 22, 1801. He married, 1776, Lady Frances, sister of the Earl of Egremont, by whom he has one son and three daughters. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his son Charles Viscount Marsham.

In her 35th year, Mary, wife of Wm. Banbury, esq. of Finsbury-place.

Suddenly, in Upper George-street, Portman-square, the wife of Major-gen. Tolson, of the East India Company's service.

At High Wycombe, Bucks, Sarah Louisa, only daughter of the late Capt. C. Douglas, and niece of Col. Sir H. D. bart.

Mr. Richard Poole, hosier, late keeper of the Mitre and Keys inn, Leicester.

Dropped down, and expired immediately, on board a vessel in Grimsby harbour, J. Ainsley, formerly captain of the Commerce, of Grimsby.

R. H. Lewin, esq. of March, Isle of Ely.

March 2. In Hertford-street, David Stevenson, esq.

In Portman-square, Mrs. Moffatt, relict of the late John M. esq.

In his 77th year, Mr. Edmund Wright, of Leicester.

Aged 84, Mr. Wm. Springer, mathematical instrument maker, Charles's-street, Bristol.

At Colemore, Hants, aged 75, Anthony Chase, one of the last survivors of those who fought under the celebrated General Wolfe, and who was within a few paces of him when he fell.

At Colney-hatch, Middlesex, aged 23, after a painful affliction of nearly three years' continuance, Charles-James, youngest son of Mr. Sutton, of that place.

At Spilsby, Lincolnshire, aged 40, the wife of Mr. James Hall, joiner.

Major Busby, Sussex militia, late Lieutenant of the 15th regiment.

At Auchinroth, North Britain, aged 18, Isabella, daughter of the late Robert Grant, esq. of Elchies.

At Sutton, near Shrewsbury, Mr. John Southern, agent to Lord Berwick, the Hon. Chas. Cecil Cope Jenkinson, and several gentlemen of the county of Salop: a man

of sound judgment in business, and of the strictest probity in all his dealings. His loss will be much and extensively felt by all for whom he was employed, and his death sincerely lamented by those who had witnessed his fidelity and friendship. His remains were interred in Saint Giles's church, near Sutton, on the 6th, in the presence of several of his respectable employers, who, as the last mark of their attention and respect, followed his remains to the grave with the profoundest sorrow and regret; dismay and tears pervaded the countenance of every neighbour present, for the loss of the man who had at all times made himself so acceptable to them, and who, in their time of distress, had assisted with the necessary balm to heal the anguished mind.

March 4. At St. Alban's, Mrs. Anna Maria Jones, spinster. Her father is said to have been an officer in the army, who served under John Duke of Marlborough. It is acknowledged that she was 96 or 97 years of age, but it has often been asserted that she was born in the year 1712. She retained her eye-sight in particular, and all her faculties mental and corporeal, in an extraordinary and uncommon degree, considering her great age, till 1st February last, when she was struck with a paralytic stroke, under the effects of which she languished near a month, when a second stroke perfected the work that the former had begun, and a few days put an end to a life which had lost all remains of comfort and enjoyment. She was buried in the chancel of the Abbey-church.

Aged 58, Richard Dalton, esq. of Camberwell-green, Surrey. Mr. Dalton was in business as a wholesale stationer in the house in Abchurch-lane to which he went, when a lad, in the year 1770, from Wigtown in Cumberland. His masters, and afterwards partners, were Messrs. Wright and Gill; of whom it is remarkable, that they were both Aldermen and Lord Mayors of London, were in connexion together for nearly 50 years, were brothers-in-law by marriage, were within a few months of the same age, and were buried in the same vault, one a fortnight or three weeks only after the other. Mr. Dalton was deservedly high in the confidence of both; and received a substantial proof of it in each of their wills. For some time he withdrew wholly from business; but such was his natural aversion to being unemployed, that he again entered into partnership in the old house in Abchurch-lane, with the four eminent and opulent brothers, Messrs. Key; who had purchased the immense stock after the death of the aldermen, and the elder of whom, now resident at Denmark-hill, is in the commission of the peace for the county of Surrey. Mr. Dalton was a man of unaffected manners, and of great sincerity and

and simplicity of character. He was in possession of considerable property; but his desires were moderate, and his pleasures of the most rational kind. He was an unmarried man, and a lover of retirement; and to pass a quiet evening in his book-room, after his return from the bustle of London, constituted his favourite enjoyment. He had received the benefit of a good education in his native town, and having been for many years a purchaser and reader of the works of the best English authors, his mind was stored with a considerable portion of information. But, such was his modesty, that those only who had the pleasure to be intimate with him, were aware of the knowledge he had acquired. Mr. Dalton appeared in good health on the morning of the day of his death. *Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit.*

March 7. At Bishop's-Waltham, after a few hours' illness, aged 63, the Rev. Chas. Walters, head-master of the Grammar-School, and Curate of that Parish; who for a long series of years, jointly with his brother the Rev. John Walters, and also latterly with his son the Rev. Chas. Walters, conducted that Seminary, which has produced many respectable persons in the Army, the Navy, and in Trade, and who, from a respect to their Tutor, and from friendship formed at School, instituted an Anniversary Meeting in the Town, commemorative of past events. He went off from Winchester-college to Trinity-college, Oxford, having lost his election for New-college; and, on quitting school, Dr. War-ton took him by the hand, and with tears at parting, said he had not left his superior for good morals or orderly conduct. When in Deacon's orders, he obtained the chaplaincy of Newport in the Isle of Wight, where he established a School; and after ten years' residence there, he, on the death of the Rev. Mr. Evans (who succeeded the Rev. Mr. Gibson, at Bishop's-Waltham), removed to that place, carrying many of his pupils with him, and where he raised by his character a respectable Seminary, in which he was assiduously assisted by his Brother before named, and also by his Son. His death was sudden: but it was only a removal from the Church Militant to the Church Triumphant! leaving not only Relatives, but a School and a whole Parish, to lament his loss! The Sunday preceding his death, he preached an animated discourse to an attentive audience on Repentance. On Tuesday, he went to the extremity of his parish, to administer the Sacrament to a sick gentleman, and afterwards partook of a cold meal with the lady, who communicated her griefs to him, and received from him the balm of consolation: he returned to his family to tea, cheerful—he was remarkable for cheerfulness, with a pious

fervour when he performed the sacred rite). The next morning, in School, he found himself unwell, and went home to breakfast, became chilly, and added to his dress; could not attend Morning Prayers, which his Son did for him at Church; was seized at noon with a pain in his side, was bled, grew rapidly worse, and at midnight peacefully resigned his spirit to his Maker, without pain, struggle, or groan, dying as he had lived! Thus was he removed (to adopt the consolatory idea of the Preacher who delivered a Funeral Sermon on Mrs. Trimmer) without experiencing the infirmities of age or the pains of illness. The following Sunday, the worthy Rector preached from the Revelations, "I heard a voice from heaven," &c. to a congregation in tears; and when he had finished, sat down in the pulpit and wept himself. The funeral, it is computed, was attended by about 1500 persons, whose behaviour expressed their feelings: the parish may be 16 miles in circumference, and in it 1700 souls. The procession was led by the Rector and the two Medical gentlemen bare-headed, from the house to the Church, through a crowd of spectators, with many of the French and Dutch prisoners in town, who uncovered as it passed. Opposite the School, the pupils had formed themselves into two lines, of their own accord; permitted the procession to pass between them, and then followed in the rear of the mourners, and by their attentive, affectionate, and orderly conduct, gained the esteem of the whole auditory. The service was read by the Rector, and thus terminated the earthly career of a faithful Parish Priest. These particulars exemplify almost the primitive ages of Christianity, from the mutual love and esteem subsisting between Ministers and People. It is mentioned to shew, where such harmony exists, what an excellent tendency it has to promote the happiness of a Parish. The separation was as affectionate as the Apostle Paul experienced, when the Church wept at his departure, on his saying they would see his face no more!

"Each pensive hour shall thee restore,
For thee the tear be duly shed,
Belov'd till life shall charm no more,
And mourn'd till Pity's self be dead."

March 8. At Broomwell-house, near Bristol, in his 88th year, which he had entered in the full possession of his vigorous faculties, the Right Hon. John (the 8th) Lord Colville, of Culross, Scotland. His early life was passed in active military duty: he was at the expedition against Carthage in 1740, when his father, the 6th Lord Colville, commanded a regiment, and where he lost his life. He was at the battle of Fontenoy in 1745; of Culloden in 1746; and of Lafeldt in 1747; and in 1761, he accompanied his regiment (the Scotch

Scotch Fusileers) to the siege of Belleisle. On the peace of 1763, he quitted the army after 24 years' service; and retired to the privacy of domestic life. On the death of his brother, Alexander, Vice-Admiral of the White, the 7th Lord C. of Culross, he succeeded to the honours of his house. The title now devolves upon his eldest son, John, a Captain in the Royal Navy, now Lord Colville of Culross. His remains were interred in Bristol cathedral.

March 13. At Chicknell, in the parish of Claverley, Salop, his ancient family residence, Edward-Farmer Taylor, esq. in the 71st year of his age, gradually worn out in constitution, after an enjoyment of long established good health. He was the youngest son of the late John Taylor, gent. of that place, by Sarah Farmer, his wife; and, as is usual in the mode of descent in the manor of Claverley, became proprietor of his mother's family possessions there, which his ancestors had enjoyed upwards of 200 years. His maternal ancestor, Edward Farmer, gent. married Elizabeth, the heiress of a family of the name of Potter, the former possessors of Chicknell, on 13 Dec. 1609. He was descended from many wealthy and respectable families residing in that and the neighbouring parish of Worfield, at a very remote period, even to within a few reigns of the Conquest. He became more wealthy, from indefatigable attention to an extensive and lucrative concern, in just and lawful commerce, carried on through a long period of his life in the grand emporium of the United Kingdom, for which city, a few years ago, he was nominated Sheriff; but, being far advanced in the decline of life, he chose rather to submit to the payment of the usual fine for non-compliance, and the heavy expenses consequent thereon. His wealth enabled him to increase his real property around his maternal home with great profit and advantage to himself and the present possessor, his only son. He

was one of the Deputy Lieutenants of the county of Salop, and a Commissioner of Taxes. He conducted himself as a just man and useful member of society, an example worthy the imitation of his surrounding friends and neighbours; and as he possessed considerable estates, he has left his tenants to regret the loss of the best of landlords.

March 14. In his 76th year, his Grace Augustus-Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton. He was born in 1735, and in 1765 was appointed one of the Secretaries of State, and the following year first Lord of the Treasury, which he held till Jan. 28, 1770. It was during his administration, that the celebrated Letters of Junius were written. Since that period he led a retired life, for the most part, and generally acted in opposition to Government; while some part of his time was dedicated to literature, and it is supposed he took an active part in some theological controversies. He was also fond of the sports of the chase and the turf; and had a house at Newmarket. By his first Duchess, the daughter of Lord Ravensworth, from whom he was divorced, he had two sons, Lord Euston and Lord Charles, and one daughter; and by his second Duchess, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Wrottesley, he has left a numerous family. His decease will give to Ministers the disposal of several offices and honours. He was a Knight of the Garter, Governor of the Ports in Cornwall and Devon, Receiver-General of the Profits of the Seals in the King's Bench and Common Pleas, and of the Prisage of Wines, &c. He was also Chancellor of Cambridge, Recorder of Thetford and Coventry, &c. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his son George-Henry, Duke of Euston; in consequence of which vacancy takes place in the Parliamentary Representation of the University of Cambridge, for which his Lordship was one of the Members.

AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL PROPERTY, DOCK STOCK, FIRE-OFFICE SHARES, &c. in March 1811 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London:—Trent and Mersey; or Grand Trunk Canal, 1170*l.* the last Half Yearly Dividend at the rate of 45*l.* per Share clear, per Annum.—Birmingham, 1060*l.* dividing 42*l.* clear, per Annum.—Coventry, 855*l.* dividing at the rate of 32*l.* per Share.—Swansea, 167*l.* the last Dividend 8*l.* per Share.—Monmouthshire, 129*l.*—Grand Junction, 271*l.* 270*l.*—Warwick and Napton, 290*l.* dividing 10*l.* per share.—Warwick and Birmingham, dividing 9*l.*—Shrewsbury, 145*l.* dividing 8*l.*—Kennett and Avon, 43*l.* 10*l.* 42*l.*—Wilts and Berks, 45*l.* to 35*l.* 10*l.*—Rochdale, 55*l.* 54*l.*—Ellesmere, 80*l.*—Union, 110*l.*—Grand Union, 8*l.* Discount.—Lancaster, 26*l.* with dividend of 1*l.* per Share.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 24*l.*—Worcester and Birmingham Old Shares, 40*l.*—New ditto, 1*l.* 10*l.* Premium.—Croydon, 30*l.*—West India Dock Stock, 167*l.* to 165*l.*—London Dock 129*l.* to 127*l.*—Ditto Scrip, 26*l.* per Cent. Premium.—Commercial Dock Old Shares, 139*l.* with New Share, attached.—Albion Assurance, 57*l.* 56*l.*—Globe, 120*l.*—Atlas, Par.—Rock, 1*l.* 1*l.* to 19*l.* Premium.—East London Water Works, 189*l.*—Grand Junction Water Works, 12*l.* 10*l.* Premium.—London Institution, 68*l.* 5*l.*—Strand Bridge, 19*l.* Discount.—Vauxhall ditto, 28*l.* Discount.—Dover Street Road, 10*l.* to 1*l.* Premium.—Commercial Road, 135*l.* per Cent. ex Half-Yearly Dividend of 3*l.*

BILL

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Feb. 19, to March 26, 1811.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5	50 and 60	
Males - 871	} 1762	Males - 816	} 1576		5 and 10	52	60 and 70
Females 891		Females 760			10 and 20	37	70 and 80
Whereof have died under 2 years old		428			20 and 30	132	80 and 90
Peck Loaf 4s. 11d. throughout					30 and 40	160	90 and 100
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.				40 and 50	165		

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending February 16, 1811.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.														
Wheat.					Rye.					Barly.					Oats.					Beans.				
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.				
Middlesex	95	11	00	0	35	9	29	3	45	10	Essex	93	8	37	0	34	0	31	4	42	6			
Surrey	98	8	42	0	36	0	34	0	48	0	Kent	90	3	55	0	33	6	29	9	41	3			
Hertford	87	8	49	0	37	2	27	10	42	9	Sussex	96	8	00	0	35	0	30	0	00	0			
Bedford	85	2	43	2	35	7	26	3	39	6	Suffolk	88	0	00	0	32	1	27	2	36	3			
Huntingd.	80	8	00	0	31	3	23	6	36	7	Cambridg.	72	1	38	0	28	7	18	1	36	11			
Northam.	81	4	00	0	32	4	20	8	37	4	Norfolk	84	8	38	7	29	7	25	11	36	9			
Rutland	84	0	00	0	33	9	25	0	40	0	Lincoln	83	10	41	4	30	4	21	6	41	3			
Leicester	81	6	44	3	34	11	24	4	37	8	York	80	5	00	0	33	1	22	6	45	11			
Nottingham	89	4	42	0	34	8	25	8	45	6	Durham	82	10	00	0	40	0	25	7	06	0			
Derby	87	0	00	0	39	3	26	0	51	9	Northum.	74	8	44	6	35	8	24	2	00	0			
Stafford	95	0	00	0	40	2	28	2	52	1	Cumberl.	81	6	50	0	38	0	25	6	00	0			
Salop	94	3	69	0	40	6	32	5	00	0	Westmor.	88	2	44	0	40	0	27	7	00	0			
Hercford	97	10	57	6	40	1	28	4	46	2	Lancaster	89	11	00	0	45	4	30	8	62	0			
Worcester	95	10	48	8	39	5	33	4	48	7	Chester	85	7	00	0	44	2	33	8	00	0			
Warwick	98	5	00	0	40	2	31	0	47	6	Flint	88	4	00	0	47	7	00	0	00	0			
Wilts	99	4	00	0	36	6	27	2	52	8	Denbigh	93	4	00	0	48	1	28	3	00	0			
Berks	102	10	00	0	34	6	29	11	47	11	Anglesea	90	0	00	0	40	0	20	0	00	0			
Oxford	96	2	00	0	33	2	26	7	42	6	Carnarv.	85	4	00	0	43	4	22	8	00	0			
Bucks	95	8	00	0	32	8	26	8	42	2	Merionet.	91	0	00	0	44	9	25	6	00	0			
Brecon	112	0	00	0	49	7	24	0	00	0	Cardigan	95	8	00	0	39	0	18	9	00	0			
Montgom.	99	2	00	0	36	9	28	9	00	0	Pembroke	80	0	00	0	39	6	17	10	00	0			
Radnor	111	9	00	0	39	4	26	3	00	0	Carmarth.	102	0	00	0	42	6	18	11	00	0			
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.										Glamorg.														
92 7 46 6 38 0 26 1 44 11										109 1 00 0 45 0 22 8 00 0														
Average of Scotland, per quarter:										Gloucestr.														
00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0										107 2 00 0 38 1 28 1 56 0														
										Somerset														
										103 1 00 0 40 7 20 10 61 0														
										Monmo.														
										108 5 00 0 43 10 00 0 00 0														
										Devon														
										105 7 00 0 41 7 22 10 00 0														
										Cornwall														
										93 7 00 0 41 6 24 8 00 0														
										Dorset														
										101 2 00 0 34 11 27 6 00 0														
										Hants														
										100 11 00 0 36 5 28 3 00 0														
										90 6 44 4 37 5 25 2 45 4														

PRICES OF FLOUR, March 25 :

Fine per Sack 85s. to 00s. Seconds 75s. to 80s. Bran per Q. 14s. to 16s. Pollard 26s. to 30s.

RETURN of WHEAT, in Mark-Lane, including only from March 11 to March 16 :

Total 4,253 Quarters. Average 94s. 2½d.—5s. 7½d. higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avordupois, March 16, 48s. 1d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, March 20, 43s. 7d. per Cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, March 25 :

Kent Bags.....	6l.	0s.	to 7l.	7s.	Kent Pockets.....	7l.	0s.	to 9l.	0s.
Sussex Ditto.....	5l.	12s.	to 6l.	6s.	Sussex Ditto.....	6l.	10s.	to 7l.	10p.
Essex Ditto.....	6l.	0s.	to 7l.	0s.	Farnham Ditto.....	10l.	0s.	to 14l.	0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, March 25 :

St. James's, Hay 7l. 16s. 6d. Straw 4l. 5s.—Whitechapel, Hay 8l. 0s. Clover 9l. 0s.
Straw 3l. 18s.—Smithfield, Clover 8l. 14s. Old Hay 8l. 18s. 6d. Straw 3l. 12s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, March 25. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	4s.	8d.	to 6s.	4d.	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:	
Mutton.....	5s.	4d.	to 6s.	4d.	Beasts about 2120.	Calves 100.
Veal.....	6s.	0d.	to 7s.	4d.	Sheep and Lambs 11,650.	Pigs 270.
Pork.....	6s.	0d.	to 7s.	0d.		

COALS, March 25 : Newcastle 44s. 6d. to 55s. 0d. Sunderland 45s. 3d. to 47s.
SOAP, Yellow 80s. Mottled 90s. Curd 94s. CANDLES, 12s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 13s. 0d.
TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 6½d. Clare Market 4s. 7d. Whitechapel 4s. 4d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH, 1811.

Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Cons.	5 per Ct. Navy.	5 per Ct. 1797.	Long Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequer Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Over- num.	Irish Spec. Ct.	Imp. Spec. Ct.	Eng. Lot. Tickets.	English Prices.
28 Bank 2434	66 1/2	65 1/2	83	98	17 1/2	17 1/2	25a 26pr.	8a 11 pr.	71 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	5 1/2 dis.	64 1/2	64 1/2		9 pr Ct. Dis.
1 244	66	65 1/2	82 1/2	97 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	27a 23pr.	9a 13 pr.		63 1/2	63 1/2	5 1/2 dis.	64 1/2	64 1/2		Ditto.
2 65 1/2	65 1/2	82 1/2	98		17 1/2	17 1/2	26 a 25pr.	10 a 14pr.		shut		5 1/2 dis.				Ditto.
3 Sunday	66	65 1/2	shut	97 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	26 a 27pr.	13 a 15pr.		shut		5 1/2 dis.				Ditto.
4 245 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	shut	97 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	26 a 27pr.	10 a 13pr.		shut		5 1/2 dis.				Ditto.
5 shut	shut	65 1/2	shut	97 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	25 a 26pr.	7 a 8 pr.		shut		5 dis.				Ditto.
6 shut	shut	65 1/2	shut	97 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	7 a 11 pr.			shut		5 1/2 dis.				Ditto.
7 shut	shut	65 1/2	shut	97 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	26 a 27pr.	12 a 10pr.		shut		5 1/2 dis.				Ditto.
8 shut	shut	65 1/2	shut	97 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	26 a 27pr.	12 a 14pr.		shut						Ditto.
9 Sunday	66 1/2	65 1/2	shut	97 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	26 a 27pr.	12 a 14pr.		shut						Ditto.
10 shut	66 1/2	65 1/2	shut	97 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	26 a 27pr.	11 a 13pr.		shut						Ditto.
11 shut	66 1/2	65 1/2	shut	97 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	26 a 27pr.	11 a 9 pr.		shut		5 1/2 dis.				Ditto.
12 shut	66 1/2	65 1/2	shut	97 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	25 a 24pr.	8 a 11 pr.		shut		5 1/2 dis.				Ditto.
13 shut	66 1/2	65 1/2	shut	97 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	23 a 23pr.	10 a 9 pr.		shut		5 1/2 dis.				Ditto.
14 shut	66 1/2	65 1/2	shut	97 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	22 a 23pr.	8 a 9 pr.		shut		5 1/2 dis.				Ditto.
15 shut	66 1/2	65 1/2	shut	97 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	22 a 23pr.	8 a 9 pr.		shut		5 1/2 dis.				Ditto.
16 shut	66 1/2	65 1/2	shut	97 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	22 a 23pr.	8 a 9 pr.		shut		5 1/2 dis.				Ditto.
17 Sunday	66 1/2	65 1/2	shut	97 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	22 a 23pr.	8 a 9 pr.		shut		5 1/2 dis.				Ditto.
18 shut	66 1/2	65 1/2	shut	97 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	22 a 23pr.	8 a 9 pr.		shut		5 1/2 dis.				Ditto.
19 shut	66 1/2	65 1/2	shut	97 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	22 a 23pr.	8 a 9 pr.		shut		5 1/2 dis.				Ditto.
20 Past Day	66 1/2	65 1/2	shut	97 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	22 a 23pr.	8 a 9 pr.		shut		5 1/2 dis.				Ditto.
21 shut	66 1/2	65 1/2	shut	97 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	22 a 23pr.	8 a 9 pr.		shut		5 1/2 dis.				Ditto.
22 shut	66 1/2	65 1/2	shut	97 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	22 a 23pr.	8 a 9 pr.		shut		5 1/2 dis.				Ditto.
23 shut	66 1/2	65 1/2	shut	97 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	22 a 23pr.	8 a 9 pr.		shut		5 1/2 dis.				Ditto.
24 Sunday	66 1/2	65 1/2	shut	97 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	22 a 23pr.	8 a 9 pr.		shut		5 1/2 dis.				Ditto.
25 shut	66 1/2	65 1/2	shut	97 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	22 a 23pr.	8 a 9 pr.		shut		5 1/2 dis.				Ditto.
26 shut	66 1/2	65 1/2	shut	97 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	22 a 23pr.	8 a 9 pr.		shut		5 1/2 dis.				Ditto.
27 shut	66 1/2	65 1/2	shut	97 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	22 a 23pr.	8 a 9 pr.		shut		5 1/2 dis.				Ditto.

Printed by Nicholls and Sons, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, London.

DRANSCOMB and CO. Stock-Brokers, 11, Holborn, 37, Cornhill, and 58, Haymarket.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

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Embellished with two Perspective Views of the Round Church at Little Mapleston in Essex;
and with the Tablet to the Memory of the late Dr. WILLIAM HAWES, in Islington Church.

By, SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. NICHOLS and SON, at CROSBY'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London:
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1811.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY for March, 1811. By Dr. POLA, Bristol,

Days.No.	M. S h.	G. heat	Inches. 20ths	WEATHER.
1	33 47		29-10	cloudy at times, some rain
2	46 51		29-14	cloudy in general, high winds
3	47 52		29-14	morning rain, afternoon clear, evening cloudy, windy
4	47 51		29-17	mostly clear, windy
5	44 48		29-12	mostly cloudy, some light rain
6	41 48		29- 9	morning clear, afternoon very rainy, high wind
7	50 52		29- 5	cloudy, very heavy rain, hail, thunder, lightning, windy
8	48 41		29- 2	cloudy, frequent rain, some snow, windy
9	33 43		30- 2	clear
10	41 47		30- 6	very hazy
11	36 53		30- 6	clear
12	41 53		30- 6	cloudy
13	35 50		30- 4	mostly clear
14	37 46		30- 3	ditto
15	35 51		30- 3	clear
16	33 50		30- 2	ditto
17	33 57		30- 1	ditto
18	34 55		30- 0	ditto
19	47 50		30- 3	rain in the night, mostly clear
20	47 54		29-19	cloudy, afternoon rainy
21	48 49		29-18	cloudy, some light rain
22	43 51		29-19	some rain in the night, day mostly clear
23	36 52		30- 7	mostly clear
24	39 57		30- 4	clear
25	41 56		30- 0	ditto
26	37 51		29-19	morning cloudy, afternoon clear
27	38 56		30- 2	clear
28	36 58		30- 6	morning foggy, afterward clear
29	41 45		30- 8	morning cloudy, afternoon clear
30	40 58		30- 3	clear
31	40 49		30- 1	cloudy

The average degrees of Temperature, calculated from observations made at eight o'clock in the morning, are 40 22-100ths; those of the corresponding month in the year 1810, were 39 45-100ths; in 1809, 30 56-100ths; in 1808, 33 66-100ths; in 1807, 33 46-100ths; in 1806, 37 94-100ths; in 1805, 40 20-100ths; and in 1804, 36 33-100ths.

The quantity of Rain fallen is equal to 1 inches 56 100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1810, was 62 100ths; in 1809, 1 inch 27 100ths; in 1808, 35 100ths; in 1807, 34 100ths; in 1806, 1 inch 67 100ths; in 1805, 98 100ths; and in 1804, 1 inch 80 100ths.

James's Square, Bristol, 4th. month, 4th, 1811.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for April, 1811. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in April, 1811.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in April, 1811.
M.	°	°	°			A.	°	°	°		
27	40	56	37	30, 35	fair	12	40	50	45	30, 24	fair
28	34	58	41	, 44	fair	13	46	63	51	29, 99	showery
29	42	52	38	, 52	fair	14	54	64	52	30, 16	cloudy
30	58	59	41	, 24	fair	15	55	62	55	, 16	cloudy
31	37	49	37	, 15	cloudy	16	54	61	47	29, 82	rain
A. 1	45	52	38	29, 95	fair	17	45	60	50	, 65	fair
2	44	60	50	, 81	fair	18	50	55	51	, 25	stormy
3	45	62	44	, 92	fair	19	51	59	50	, 16	stormy
4	48	60	41	30, 01	fair	20	51	60	52	, 32	stormy
5	43	52	34	, 01	fair	21	52	60	55	, 60	fair
6	34	56	48	39, 67	fair	22	55	66	54	, 35	fair
7	36	41	35	, 45	sleet	23	56	71	60	, 60	fair
8	32	40	32	, 62	sleet	24	56	72	55	, 75	fair
9	32	46	33	, 61	fair	25	55	61	54	, 75	fair
10	31	51	32	, 79	fair	26	54	64	52	, 66	fair
11	32	49	39	30, 03	fair						

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For APRIL, 1811.

*** The ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY have, this Month, published a most interesting Report of successful Cases in the course of the last year; to which we shall pay proper attention in our next Month's Review. In the mean time, we are enabled by it to present to our Readers a faithful representation of the Tablet lately placed in Islington Church to the memory of the worthy Character to whom a due "Tribute of Respect" was paid in Vol. LXXVIII. p. 1121; and take a short Extract.*

"THE name of Dr. HAWES has been so long and so indispensably interwoven with the Reports of the Royal Humane Society, and so inseparably blended with its Origin and Existence, that it is scarcely possible to enter on the task of recording its Annual Proceedings without reverting to the merits of its active and benevolent Founder. But those merits, and the irretrievable loss which the Society and the Public at large have sustained, have been so well and so forcibly pourtrayed by Mr. Martin in the last Year's Report, that it will now be unnecessary to expatiate any farther on that subject. The Committee of Directors and Managers, however, have the satisfaction of stating, that the wishes of the last Year's General Meeting have been carried into effectual execution. Agreeably to their instructions, a neat and elegant Tablet has been placed in Islington Church, highly creditable to an ingenious young Artist, Mr. John Malleott, of which an Engraving is here annexed. At the top of the Monument is the Honorary Medal of the Society; and at the bottom a small but correct medalion of Dr. Hawes."—*Annual Report*, p. 1.

Mr. URRAN, Hampton, April 8.

AT a time when the Magistrates and leading Citizens of London display a persevering attention to the improvement of our streets and public buildings; and the works carrying on without the pale of the City manifest a corresponding decoration;—permit me so far to infringe on a page of your valuable Publication as

to offer a suggestion relative to the celebrated VANDYKE.

Upon the genius of that great master brightening into fame, he was incessantly courted by RICHÉLIEU to make Paris his seat of study, instead of Flanders; and to confide for protection in the French throne. These overtures proved unavailing;—VANDYKE gave preference to an inviting message from Charles I. and repaired to England. Charles, though the ENEMY of our LIBERTIES, was a fostering friend to the polite arts. Under the auspices of the Monarch, the Painter acquired great wealth, grew attached to England, married the beautiful daughter of the Earl Gowry, and maintained, through life, a state of elegant splendour. He painted the Royal Personages frequently, for the decoration of the palaces and the seats of the nobility; and the families of the great also received perpetuity from his pencil.

The death of VANDYKE was premature—he was but 42 years of age when he quitted the terrestrial scene. The Church of St. Paul was the chosen place of his burial:—The event took place in 1641; and a Monument, bearing an Inscription from the pen of Cowley, was erected shortly after to his memory. The conflagration of 1666, which was fatal to many of his works in the Halls and Churches of the City, was destructive also of this monumental Trophy. The Church was consumed in its perishable materials, and the stone-work fell into ruins soon after. Nothing that I am aware of, in the present Church of St. Paul, records even the name of VANDYKE.

Now, Sir, describing ourselves, as we do, "a Nation friendly to the Sciences, and grateful to Genius, through the extensive range of the circle," allow me to appeal to the Members of the ROYAL ACADEMY; and, if no leading Member has yet offered

offered a proposal on the subject, let me ask, whether it is not becoming their Establishment to adopt some measure for collecting a Fund for the purpose of erecting a Monument, tributary, from love and respect, to that great Painter. But, if the means are not within their command, let me hope the occasion will be seized by the OWNERS of those SPLENDID MANSIONS and SEATS throughout this Island, which derive additional celebrity from being the receptacles of many of this distinguished Master's Pictures; some of which even exhibit the Portraits of the possessor's ancestry.—To these I earnestly appeal, and I beseech them not to suffer a disgrace to rest upon the land by neglecting the memory of the elegant VANDYKE. Yours, &c. W. P.

Mr. URBAN, March 20.

WITHIN a short distance on this side the wall of Severus, a few miles to the South-westward of the grand confluence of the Tyne near Flexham, is situated Langley Castle, an ancient feudal edifice, occupying an eminence on the Western bank of the Southern branch, in view of the high road, which, according to the county topography, passes through Haydon, formerly its appendant manor, between Carlisle and the former place. It was the original Seat of the Tyndales, Barons of South Tyndale, and ancestors of several families of various subsequent consequence in different parts of England; the first briefly mentioned by Camden as being settled there at the close of the twelfth century; but, whether any account of the Baronry be included within the compass of Domesday Survey, I have not ascertained, though I certainly should conceive it probable. This building was visited about forty years since by some Tourists, who have given it a short notice; but, should any intelligent gentleman in that neighbourhood feel disposed, through the channel of your Miscellany, to communicate any circumstances respecting it, or the family residing there at the preceding era, comprising a general statement, as far as convenient, of such particulars connected with either, or with the local river and site, &c. as may appear of an interesting description, I shall remain indebted to him for a piece of

information peculiarly acceptable to myself, and I presume not entirely otherwise to that large proportion of your Readers, who are apt enough to entertain a curiosity on subjects of antiquarian research and monument. I may add, that a drawing would constitute an obvious and agreeable illustration, our ancient specimens of civil being much less frequent than those of ecclesiastical architecture, perhaps excepting monastic vestiges.

If any of your Genealogical Correspondents are acquainted with the name of Hugh, as connected with the pedigrees of Tyndale of Brotherton, co. York, or Hockwold, co. Norfolk, (especially the second) during the fifteenth century, in particular towards the close of the reign of Hen. VI. and beginning of that of Edw. IV. and could favour me through the above medium, with the time and particulars of such connection, I should be greatly obliged, a gentleman of that name, or his father, having settled in Gloucestershire during the contest of the two Roses, whose immediate parentage I wish to ascertain, as a point of domestic interest.

Yours, &c.

T. P.

FASHIONABLE CHURCH LIVING.

Mr. URBAN,

April 4.

ON a late controversial occasion, it was asserted, if I remember right, in one of our best Reviews (The British Critic) that no such advertisement had ever seriously appeared in any newspaper, as announcing a Church Living to be sold, "in a fine sporting country." Of this assertion I had at that time some reason to doubt, but could not recollect where I had seen advertisements of the kind, although pretty certain that I had seen them, and believed them to be serious. Without, however, impugning the memory of the British Critic, or refusing to share that zeal which makes every lover of the Church wish that no such shameful addresses existed, I now send you an advertisement taken from Jackson's last *Oxford Journal*, and I think the very respectable parties of the Auctioneer and the Solicitor who were to furnish Particulars for you chosen to publish those notices, which you have liberty to do, will be as good as that there is bona fide advertisement, and no joke at the expense of the clergy.

The

The advertisement is as follows:

"NEXT PRESENTATION.

"To be sold by Auction, by Hoggart and Phillips, at the Auction Mart, opposite the Bank of England, on Thursday next, the 11th day of April, 1811, at Twelve o'clock,—The Next Presentation to a most valuable Living, in one of the first sporting Counties: the vicinity affords the best coursing in England, also excellent fishing, an extensive cover for game, and numerous packs of fox hounds, harriers, &c.; it is half an hour's ride from one of the first cities, and not far distant from several most fashionable watering places; the surrounding country is beautiful and healthy, and the society elegant and fashionable.

The Incumbent is about Fifty Years of age.

Particulars may be had, fifteen days preceding the sale, of Mr. Annesley, Solicitor, Temple; at the Mart; and of Hoggart and Phillips, 62, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange, London."

This address speaks so plainly, and, I think I may add, so impudently, for itself, that no comment of mine is necessary. The reflections of your Readers, especially your Clerical ones, will be probably in unison with those of
Yours, &c. C. A.

MR. URBAN,

April 15.

IF you and your Correspondent W. B. (p. 289.) think that "Sir Win. Forbes's character of Mr. Stillingfleet and History of the Blue Stocking Club would be a treat to many of your Readers," it is a pity that you should not be furnished with it, when it may be done with so little trouble. I will therefore copy it from his "Account of the Life and Writings of Dr. Beattie," vol. 1. pp. 209, 10, 11. note, with the addition of a few trifling articles, which I will place within brackets.
Yours, &c. J. B.

"Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson, daughter of [Matthew] Robinson, Esq. of Horton in Kent, [and of West Layton in the county of York, whose eldest son Matthew Robinson Morris succeeded to the English baronetage and Irish peerage of his cousin the late Lord Primate Rokeby] and wife of Edward Montagu, Esq. of Denton Hall, Northumberland, and Sandford Priory, Berks, [son of Charles, fifth son of Edward, the first Earl of Sandwich.] Inheriting from nature a genius for literature, she had the good fortune to meet with an able director of her early studies in the celebrated Conyers Middleton, D. D. who was married to her grandmother [Sarah, daughter of Thomas Mor-

ris, Esq. and widow of Robert Drakes, Esq. of Cambridge,] with whom she lived. Under his tuition she acquired that learning, and formed that taste, which was so conspicuous throughout the whole of her subsequent life. Mrs. Montagu had early distinguished herself as an author, first, by three Dialogues of the Dead, published along with Lord Lyttelton's; afterward, by her classical and elegant "Essay on the Genius and Writings of Shakspeare;" in which she amply vindicated our great National Dramatist from the gross, illiberal, and ignorant abuse, thrown out against him by Voltaire. The elegance of her manners, the brilliancy of her wit, and the sprightliness of her conversation, attracted to her house those who were most distinguished by their learning, their taste, and reputation as literary characters. This society of eminent friends, who met frequently at Mrs. Montagu's for the sole purpose of conversation, differed in no respect from other parties, but that the company did not play at cards. It consisted originally of Mrs. M., Mrs. Vesey, Mrs. Boscawen, and Mrs. Carter, Lord Lyttelton, the Earl of Bath (better known as Mr. Pitteney), the Hon. Horace Walpole, the classical owner of Strawberry Hill, afterward Earl of Orford, and Mr. Stillingfleet. The society came at last to contain a numerous assemblage of those most eminent for literature in London, or who visited it. Of these distinguished friends, Mrs. Vesey, though less known than Mrs. M. was also another centre of pleasing and rational society. Without attempting to shine herself, she had the happy secret of bringing forward talents of every kind, and of diffusing over the society the gentleness of her own character. She was the daughter of [Sir Thomas Vesey Bart. Bishop of Ossory, father of Lord Knappton, and grandfather of Lord Viscount De Vesey,] and wife of Agmondestham Vesey, Esq. a gentleman of Ireland, who in his earlier years had been the friend of Swift. Mrs. Boscawen was the [daughter of Evelyn Glanville, Esq. and] widow of the gallant admiral of that name, a woman of great talents, and, though unknown to the literary world, acceptable to every society by the strength of her understanding, the poignancy of her humour, and the brilliancy of her wit. She died [26 Feb.] 1805, at the advanced age of 86. Mrs. Carter, the learned translator of Epictetus, and the author of a volume of poems of very considerable merit, is now the only original surviving member, at the age of nearly 90. But the gentleman to whom this constellation of talents owed that whimsical appellation, the "Bas bleu," was Mr. Stillingfleet, a man of great piety and worth, the author of some works in natural history; and of some

some poetical pieces in "Dodsley's Collection." Mr. Stillingfleet, being somewhat of a humourist in his habits and manners, and a little negligent in his dress, literally wore grey stockings, from which circumstance Admiral Boscawen used, by way of pleasantry, to call them the "Blue Stocking Society;" as if to indicate that, when these brilliant friends met, it was not for the purpose of forming a dressed assembly. A foreigner of distinction hearing the expression, translated it literally "Bas bleu," by which these meetings came to be afterward distinguished.

Mrs. Hannah More, (the excellent author of "Structures on Female Education, Thoughts on the Importance of the Manners of the Great to general Society, and an Estimate of the Religion of the fashionable World," with other pieces,) who was herself a distinguished member of the Society, has written an admirable poem with the title of the "Bas bleu," in allusion to this mistake of the foreigner, in which she has characterized most of the eminent personages of which it was composed. The concluding part of her prefatory memorandum to the poem is so very apposite to my present purpose, that I cannot resist the temptation of inserting it here.

"May the Author be permitted to bear her grateful testimony, which will not be suspected of flattery now that most of the persons named in this poem are gone down to the grave, to the many pleasant and instructive hours she had the honour to pass in this company, in which learning was as little disfigured by pedantry, good taste as little tinctured by affectation, and general conversation as little disgraced by calumny, levity, and the other censurable errors with which it is too commonly tainted, as has perhaps been known in any society?"—Works of Mrs. H. More, vol. I. p. 12.

Mrs. Montagu being left, by the will of her husband, in possession of his noble fortune, lived in a style of the most splendid hospitality, till her death, which happened at an advanced age, 25th August, 1800." J. B.

THE TIMES, No. I.

Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis

EVERY race of men has considered the preceding as inferior to itself in some particular or another, and has looked upon itself as a generation recently emerged from at least partial barbarism. Mankind, fond of novelty and aspiring to perfection, have never failed to alter and improve the modes and customs of their

ancestors, as soon as time has exposed their defects.

But, perhaps, no age has much reason to boast its improvements as the present. Other generations may have felt some dishonest pride in contemplating ticular art or science

"Form'd by their skill, or foster'd by their care."

But universal refinement was served for the present.

If we take a view of the manners and customs of our Ancestors, in pursuits of either business or pleasure, we shall find abundant to deplore their ignorance, and gratulate ourselves upon the abolition of old-fashioned absurdities. It would not, however, be too blame to blame them for faults which considered as virtues, or for ignorance which they could not avoid. We are well aware that most of their notions may be traced to their education. What could be expected from a woman brought up under a system? She might, indeed, what they supposed to be a wife or mother, and perhaps, in instances, prove an useful member of society; but how could she expect to that exquisite polish which we justly esteem the summum of Female Education, and which only be acquired at our most formidable seminaries? Of these our ancestors had no idea. They had no French governesses; and we fear, have formed very harsh ideas of an "Establishment for Young Ladies."—Their young men were very limited in their advantages: they had been whipped through public School under the influence of that detestable, and, I am afraid, obsolete maxim, that "Lash is better than house or land;" was no Four-in-hand Club at their emancipation, and, except them the right hand of fellowship. The only driving which they stood was that of the quill; and only box with which they were acquainted was the strong one Back Counting-house.—Their amusements too were such as might be expected. They would sit whole to hear the fustian of Shakspeare and even in very late times have known to laugh with Foote, and

with Sheridan. What boundless raptures would they feel, could they be revived and placed in the front boxes of our largest theatre, there to behold the masterly acting, not of a Macklin or a Garrick, a Foote or a Lewis, but of a troop of *living horses*!—not the dry insipid scenes of a regular Comedy, but the inimitable buffooneries of a Pantomime, with the fascinating embellishments of Dancing Lobsters and Vegetable Pugilists!—Such a Scene, so novel and so brilliant, would be too much for powers newly re-acquired, and would restore the antiquated Worthies to their graves, while the last faint echo of their sepulchral “*Encore!*” whispered their dirge.

Great also would be the astonishment of our Forefathers, could they witness the important improvements which have taken place even in our inferior domestic concerns. I remember that when I was a boy (which, by the bye, is now full 50 years ago) if my good grandmother wished to make broth, it used to cost me an hour's work in the garden to provide her with the necessary ingredients: a labour now perfectly unnecessary, when every description of animal and vegetable *essence* may be had ready for admixture. I am growing old; but I hope to see the day when our chemists shall write over their doors, “Dinners drest on the shortest notice;” when a Lord Mayor's feast may be packed in a medicine chest; and a family subsist a fortnight in a luxurious style on the contents of an eight-drop phial, price 10s. 6d. duty included. The advantages of this mode of concentration are too multifarious to admit of enumeration, and too evident to require it.—A few, however, of the first which present themselves to my mind may be just mentioned. By this method, a good Citizen may eat at one meal, with the greatest ease and without the least danger of indigestion, six turtles and four haunches of venison, with an *ad libitum* accompaniment. In case, also, of a siege, how much would it facilitate the introduction of provisions! and in victualling our ships, how much room might be saved, when a ton of beef might be stowed in a quart bottle! And, when travelling, we should no longer be at the mercy of innkeepers, when a complete larder might be conveniently carried in a coach-pocket!

That, however, which constitutes the chief glory of the age, and gives us a decided superiority over our Forefathers, is the total extirpation of the “natural ills that flesh is heir to.”—Who will suffer poverty, when ten thousand bills beg his acceptance of unbounded riches? Who will endure disease, when professional men, regularly educated, clothed with certificates, and influenced solely by philanthropy, crowd around him, and assure him of a cheap, speedy, and complete cure by means of their *invaluable medicines*? Who will bear the ravages of old age, when hair, teeth, and colour, are so temptingly offered to him?

But I think I have said enough to prove to most of my Readers that the change of system which has of late taken place is highly beneficial to the Nation. There are, however, some starchy veterans of the Old School, some “*Laudatores temporis acti*,” who may not be so easily convinced; and, with a view to their conviction, I propose, in some future papers, to treat more fully of the subjects which I have above merely mentioned, together with others which I have not specified. If, by reason of any thing which I may say, one elderly gentleman should be induced to renounce his antiquated opinions, one seminary should be enlarged, one new whip sported, one ticket for the next new pantomime be sold, or one box of pills be swallowed, I shall rejoice to think that I have contributed to the happiness of my fellow-creatures, and have not lived or written in vain. AARON BICKERSTAFFE.

MR. URBAN, April 9.

YOUR Correspondent, who met with the name of Chichester in Pierce Plowman's Visions, would perhaps find it satisfactory to be informed, that John Chichester was Lord Mayor of London A.D. 1369, 43 Edw. III. when John Piel and Hugh Holditch were Sheriffs. Chichester was of the Company of Goldsmiths, and bore for his arms: On a field Ermine a sinister canton charged with a goblet and cover. CIVICUS.

*** THOMAS LEYINGE, Esq. (of Great Shepey, co. Leicester) died in 1694, æt. 68; who in his early days had been distinguished as a bold Warrior. Do any traces of his heroism remain recorded?

METEORO-

A METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, kept at CLAPTON, in Hackney,
from the 16th of March to the 15th of April, 1811.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		Hyg.	Wind.	Weather, &c.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.			
Mar. 16	53		30.51	30.25	0.9	S. S. E.	clear
17	57		30.17	30.17		N.—S.	clear
18	60	40	30.15	30.15	0.0	N.—S. E.	fair
19	58	43	30.23	30.20	1.7	S. W.	a few clouds
20	55	50	30.15	30.07	1.14	S. W.	cloudy
21	60	45	30.05	30.05	0.18	S. W.	rain and clouds
22	45	34	30.38	30.13	0.16	N.	cloudy—clear
23			30.50	30.48	below 0	N.—S.—E.	clear
24	54	59	30.40	30.28	.10	N.—S. E.	clear
25	50	59	30.21	30.11	.3	N.—S. E.	clear
26		37	30.24	30.10	0.3	N.—S. E.	clear
27	54	33	30.45	30.23	.9	N.—S. E.	clear
28	61	40	30.60	30.48	.15	W.—N. E.	clear
29	57	45	30.61	30.55	.6	N.—E.	clear
30	60					SW.—N. E.	clear
31	49	43	30.22	30.16	.2	N. E.	cloudy
Apr. 1	51	39	30.10	30.00	.3	E.—S. E.	cloudy—fair
2	62		29.98	29.90	.0	F.—S	clear and clouds
3	60	49	30.04	29.98	.3	w.s.w.—n.	clear and clouds
4	58	39	30.15	30.09	.0	N.—S. E.	clear and clouds
5			30.18		.0	E. N. E.	clouded
6	55					Var.	clear and clouds
7	43	30	29.55	29.52	.2	N.	snowing—windy
8	39	30	29.62	29.59	.3	N.—N. E.	cloudy and snowing
9	46	31	29.79	29.67	.7	N.	clear & clouds—clear
10	51	35	29.90	29.85	.12	N. E.—S.	clear—showers
11	50	34	30.22	30.03	.7	N.	small rain—clear
12	50	44	30.23	30.12	0.1	S.—W.	fair—rain and wind
13	65	51	30.15	30.00	1.9	S. W.	rain—fair
14	66		30.20		0.1	W.	fair—showers
15	66					W.	clear and clouds

OBSERVATIONS.

March 18. This evening *Cirri* becoming *Cirro-strati* observed. *De Luc's* electric bells quite silent.

19. *Cirro-Cumulus* and gentle showers. Electric bells ring weak, but regularly.

20.21 & 22. During this period mild winds and damper air prevailed. Electric bells pulsed pretty regularly: on the evening of the 22nd. fleecy evanescent *Cumuli* indicated clear weather. The electric bells became silent at night.

23. Cloudy; fine purple and yellow coloured Sun-set. Bells silent.

24. Very clear; only faint streaks of the *Cirrus Linearis*.

25. Early I observed *Cirrus*, ramifying about in all directions, and becoming *Cirro-stratus* and *Cirro-cumulus*: fleecy *Cumuli* floated in the wind beneath them. Bells silent.

27. *Cirrus* prevailed this evening, and became the *Cirro-stratus Myoides*, coloured by the setting Sun. Bells begin to ring again.

28 & 29. *Cirrus* and *Cirro-stratus*. Bells ring irregularly, or at intervals.

April 1. A Meteor seen to S. W. about 9 P. M.

2 & 3 *Cirro-stratus* and *Cirro-cumulus* alternately prevail.

4. This afternoon fleecy, rocky, and mountainous *Cumuli*; in a higher region *Cirro-stratus* and *Cirro-cumulus* in different places, the latter most abundant during the day, but the former ultimately prevailed, and at night exhibited a *Lunar Halo*, of the usual diameter, i. e. between 40° and 50°.

6. *Cirro-cumulus* in the evening.

7. *Cirro-stratus* seemed to have the Iris colours, &c. at Sun-set.

9 & 10. *Cirrus*, *Cirro-cumulus*, *Cirro-stratus*, and *Cumulus*, seen.

11. Small rain, only *Cumuli* afterwards.

13. *Cirrus*, *Cirro-cumulus*, *Cirro-stratus*, &c.

15. Tufts of *Cirrus* in the evening.

N. B. From the 24th March the electric bells rang irregularly till about the 14th April, when they rang regularly and loud till the 18th, when they ceased, and have not rang since.

Clapton, April 19, 1811.

THOMAS FORSTER.



TABLET IN ISLINGTON C.



TO PERPETUATE.

WHILE THIS FRAIL MARBLE SHALL ENDURE,
THE MERITORIOUS EXERTIONS OF AN INDIVIDUAL,
AND TO EXCITE THE EMULATION OF OTHERS,

THE GOVERNORS OF
THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY
HAVE CAUSED THIS TABLET
TO BE INSCRIBED WITH THE NAME OF
WILLIAM HAWES M.D.:

BY WHOSE PERSONAL AND INDEFATIGABLE LABOURS
AN INSTITUTION HONORABLE TO THE NATION,
AND HIGHLY BENEFICIAL TO THE WORLD AT LARGE,
WAS FOUNDED, FOSTERED, AND MATURED,
AND LONG, VERY LONG, MAY IT FLOURISH,
THE ORNAMENT AND THE PRIDE OF BRITAIN.

THIS EXCELLENT, UNASSUMING,
PERSEVERING PHILANTHROPIST
WAS BORN IN ISLINGTON NOV. 28th 1736:
DIED IN SPITAL SQUARE, DEC. 5th 1808:
AND WAS BURIED ON THE 15th NEAR THESE WALLS.
GO, READER, AND IMITATE THOSE VIRTUOUS ACTIONS,
WHICH THE LATEST POSTERITY
WILL APPLAUD AND VENERATE:
AND WHICH THE RECORDING ANGEL
HAS REGISTERED IN HEAVEN.

WELL DONE, GOOD AND FAITHFUL SERVANT!
ENTER THOU INTO THE JOY OF THY LORD!



J. Bacon Sc.

Mr. URBAN,

April 1.

I SEND you two Views of the curious Round Church of Little Maplested (see Plate I.); 49 miles N. E. of London, and three from the town of Halsted in Essex, which has been lately very ably described by your ingenious friend, Mr. Britton, in his "Architectural Antiquities *;" from which elegant Work I take the liberty to transcribe some particulars to my present purpose:

"In the reign of King Stephen, Little Maplested was vested in Robert Dosnelli, or Doisnel, whose daughter and heiress, Juliana, married William Fitz-Audelin, steward to Henry II. This lady, with the consent of her husband, gave the whole parish, with its appurtenances, circa 1186, to the *Knights Hospitalers*. This donation was confirmed by King John; and Henry III. granted the brethren the liberty of free-warren, &c. A *Preceptory* was therefore completely established here, under the appellation of *Le Hospital*; and from the gifts of numerous benefactors, it progressively became extremely flourishing. At the Dissolution, its possessions, with Temple Sutton, &c. were granted by Henry VIII. to Henry Harper, esq. From him it has passed through various families; and at present the village, with the church, are nearly deserted, and the latter is suffering gradual decay.

"The Church is singular in shape; and, constituting one of the Round Class, is extremely interesting, as displaying a different and later style than either of the structures already described; (viz. St. Sepulchre's, Cambridge; St. Sepulchre's, Northampton; and the Temple, London.) With a circular portion at the West, and a semicircular East end, the plan of this building is, I believe, *unique*, and therefore deserving of particular illustration. Dr. Stukeley, Dr. Ducarel, and some other Antiquaries, have described the churches with semicircular East ends as very ancient†; and some of these remark, that such a peculiarity indicates a Saxon origin. But in the present structure there is no mark of the Anglo-Saxon style of Architecture. The windows, arches, columns, door-way, &c. are all of a class or style of building, which certainly did not prevail till the very latter end of the twelfth, or beginning of the thirteenth century. Judging by the peculiarity of these members, which furnish the only clue in the absence of document, I am inclined to refer the erection of this Church to some pe-

riod between, or during the reigns of King John and Henry III. 1199 to 1272; both of whom appear to have granted the Knights of Maplested some privileges, &c.

"The principal entrance is at the West end, where a large wooden Porch protects the simple beautiful doorway: This is ornamented with a double range of projecting quatrefoils, in square pannels, running round the whole arch, and with another similar facing over the arch. The circular area within is 26 feet in diameter, and has a peristyle of 6 clustered columns. These consist of three half columns attached to a kind of triangular pier, and at the extreme edge of every column is a string moulding, or bead, extending from the base to the capital.

"The whole length of the Church internally is 60 feet. It is dedicated to St. John of Jerusalem, and is traditionally said to have had the privilege of sanctuary."

It is remarkable that the Porch at the West end has three doors in it, and there is no entrance into the Church but this way.

The Parish was rated to the Land Tax at 408*l.* 10*s.*

As the Knights invaded all the tithes wherever they had to do; so they did here, and made this a donative, or perpetual curacy; as it still continues, with a small stipend. B.N.

Mr. URBAN, Hull, March 14.

THOUGH it probably comports neither with your desire nor intention to lead your Readers into the thorny maze of Politicks; yet, as any remarkable aberration, inconsistency, or contradiction, in either of the two great parties into which this country is always divided, may be thought to come sufficiently within the sphere of the Gentleman's Magazine; I avail myself of this latitude to observe that, in looking over the columns of the Opposition prints, a remarkable omission will occur to whoever recollects the transactions of the day, and the language of both parties, at the period so often referred to, when his Majesty laboured under a malady of which his present illness seems decided to be a relapse. A conspicuous reason assigned, both in and out of the House, by the Government, or Mr. Pitt's party, in favour of the arrangement adopted, was, that the health,

* In three beautiful plates of this work, the exterior character, internal peculiarity, ground-plan, and entrance door-way, of Little Maplested Church, are correctly displayed.

† The Church at Great Maplested, like that under consideration, has a semicircular East end.

both bodily and mental, of our gracious Sovereign, would, on his recovery, be again endangered, by finding his most favoured schemes for the future welfare of the community, those plans his application to which was said, on medical authority, to have originated his disease, totally subverted by certain persons whom, when a free agent, he refused to admit to his councils. The ardent spirit of Edmund Burke could not refrain from hinting at certain promotions to the Peerage that ought to take place, in which he was supposed particularly to allude to the present Lord Erskine: this, however, served only to unite the Cabinet phalanx more closely. The result we will pass by.

Had the papers in the pay or under the influence of the Whigs, as they style themselves, confined their argument to the merits of a Regency by address, and with no more restrictions than the most zealous of their leaders could reconcile to his political, or, if you will, his *constitutional* orthodoxy, you would not, Mr. Urban, have stumbled on my Signature. But when you find it urged with patriotic touches, that his Majesty's precarious health, as well as his increasing years, ought to excite a general sympathy to see him relieved from the cares of Royalty, and consequent fatigue of thought, as much as possible, it is surely worth while to inquire into the probable effects of the projected change on the illustrious Invalid: for the symptoms are obvious, that the adoption of a Regency, in the person of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, must be considered synonymous with being themselves in power, or undoubtedly preparatory to it; it is something more than an adjunct; it is nothing less than the cornerstone on which the expectation of the party hinges; but with as little regard to the aforesaid professions, as to his Majesty's presumed feelings on the total relinquishment of the fond hope

he cherishes, in common with nine tenths of his subjects, of seeing the Peninsula become an effectual barrier to "those pests of the human race*." In a weekly paper (the Rockingham) published in this town, professedly as a vehicle for the opinions of Mr. Fox's followers, after a long and spacious column of advice, garnished with lenitives of the above description, they glance very coldly at some recent successes of the Allies in Portugal, which could not be commented on for want of room; the omission, however, is of less moment, for, continues the Editor, "whatever may be the result of Lord Wellington's campaign†, it is impossible 34,000 British should make a successful stand against the hordes that Buonaparte can bring into the field."—A position nobody will controvert. But, as the premises may be safely denied, it is not necessary to jump to the conclusion; there is nothing irregular in supposing his Majesty never understood that the salvation of those countries and of Europe ultimately depended on our quota of troops to the common cause; his views, if we concede him his own opinion, were, to make a powerful diversion in behalf of the Spaniards; to inspire the Portuguese to show a good countenance towards the enemy, and to mould them into able soldiers by our example, that their own armed hordes may be incessantly opposed to those of the imperial Jacobin: to imbue the peasantry of those kingdoms, like our own, with the imposing but useful notion‡, that one of them can beat three Frenchmen, provided he is not made of such stuff as certain desponding counsellors.

To those not conversant with the mystics and free-masonry of party, it is inconceivable how his Majesty is to derive a recruit of spirits from learning that our troops are withdrawn from a vantage ground, for their valour and address to be employed only in mock fights at home§, or that the

* This expression we copy from the gallant Nelson's dispatches from Egypt: it is but too consonant to the well-known comment of Sir William Temple on the conduct of the French in his day, in the countries they had overrun.

† Spoken of the last campaign.

‡ See Lord Chesterfield on popular prejudices, in his Letters to his Son.

§ The Rockingham newspaper, before adverted to, which, as some persons of high rank, and others of more than common talents, are among the Proprietors, if not the Conductors, may be safely appealed to in point, professes to see no reason for the war being continued in the Peninsula, but to gratify the military mania of the Wellesley family. The celebrated opinion of the great Chatham, "that America was conquered in Germany," will apply here, to ask whether an invasion is not more rationally prevented in Portugal than at our doors.

skilful Officer at their head is sent to Coventry, like Marlborough, from the usual effects of party animosity on a change of power*. Nor is it a whit more comprehensible, how the renovation of health in so distinguished an individual can be promoted by another specific object with the present minority, a sort of panacea for all distempers in the body politic, and a question on which the celebrated historic biographer Mr. Roscoe divides with them, who, like Milton (I hope he will take it as a compliment) shows himself as fallible in state affairs as ordinary men, when he would open immediate negotiations for a peace, surrendering, as of course, all those Colonial captures which after the armed truce of Amiens we had to re-conquer with such streams of blood and treasure†.

In vain, if the health of our revered Sovereign is, as is pretended, a primary motive with our Lady Bountifuls in Parliament, or "in garret high," shall we derive consolation from the knowledge of these and similar prescriptions in petto; it is impossible to thank such officious empirics so much as common civility would require, for devising such a *bolus* for the benefit of good George III; who might indeed be relieved from the cares of Royalty, but it would be by being released from them in common with all other cares, by so novel an outrage on the sensibility both of the man and the monarch. It is a pity, therefore, that these humane ebullitions in his behalf are not duly separated from the self-ended suggestions and egotisms, their inseparable concomitants. Would these imperative retainers, these state pugilists, vouchsafe to favour us with the substance of their cogitations and agitations, properly sifted and winnowed from such annoyances, they might administer more "good-will towards men."

A party anomaly of a more offensive description to those who disregard the nomenclature of St. Stephen's Chapel when they peruse the clauses of a Bill, is, that, while Mr. Perceval appears exposed to the utmost virulence of invective and nicknames for the Regency restrictions (a question it is not meant here to interfere with), Lord Grenville, who sedulously comes forward as the author of this obnoxious measure, conjointly with his former colleague Mr. Pitt, and who avows his opinion to be unaltered, does not appear to have lost an iota of consideration with his party on that score. Several of the daily papers told us, as if the writers had been present at the interview, that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales applauded his Lordship's manly and independent conduct. It would be paying the noble Peer a very bad compliment, to alledge that, like Doctor Sangrado, he cannot write against himself; and that his partizans, sensible of this dilemma, tacitly concede him the point: such an exculpation can only enhance the effrontery and impudence which would sentence his opponent "to be hanged, drawn, and quartered," for propounding identically the same restrictions in substance and effect‡; as also for copying the proceeding by Bill instead of Address. It should not be forgotten also, that his Lordship volunteers his sentiments; whereas the Chancellor of the Exchequer might alledge, with show of reason, that the restrictions, &c. are independent of his opinion on the point; that he found the path chalked out for him, without an optional proviso, by his Majesty's distinct approbation of the former Bill,—a Bill prepared by one of the most eminent Statesmen this country has produced.—Thus you find the crust becomes "good mutton" in more Tales than that of a Tub. LICINUS.

* Bolingbroke, one of the principal of the Tory administration that dismissed the Duke of Marlborough, subsequently, in his *Letters on History*, or in his *Letters to Swift*, I forget which, takes occasion to testify his extraordinary respect for that great man.

† About two years since, when circumstances were not more favourable than at present, a petition for appease was handed round for signatures in this neighbourhood: but the petitioners mustered very indifferently both in number and respectability.

‡ If there be any difference of moment, it is that by the present act the operation of the restrictive clauses is reduced from twelve months to six: but this requires no comment.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

BOOK II. SATIRE II.

(In Continuation from our last.)

HARPYIIS *gula digna rapacibus.*] The Harpies, saith Magister Hederichus, (for whose incomparable fertility of imagination and concinnity of diction, I have a sort of overweening fondness, for which, as *mediocribus illis ex vitiis unum*, I crave indulgence), "had faces like maidens, but hands with great crooked claws, looked *withal* quite famished with hunger, and discharge *however likewise immediately* from them what they have devoured. They *had in the next place* their wings, with which, in flying, they snade a prodigious noise, and bodies like the vulture, all over full of feathers, *nevertheless*, hands and feet like men, but ears like the bear."

Rhombusque recens.] The turbot seems likewise to have been admired by the Romans, according to its size, as they were delighted to behold the pleasant spectacle, *porrectum magnum magno in catino*. The ridiculous story of the monstrous rhombus that was captured under Domitian, in the Adriatic sea, and was too large for any dish at that time in existence; and how that worthy successor of Augustus convened the senate on the occasion, and finally on a motion of the illustrious Montanus, a senatus consultum was accordingly drawn up: that a proper platter should be turned upon the spot, of sufficient dimensions to contain the whole fish — ought to be read in Juvenal himself, of whose fourth satire it forms the subject.

Haud ille pridem Galloni præconis, &c.] At the time when this Gallonius had got the reputation of a conceited prodigal, because, at a grand entertainment which he gave, an exceeding large sturgeon appeared upon his table, that fish was in such high estimation with the Romans, that it was no otherwise served up and offered round than with garlands of flowers, and with pipers playing before it*. Gallonius was a contemporary of the poet Lucilius, and he it was, properly, who brought him into such evil repute, that even in Cicero's time *vixit ut Gallonius*, was a sort of proverb. The lines of Lucilius which Ofellius

here has in his recollection, are cited by Cicero in his disputation against voluptuousness†.

Lælius, præclare et recte sophos illudque vere,
[*inquit,*
O Publi. O Gurgis Galloni! es homo miser,
Cenasti in vita nunquam bene, cum omnia
in ista [cumano.
Consumis squilla, atque acipensere cumide

In Pliny's time, this once so dear and rare a dish, had fallen into such contempt, that a man of fashion would have thought his table disgraced by having a sturgeon upon it; the *mulli*, *scari*, and *rhombi* had supplanted him.

[*Vos auctor docuit prætorius.*] A wive at a certain Asellius Rutilius or Sempronius Rufus, who increased the enormous list of dishes with which the tables of the Roman *kelliones* were loaded, by the addition of young storks. For this discovery, and because by his manner of life he had so shattered his reputation, that, on putting up for the præture he lost his election in a most shameful manner, he was regaled with the following epigram:

*Ciconiarum Rufus iste conditor,
Hic est duobus elegantior Plancis;
Suffragiorum puncta non tulit septem;
Ciconiarum populus ultus est mortem.*

Cornu ipse bilibri caulibus instillat.] Namely, out of a horn oil-cruet containing two pounds; so that the oil with which he so sparingly treated his guests, must therefore necessarily grow the more rancid. Gesner thinks that by reading *veteris non largus aceti* instead of *non parvus*, Avidienus's parsimony would be more strongly marked. I am not of that opinion: *non largus* seems to me absolutely flat; whereas *non parvus* is a bantering observation, and Avidienus gains nothing by it; for he is only more liberal of his vinegar because it is spoilt, and the decrease of it is easily supplied from his wine cellar. *Non largus* is manifestly the work of a dull copyist, who here thought like Gesner, and intended to correct the text.

Sicut simplex Nævius, unctam convivis præbebit aquam.] It is scarcely to be imagined how some commentators have toiled and drudged to distort

* Athenæus *Deipnos.* lib. vii. p. 294. edit. Lugdun. 1612.

† *De Finib.* lib. ii. cap. 8.

‡ His rival candidate for the præture.
the

the natural, obvious meaning of this passage. These gentlemen have sometimes the misfortune of being unable to see the wood for trees. Thus, for example, Baxter supposes the Nævius, whom Ofellus, in manifest contrast to the stern Albutius, accuses of an excessive indulgence to his servants, is here characterized as a preposterously elegant blunderhead. *Ceteri lauti (says he) inungebant vinarios calices, iste vero vappa, lautior lautissimis, vel ipsam aquam (et frigidam scilicet et calidam), odoram fecit.* This, however, I call *nodum in scirpo querere*! And in such an ingenious interpretation Gesner, at least by his silence, acquiesces! We need only to have one pair of eyes and half a grain of common sense, for perceiving that Horace says nothing like it, nor could have it in his thoughts. "We ought in all things to take the middle path," says Ofellus. Between excessive nicety and decoration, neatness lies midway. Old Albutius is so rigorous against the slightest mistake of his servants, that for any errors they may possibly commit in the several functions of their offices, he chastises them before-hand: Nævius, on the contrary, is so lenient a master, that he overlooks the grossest faults and negligences in the duties of his domestics, and even suffers the guests at his table to be served with stale or dirty water without perceiving or caring about it. A prudent man will act neither like Albutius, who flogs a servant on the bare occurrence of the idea that he may hand an unwashed goblet to a guest; nor like Nævius, to whom it is perfectly indifferent whether or not the waiter for his guests to drink, betrays the marks of having been fetched from the neighbouring ditch: he insists upon neatness and cleanliness in his house and at his board, without running into either the one or the other extreme."

Affligit (or, if we rather chuse to read, *affigit*) *humo divinæ particulam auræ.*] Without having recourse to a periphrasis, it would, perhaps, be quite impossible to find an equivalent expression for *particulam auræ divinæ*, as Ofellus here calls the thinking principle, or mind of man. Ofellus utters this neither as a platonic, nor as a stoic, as the expositors vainly dream: but by a very general, very antient, and certainly, even among

such illiterate people, who were somewhat more than meer mechanical dolts, as ignorant and stupid as the clods of the furrow, an ordinary notion, that human souls are particles or effluxions of one great mass of spirit, the *anima mundi*, pervading and actuating the whole universe. Horace therefore makes his Ofellus speak precisely as befitted a plain, honest, intelligent man of his condition, and had nothing less in his mind than ridicule, as Dr. Warburton, in a note upon this line, with his peculiar assurance pretends; because an epicurean, like Horace, had no belief in the immortality of the soul, therefore he designed by the expression *divinæ particulam auræ*, to render the divine origin of it ridiculous. Horace, with his lordship's permission, was neither an epicurean nor a pythagorean ninyhammer; but a poet, who well understood the *reddere personæ convenientia cuique*; and moreover, a man as sound both in head and heart, as ever breathed — as every one who is not deficient in one or the other, will discover by his writings. Horace may have believed what he could about the soul, at all events, he speaks here, not in his own person, but in the character of Ofellus, into whose mouth, in defiance of all propriety, and as it were by violence, to cram an epicurean sarcasm, would have been somewhat palpably absurd.

Hos utinam inter, &c.] In this wish, which besides deriving a particular grace and propriety from the lips of such a man as Ofellus, I think I perceive something humorous, by which Horace, (for I suppose this composition to be read in the circle of Mæcenas) hoped to light up the countenances of his hearers with a smile. For so earnest an aspiration from so full a heart, so immediately on the explanation of the economical reason why their fathers thought a rather strong smell in their black game, by a sort of tacit agreement, so savoury, and the word *heros* in this combination has really in it somewhat comic. Ofellus, in his zeal, does not remark it — and even that is in character. I make this observation as a confirmation of what I advanced at the conclusion of the introduction to this little essay. Even the leap or abrupt transition which he causes him to make in his discourse, the minute details

details in the delineation of the niggardly Avidienus, the pleasant remark, "that however at least the eggs and olives were not yet banished from the tables of the Roman kings," the expression *infamis accipere*, and the like, belong also to this class, and are apparently to me selected with great ingenuity, in order, from the colouring of the whole, without disparagement to the character of his Socratic boor, and the truths that he makes him deliver, to let a slight comic tint be as it were transparent.

Das aliquid fama, &c.] Horace might here, perhaps, have had in mind the *ἄλγος ἀρεσκύμα*, which more than once occurs in Xenophon: the thought, however, is in itself so natural, that he might, without the smallest impropriety, put it into the mouth of his unlettered sage.

Jure inquit, Trausius istis, &c.] "True," my prodigal replies, "the nephews of Trausius may read him such a lecture; but I, &c." This appears to me the natural way of construing the sentence, which seemingly refers to the foregoing *adde iratum patrum*. Ofellus had represented to the voluptuary, whom he was lecturing, the sad effects of his extravagant manner of life, and that finally, after having squandered away all his substance, he would not have enough left to buy himself a two-penny cord to hang himself withal. He now makes him reply: Why aye, thou mayst let the nephew of Trausius harangue him in this manner, one who wants to fly without wings, and to live like one of us, without possessing the means—not me, a man who possesses a princely revenue, &c.—*jargatur* is accordingly here the *deponens*, not an unusual *passivum*, absolutely redundant, and not necessary to make sense of the passage. By this explication, all is in perfect accordance. It is probable (as Gesner observes) that Horace here intended incidentally to whisper a kind memento in the ear of some young spendthrift of this complexion. Whether the uncle's name was Trasius, Traxius, Travius, Trallius, or Traulius, is nothing either to him or to us; probably both he and his nephew were much better known than they are now.

Videas metato in agello, &c.] Oc-

tavianus and Antonius had no other means of inducing the veteran soldiers of Julius Cæsar, to serve under them against the assassins of the dictator, and the republic, than by the solemn promise of granting them landed estates in the several provinces of Italy at the termination of the campaign. The present proprietors were indeed to receive an equivalent for them in money: but the treasury being empty, and the veterans growing impatient of further delays, the famous *divisio agrorum* was actually effected by force in the year 713, the antient possessors were driven out, and the estates, after a fresh admeasurement, were divided in lots of a proportionate number of acres, among the old soldiers. Hence the lamentations of Propertius and other Poets, over the cursed, villainous, measuring pole, by which one was dispossessed of the whole, another at least of the greater part of his property. This explains, now, what Horace has in view by saying *metatus agellus*. The late farm of Ofellus was no longer of its pristine dimensions: it was, by the triumviral distribution of estates, partitioned, and the broken fragments allotted to others, or added to their portion, and, therefore, the antient landmarks were displaced and removed. Ofellus, who now cultivated his former demesne, as bailiff or hireling of the soldier Umbrenus, to whom he had been assigned by the commissaries of the triumvirs, sustained, therefore, the twofold injury: first, that in the very spot where he had been proprietor, he was now little better than a day-labourer; and then, the produce of the petty estate being lessened, his earnings upon it were reduced. Nevertheless, says Horace, his manner of life continued the same.

Longum post tempus.] This, a long time afterwards, is here not a redundant or idle expression; it points at a peculiar feature in the good old Roman manners, especially amongst the land-owners. They had not visitors every day, and good cheer did not always abound: they lived frugally, and every one minded his own business, without troubling himself about others. The visits between good friends were not frequent, but were on that account the more agreeable and cordial on both sides. Even neighbours

neighbours visited one another only on rainy days; but then such meetings created a little festival in the family.

Culpa potare magistra, &c.] Bentley's *cupa* for *culpa* seems to me not a happy emendation. The *ludus erat culpa potare magistrâ* appears to refer to some country-sport to us no longer known, in which one was obliged to pay the forfeit of a fault committed, by drinking; as the phrase *culpa magistrâ* is borrowed from the *magistro convivii* customary at city-feasts, who assigned to every one how many *cyathos* he had to empty. Among the country folks these *magisteria* derived from the Greeks, were not in use: the fault that was committed, dictated likewise the penalty, and this was termed *bibere culpa magistrâ*.

Lin. 134, 135.] Would it be thought possible, that any man of sound intellect could read this couplet,

Quocirca vivite fortes,

Fortiaque adversis opponite pectora rebus, and imagine that Horace means it closely, and all at once puffs himself up with heroical bombast, in order to dilute a grave subject with laughter? Nothing, I think, can be clearer, than that a poet, who is accustomed to compose his verses with care and industry, would conclude an entire piece by a couple of harmonious lines, especially if, like these, they flow spontaneously as it were from the nib of his pen. Nevertheless, Baxter, from his whimsical conceit, that Horace, because he is sometimes jocular, must be always cracking even ill-timed jokes, has been misled into this scarcely pardonable misconception of our author: *Festive insurgit spiritu heroici carminis, quo serium risu diluat.* Who would not be cured of his passion for writing, on seeing how he is liable to be misconstrued even by the learned and sagacious? The honest, simple, open-hearted Ofellus talks to his children upon subjects on which the happiness of their lives depends; he tells them in what manner he has acted in order to be happy; he demonstrates to them, from his own example, that a reverse of fortune, under which many others would have broke forth in sighs and lamentations, had made him neither leaner nor more dissatisfied; he finds even in the inconstancy of human affairs, the most urgent motive never to lose courage; and with the melting look of a father upon his children,

to whom, without any blameable cause in him, he can bequeath nothing except his good advice, and his constant example, concludes his speech with the exhortation, which so naturally flows from the subject, and from his mouth is so just and expressive:

Wherefore be bold, by no vain fears depressed,
And meet misfortune with undaunted breast.

What a *scurra* must Horace have been, at this delicious moment to have turned the matter into a joke, and by an unfeeling silly laugh, deprived his readers of the enjoyment of a most humane and tender emotion!—Poor Horace!—I cannot, I own, retain common patience, when I see an author of worth and talents so vilified, and that eighteen hundred years after his death!

Ormond Street.

W. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Tedstone Delamere,*
March 8.

I WILLINGLY resume my pen, to communicate a promised pleasing anecdote, concerning our late mutual friend, the Rev. Samuel Ayscough: than whom, perhaps, a kinder-hearted, better-humoured man never existed. Everyone who saw him, read these amiable traits in his countenance; and every one who conversed with him, soon found that countenance a true index of his mind:

"His easy presence check'd no decent joy.
Him e'en the dissolute admir'd; for he
A graceful looseness, when he pleas'd, put on,

And, laughing, cou'd instruct."

This—the following little narrative will prove.—One day, according to the rules of his office, as Assistant Librarian in the British Museum, he attended, through that grand Magazine of Curiosities, a party of Ladies and a Gentleman: all of whom, except one lady, were disposed to be highly pleased with what they saw; and really would have been so, if this capricious fair-one had not continually damped gratification, with such exclamations as these: "Oh, trumpery!—come along—Lord, I see nothing worth looking at."—This lady being the handsomest of the group, Mr. A. (who, although an old bachelor, was a great admirer of beauty) at first fixed upon her as his temporary favourite; but soon had reason

son to transfer his particular attentions to another, less handsome, but more amiable.—On her continuing a similar strain of exclamations, uttered with correspondent looks and demeanour, he turned towards her, and said—"My sweet young lady, what pains you kindly take to prevent that fine face of yours from killing half the beaux in London!" and then directed his conversation, explanatory of the different objects before them, to the rest of the party.

So much influence, however, she had over her companions, that, beaten as the round was to my good old Friend and fellow-townsmen, she caused him to finish it considerably sooner than was either pleasant to his mind, or convenient to the state and ponderosity of his body.—While in the last room, just before he made his parting bow, addressing himself to her with that suavity of manner which was so peculiar to him, he smilingly said, "Why, what a cross little puss you are!—Nothing pleases you. Here are ten thousand curious and valuable things brought at a vast expence from all parts of the world; and you turn up your nose at the whole of them. Do you think, with these airs, that *that* pretty face will ever get you a husband? Not if he knows you half an hour first. Almost every day of my life, and especially when attending ladies through these rooms, I regret being an old bachelor: for I see so many charming, good-tempered women, that I reproach myself for not trying to persuade one of them to bless me with her company. But I can't fall in love with *you*; and I'll honestly tell you I shall pity the man that does: for I'm sure you'll plague him out of his life."

During this singular valedictory speech (delivered with such pleasantry that even the reprov'd could not take offence at it) the gentleman who was of the party looked now at the speaker and then at the lady, with considerable emotion, but said nothing: while she called up no small portion of lightning into a fine pair of dark eyes, and some transient flashes of it into her cheeks; and then, with her friends, (who affably wished their candid Cicero a good morning) withdrew.

Somewhat more than a year afterwards, on going the same round again,

my honest friend was particularly pleased with one lady of the party: and that one being the prettiest, he contrived according to his wonted custom (as a sailor would say) soon "to near her."—Respectfully inquisitive concerning every object which time allowed her to notice, she asked a number of questions; and, most willingly,

"He taught his lovely fair-one all he knew:."

while, in the most engaging manner, she drew the attention of her friends to many curiosities which they would otherwise have passed by unobservant.—In short, as good Bishop Rundle* says,—she "being disposed to be pleased with every thing, every thing conspired to please *her*." Nor was less pleased her worthy and benevolent guide: who, while she was contemplating the rare beauties of Nature, was contemplating, not only the charms of her person, but also those of her mind.—At length "the wonders ended"—he was about to make his best bow, when the fascinating fair-one, with an arch smile (looking him rather askew in the face), asked him, Whether he remembered her? "No Ma'am," said he, "but I shall not easily *forget* you."—Then, linking her arm in that of a gentleman who was of the party, she asked, in the same engaging manner, Whether he remembered *him*? To which he replied, he thought he did: but the gentleman looked better than when he saw him before.—"Now, Sir," said she, "don't you recollect once, in this very room, giving a lady, who was pleased with nothing and displeased with every thing, a smart lecture for her caprice and ill-temper?"—"Yes, Ma'am, I do."—"Well, Sir, I am that lady; or, I should rather say, I *was*: for *you* have been the means, in the hands of Divine Providence, of making me a totally different being to what I then was: and I am now come to thank you for it. Your half-in-jest and half-in-earnest mode of reproof caused me to know myself; and was of far more use than all that had been done before, in correcting a spoilt temper. After we had left you" (continued she) "good God! said

* The Bishop of Derry—to whom Pope, in a letter, paid this fine compliment—*'Rundle has a heart.'*



LITTLE MAPLESTED CHURCH, N.E.



ANOTHER VIEW, N.W.



I to myself, if I appear thus unamiable to a stranger, how must I appear to my friends; especially to those who are destined to live constantly with me!"—You asked me, Sir, if I expected ever to get a husband:—I then *had* one—this gentleman—who was present at your just reproof: and I dare say he will join with me in thanking you for giving it so frankly and successfully."

The husband then cordially repeated his acknowledgements to him, for having been instrumental in contributing, so largely, to their mutual felicity: "a felicity," said he, "which (should any thing lead you, Sir, into the neighbourhood of——) you will gratify, extremely, both myself and my wife, if you will call and witness."—Then, leaving his address, and he and his lady shaking Mr. A. by the hand, they departed.

Here, surely, was a heroic triumph over temper: and, as the wise King observes, "greater" does this sensible and candid woman seem, "in ruling her spirit, than he that taketh a city."

I am, Sir, with a lasting regard for the memory of our deceased friend,

Yours, &c. L. BOOKER.

Mr. URBAN, April 1.

I DEPEND upon your well-known candour and impartiality, for an early admission to the following detection of the numerous errors which a Correspondent has crowded into your valuable Miscellany—see volume LXXX. Part 1. p. 609.

Very incorrect and unauthorized notices of family descents and alliances have of late deluged your pages, proceeding evidently from the same pen, though the signatures are various. This Correspondent professes to give "a correct list of some of the families settled in England and Ireland about the time of the Revolution: with what view, however, does not appear; certainly not by way of novelty, as most of the families he pretends to describe, their origins and alliances, are well known to the public, are fully detailed in our histories and peerages, and require no further elucidation from Antiquaries, or any other quarter.

With respect to the Portland and Albemarle families, their descent from favourites of William III. is recorded in history, and their alliances fully de-

GRANT. MAG. April, 1811.

tailed by the accurate and indefatigable Collins. The same may be said of the Rochford family, of whom your Correspondent affects to speak mysteriously, though their origin from an illegitimate branch of the house of Nassau is well known, and was never denied. The ancestor of Sir M. B. Folkes was not Attorney-general to Queen Anne, though here your Correspondent follows the respectable authority of Mr. Betham. The family of Le Fleming was settled in England long previous to 1700, though your Correspondent asserts the contrary.

Charles Agar, of York, ancestor of the Clifden and Normanton families, married Ellis Blanchville; but she was no heiress, neither did he survive to the year 1733: his eldest son, James Agar, of Gowran Castle, died in that year, and a monument was erected to his memory in the old church at Gowran, by his relict, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Wemyss, of Danesfort, who died in 1771, at the advanced age of 106. This James Agar erected a spacious family mansion on the site of the old Castle at Gowran: it was inhabited by his son, Henry Agar, and his grandson, Henry Viscount Clifden; but, being deserted by the present lord (who is married to the duke of Marlborough's daughter), it is now nearly in ruins.

Thomas Dawson, ancestor of the Viscount Cremorne, settled at Armagh, in Ireland, in the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, not in the reign of James II. as your Correspondent incorrectly states.

Colonel Hugh Massey, of Limerick, was not "great grandfather of the present Lord," but he was great grandfather of the first Lord; and consequently, a remote ancestor of the present nobleman. The title of Baron Clarina was not conferred upon Nathanael William Massey, but upon his father, General Eyre Massey, who was a younger brother of the first Baron Massey.

The family of La Touche is not of Dutch origin: David Digges La Touche (grandfather of the Right Hon. David La Touche, and ancestor of that numerous and opulent family in Ireland) was a native of France: he bore a commission in La Caillimote's regiment of French Hugonots, and was present at the battle of the Boyne, in 1690. On the

con-

conclusion of the war, he retired from the army, and became a banker in Dublin; the firm thus established being kept up by his descendants to the present day. This David died in 1748, while on his knees in the Castle chapel. The original name of the family is said to have been Digges. They are supposed to have left England in the reign of Henry II. and to have settled in France, near Blois, on the river Mer, where they had considerable possessions, particularly an estate called La Touche from which they assumed the present surname.

The family of Canning was settled in Ireland long previous to 1689—George Cammynge, or Canynge, was resident on an estate in the county of Londonderry, in 1618 (see Pynnar's Survey). This Canynge was agent to the company of Londoners, in the plantation of Ulster, and held under them 3210 acres. He was ancestor of the Right Hon. George Canning, who is believed to be the representative of the Cannings of Garvagh, co. Londonderry, though the paternal estate is enjoyed by a younger branch.

Your Correspondent here closes his erroneous deductions by asserting "that the more antient families in Ireland," not at present enjoying the honours of peerage or baronetage, are 23, *whom he names, with about 22 others, making for the whole island forty-five personages only of family!*—credat Judæus!—Of the families he names some are most truly respectable and opulent, but cannot with any propriety be numbered "among the more antient" families of the sister kingdom. G. V.

Mr. URBAN, April 10.

SIR J. Carr, in his Travels of 1804, speaks thus of Heligoland: "a vast lofty perpendicular rock rising out of the ocean, and distant about 43 miles from the nearest shore: although only one mile in circuit, upon its bleak and bladeless top no less than 3000 people live in health, prosperity, and happiness. Fishing and piloting mostly maintain its inhabitants, who are occasionally enriched by the destroying angel of the tempest: but, to the honour of these brave men, humanity impels them to face the storm, and snatch the sinking mariner * * * from the deep. They never suffer the love of gain to excite any other exclamation than that of thanks to God—

not because of the storm happened, but that the sea had not swallowed up all the wreck from them. How unlike a body of barbarians who infest the West of England, and prefer plunder to the preservation of life; who have been even known to destroy it, while struggling with the waves, for the sake of a ring or a bauble; and who are accustomed in the spring of every year, to speak of the last wreck season as a good or bad one, according to the violence or moderation of the winter preceding."

This gentleman is a native of Totness, a place too near our Western savages for him to say one word in their dispraise, was not the practice, horrid as it is, beyond all contradiction. To speak of such enormities as we do of Henry VIIIth's burning his imagined heretics, were those of equal old date, would be exultation for present happier times; the case, however, is not so: any day's occurrence of the opportunity will stimulate young and old, not to brave the raging storm for the purposes so honourable for the Heligolander, but with the determined view of converting to their own exclusive profit, all the property wafted ashore. In accomplishing an intent rapacious, eagerness and hurry will hardly stop to save an exhausted fellow-creature: such an object, if left to die, can tell no tales; and this is a temptation very short of murder, or of any sin, to touch the conscience of a wrecker—too certain, I fear, such a procedure, even if violence is not actually committed!

A letter in page 121 of February 1808, leaves me in doubt *which* is most blamed by the writer, the villainy set forth, or me for not doing in the case, what are, for one person, impossibilities. We hear no more of *Philonauta*, to me a convincing proof of his altered notions.

For years past this very matter has been canvassed in my mind, *how to be prevented*; and, like other Projectors, I flatter myself with a plan, effectual, obvious, and cheap. More of that, with your leave, next month.

Yours, &c.

NAUTA.

Mr. URBAN, Northiam, April 14.

AN inhabitant of this village having lost a lovely infant about two years old, and every day expecting the death of another; however light the loss of Infants may be usually thought,

thought, and certainly is, compared with children at a later period of life, I have myself experienced both (very recently the latter), and if my own consideration of the subject can for a moment soothe the sorrow, or in any degree comfort the surviving parents, they will find it in the following lines, written some years past :

ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF AN
INFANT'S DEATH.

Lovely form of infant beauty
To the dust beneath consign'd !

This sweet cherub* still recalls thee
Fondly to a Parent's mind ;

Now renews the parting anguish
Which a parent's bosom rent,
When, to pierce the spotless victim,
Death's unerring dart was sent :

'Though bereav'd of thy caresses,
Shall I mourn the blest decree
Which for Earth's eventful changes,
Gave celestial scenes to thee ?

No ; with grateful adoration
I commemorate the day
Angels bore their new associate
Far from human cares away.

The same sentiments are now united
with those which I have since felt for
his late brother, and with which I shall
always commemorate them both.

Now withdrawn the veil of glory
Pervious to no human eye,
Heav'n receives the parted spirits
To the blissful realms on high.

Yours, &c. W. B.

* * This Correspondent's private apprehensions are wholly groundless. EDIT.

Statistical Particulars of WOOLSTANTON,
STAFFORDSHIRE.

[Continued from page 121.]

Monumental Inscriptions.

On a plain tomb at the West end of the North aisle, near the entrance door, in capitals :

"Here lyeth the bodies of John Cowell, sometime of this Parish, Yeoman ; and Christabell his wife ; which sayd John left land, being inheritance, to nine severall persons. Also hee hath given to the Free Schoole of Newcastle one hundred pouds. Also hee hath given to the Poore of Nutton and Chesterton thirtie and two shillings a yeare for ever. Also hee hath given to the Towne of Newcastle aforesayd Tenn pouds, to pvt poore children to 'prentice : and to the South side of Woolstanton

parish, twentie pouds, to pvt poore children to 'prentice : Which sayd John and Christabell departed this life, the 13 day of April in the yeare of ovr Lord God 1659.

Death is the end of all flesh ;

The living should lay it to hart."

Upon entering the Chancel, on the North wall is an hatchment, in memory of *Ralph Sneyd, esq.* ; who died Dec. 11th, at Bath, in Somersetshire ; and was buried in the family vault in this Church, Dec. 19, 1793, aged 70 years. His wife *Barbara* died Feb. 23, 1797, aged 71 years, and was buried in the same vault.

The arms are : Argent, a fleur de lis Sable, and a scythe, in pale, of the same (*Sneyd*) ; impaling, Ermine, two chevrons Azure (*Bagot*.) The crest is a Lion passant guardant Sable.

On the same wall near the hatchment, on a black tablet ; in capitals :

"Here lyeth bried the body of William Yonge, of Caynton in the county of Sallop, esq. who married Svsanna, one of the daughters of Robert Corbett, of Stannerton, in the foresayd county, esq. by whome he had issue ; William, Mary, and Dorothy. This William was sonne and heire of William Yonge, and Ann his wife, one of the daughters of Sir William Sneyd, of Bradwall, in the county of Stafford, knight. He departed this life the eleventh day of Febrvary, Anno Domini 1597."

Immediately below on a plain stone,
"In memoriam charissimi sui conjugis,
Susannæ, uxoris Relictæ, hoc monumentum
posuit.

Lugens defunctam, mox sum defunctus et ipse ;

Dumq; sepultam amitam hic viso, sepultus ego hic,

Quis vellet, alterius dum spectat funera mortis,

Non memor esse suæ, meq; amitamq; videns."

Above the inscription in capitals, are sketched over three coats ; viz.

The 1st, Three roses, impaling *Sneyd*.—2d, Quarterly ; 1st. three roses ; 2d, seven fusils, conjoined, Ermine ; 3d, a pale nebuly ; 4th, a fess between three lions rampant Gules.—3d. Three roses impaling a falcon close.

Near to the above, against the same wall, is a neat monument of marble, but now somewhat injured and disfigured ; the principal parts of the design are an urn upon a small pedestal within a niche between two Corinthian fluted pilasters, which support a pediment : over each pilaster is an

* Alluding to a monumental sculpture near the place of interment.

urn, and above the pediment the arms of Sneyd. On the outside of each pilaster stands a cherub treading upon a skeleton: on the lower part of the monument on a tablet is inscribed:

"*Hic juxta situs est Johannes Sneyd armiger, filius natus minimus Radulphi Sneyd de Keel, et Franciscæ, filiam D'ni Johannis, et sororis, D'ni Roberti Dryden, de Ashby Canonum, in agro Northamptoniensi, Baronetorum; qui utriusque parentis sanguine illustris, ab utraque familia virtutes à D'no Roberto Dryden fortunas amplas accepit, heres non degener: formâ corporis et animi dotibus conspicuus; egenis liberalis; cognatis, præcipuè in rebus angustis, summè munificus; qui cùm erat indole, ut maximo cuius muneris sufficeret, eam tamen valetudine et modestiâ, ut in privata vitæ otio latere mallet. Ulcere infeliciter maligno correptus obiit Mart. xxiii. Anno Dom. mccc. ætatis suæ xxxii. Radulphus Sneyd de Bishton, Patruelis ejus, et ex insperato hæres conscriptus, marmor hoc posuit.*"

In the North corner of the chancel is an altar tomb; having on the top, the effigies of Sir William Sneyde in armour, and his lady by his side: the front side of the tomb is adorned with the sculptured images of five sons in armour, and six daughters.—The end under the feet of the large effigies, has the images of the remaining four daughters; and to the opposite end, under their heads, is affixed two coats of arms: That under the male head is, Quarterly, 1st and 4th *Sneyd*; 2d, quarterly, 1st and 4th *Sable*, 2d and 3d *Argent*: each quarter is charged with a leopard's face counterchanged; 3d, *Argent*, a cross of cross crosslets *Sable*. The shield under the female head is *Sneyd*, impaling, *Or*, three torteaux, each charged with a fleur de lis of the first; on a chief *Azure*, a bugle between 2 arrow heads *Argent*. Over this tomb is erected a kind of arch supported by plain pillars; the whole of which is of inferior workmanship. Against the wall on a stone within this arch is inscribed, in capitals:

"*Herelie the bodies of Sir William Sneyde, of Broadwall*; knight, and dame Anne his wife, one of the daughters and heires of Thomas Barrowe, of Flyckersbrooke, in the countie of Chester, esquier; who had issue five sons and ten daughters: which Sir William died the 6 of Jvne 1571.*"

* Broadwall, the antient family seat of the Sneyds, is situate about a mile and a half North of Woolstanton Village.

Against the East wall on the South side of the chancel window, is a globular marble tablet, encircled by a wreath, adorned on each side with a weeping cherub, and surmounted by a bust; it has also the arms of Sneyd and Dryden, on distinct shields on the lower part, and at the bottom of all an angel. The arms of Dryden are *Az.* a Lion rampant *Or*, a globe between two estoiles of the last in chief. It is inscribed:

"*H. S. E. Willielmus Sneyd, Radulphi Sneyd, de Keel, in Agro Staffordiensi Arm. Filius primogenitus; qui antiquæ et insignis Prospæie honorem, virtutibus eximius (verâ nobilitate) decoravit & auxit: largis munificus fortunæ donis & venusti corporis pulchritudine illustris, animi tamen dotibus multo illustrior; quippe qui inter prodigatos iniquissimi temporis mores incorruptam egit juventutem, derisamque modestiam, pietatem ac fidem profiteri ausus est & colere; Ita ut nullibi honestius formam, aut pulchrius virtutem habitasse dixeris. Longævam ipsi vitam concessisse visa est natura; non enim minus morborum expertus corpus, quam mens vitii; donec fatali Variolarum labe correptus, animam puram (quasi facto morbo deturpatam aspernata esset domicilium) Deo reddidit, septimo die Septembris anno Salutis mccc.lxxxix. ætatis suæ xxiv. Dolendum maximè quod tam teneris annis fatis succubuit: Constat tamen Deum vitæ opus perpendere, non dies numerare; illumque satis diu vixisse, qui cælo maturus moritur.*"

The above Inscription, according to respectable tradition, was written by the poet Dryden.

On the South wall within the rails of the altar, is another marble monument, nearly similar in design to the above. The cherubs on each side the tablet are represented as holding a chaplet, and not weeping: the arms of Sneyd and Noel are on the lower part on distinct shields. The arms of Noel are *Or*, fretty *Gu.* a canton *Ermine*. The Inscription is:

"*In Pace Radulphus Radulphi Sneyd de Keel armig: in Com: Staff: filius natus tertius; Franciscæ uxore, filia Guilielmi Noel equit: aurat: de Kirkby Mallory in agro Leicest: et tribus liberis, Radulpho, Edoardo, Honoria, superstitibus; Obiit prid. nonas April. A. C. ciorccxcv: Vixit annos xxv. M. iiii. D. xiiii. magnum apud parentes, necessarios, conjugem, bonos, Sui desiderium reliquit: et ingente plorantium frequentia clatus est. Pietissima conjux, contra votum B. M. d. s. p. P. C."*

Beneath

Beneath the above monument are three stone seats and a piscina.

In the chancel near or under Mr. Sneyd's hatchment is an old oaken chest, with these initials and date. F. C. I. T.—M. B. 1636. R. C. W. D. R. H. In the years 1803 and 1804 this church underwent considerable repairs; the seats, which were old and in bad condition, were taken down and rebuilt, with the addition of boarded floors and new oak fronts. It is now well pewed. The aisles were then laid with new quarry bricks, and the walls white-washed, &c. The expence of which repairs was about £300.

On the beam which supports the rafters of the South aisle, extending the whole length in one line, in capitals, is :

Sir: Thomas: Colloclogh: knight: 1623 :
John Brett: esqvier: Raphe Boyne:
John: Maclefeelde: John Woode:
Chvrehwardens: Anno: Domini: 1623.

This may be perhaps the date of the building of the Church, or some important repairs.

The Parish Register begins in 1628, during which year are recorded 26 funerals, 6 weddings, and 40 baptisms: and in the succeeding year, 25 funerals, 2 weddings, and 53 baptisms.

The following Table shews the number of funerals that have occurred at Woolstanton Church in each month of the year for upwards of one hundred years, and is taken in decads, except the last four years.

From To the year of both inclusive.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
From to													
1701—1710	35	30	35	26	29	24	22	19	22	9	16	22	289
1711—1720	20	24	36	32	31	15	27	27	17	25	19	17	290
1721—1730	20	28	28	45	41	21	29	39	47	30	23	20	371
1731—1740	36	22	43	36	42	24	36	19	26	24	33	24	365
1741—1750	26	32	31	35	22	30	29	29	26	18	28	43	349
1751—1760	24	34	33	31	34	29	30	24	24	24	35	29	351
1761—1770	33	25	32	28	21	26	17	16	26	19	30	43	316
1771—1780	51	51	37	40	37	29	29	22	25	23	50	24	398
1781—1790	60	30	37	37	40	31	34	24	17	22	41	52	425
1791—1800	54	53	62	52	50	48	48	36	30	35	39	52	559
1801—1804	32	31	49	37	33	27	27	22	26	22	21	23	350
Total in each month for 104 years from 1701 to 1804	391	360	423	399	380	284	328	277	286	251	315	349	4162

The order of the months as they appear to have been most fatal from the above statement, is, March, April, January, May, February, December, July, November, September, June, August, and October.

This Table would have been more complete if it had included the funerals at New-chapel, where perhaps 30 or upwards annually occur; but of them I have only a partial account.

NEW-CHAPEL is a chapel of ease to Woolstanton; and is situate four or five miles Northward of the mother church: it is a modern brick building, in the interior, say, about 48 by 36 feet, and contains two double rows of oak pews, and a small West gallery: it has no tower, but there is a common cupola at the West end, in which is hung a small bell. In the chapel yard is a plain altar-tomb, to the memory of that eminent mechanic James Brindley, who has immortalized his name, by his superior skill in planning and conducting inland navigation. He was buried here, and the inscription

on his tomb is merely,

"James Brindley, of Turnhurst*, Engineer, was interred Sept. 30, 1772, aged 56."

Panegyric is not wanting for such a person; for, as long as those canals which he made endure, the name of Brindley will be remembered. This extraordinary man, though originally in humble life and circumstances, by his superior genius and industry was enabled, not only to benefit his country, but to acquire an ample fortune.

* Turnhurst is a mansion in this parish at a small distance South of the Chapel.

Some

Some of his relatives and descendants now live in and near Woolstanton Parish, in great respectability and independence.

The *Chapelry* is co-extensive with the North side of the parish. The Chapel is endowed with an estate in the parish of Norton in the Moors; and some land in Burslem parish, together with a few small annuities, and part of the surplice fees.

The patronage of this Chapel was formerly claimed by the Rev. J. Harding, the vicar of Woolstanton, in right of his vicarage; but he was successfully opposed by Dryden Sneyd, esq. John Bowyer, esq. and Sarah Crewe otherwise Bourne, the wife of Charles Crewe, esq.; and the Judge, by his interlocutory decree, declared that their ancestors and predecessors did found and endow the Church of New-chapel; and that the right of nomination belonged to them. The present patrons are Walter Sneyd, esq. of Keel, Mrs. Lawton, and Miss Alinger.

The present minister is John Lawton, A. M.

The *Living of Woolstanton* was formerly a rectory, valued in the King's books at 32l. 3s. 9d. and was given by king Edward VI. (Aug. 20. 1547) together with other livings to the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, in lieu of some lands, &c. which were alienated from his see*. It is now a valuable vicarage, endowed with a parsonage house, close to the church; nearly 50 acres of glebe, and the vicarial tithes, surplice fees, &c.

The patron and impropriator is Walter Sneyd, esq. of Keel.

The following is a list of the incumbents according to the register:

1628 Fran. Capps, buried 24th Nov. 1643.

1646 Isaac Keeling, minister.

1663 Do. Do. vicar, buried 15th Aug. 1679.

1679 Richard Taylor, buried 25th Sept. 1696.

1696 Edw. Vernon. Respecting this and the next incumbent, the following memorandum occurs in the parish register:

"Gulielmus Forde, vicarius de Woolstanton, per reverendum in Christo patrem archiepiscopum institutus, 7o die Ju-

lii Anno Dom. 1698, auctoritate sacrosancti ad predicta archiepi, directi post. veditur contra epis. hujus diocesis et Ed. Vernon Ck. recuperat. a Radolpho Sneyd, hujus vicarii Patrono inhabitante."

From hence it appears probable that the patronage was granted with the impropriation; and when it became a vicarage, the bishop was deprived thereof.

1698 Wm. Forde, buried 17th April, 1709.

1710 William Forde.

1724 John Harding, buried 6th April, 1743.

1747 Samuel Middleton, who succeeded in 1756.

Edward Sneyd was instituted Nov. 5th of the same year, and held the living near 39 years. He was buried at Keel October 23, 1795, in the sixty-third year of his age.

His successor was John Fernyhough, who was formerly of Queen's College, Cambridge, of which society he was fellow twelve years. He commenced B. A. in Jan. 1752, and was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, on a title to the curacies of Whitmore and Chapel Chorlton (two churches near Newcastle under Line) March 18th 1752. In March 1760 he was licensed to the curacy of Newcastle under Line, where he lived from that time a truly respectable and beloved minister till his death. For nearly twenty years he was also incumbent of Maer; a curacy about seven miles from Newcastle. He took the degree of M. A. 1755; B. D. 1764. In March 1796 he was instituted to the vicarage of Woolstanton, on the nomination of the present patron; which he retained, together with the curacies of Newcastle and Maer, till he departed this life, March 5th 1808, in the 73d year of his age.

Mr. Fernyhough was a man of generous and benevolent principles, and his social and domestic virtues will long endear his memory in the recollection of those who had the pleasure of knowing him.

He was succeeded by W. Chester, A. M. fellow of Merton College, Oxford, who resigned in 1807 for the living of Denton in Norfolk.

The present worthy incumbent is John Bassett, LL. B. (see Volume LXXVII. p. 1056, a.)

Yours, &c.

UU—8.

* Vide Shaw's Staffordshire, volume I. p. 281.

MR. URBAN,

April 3.

JR. Thompson, p. 232, is, if I am not mistaken, a young man studying architectural matters in the school of J. Britton, whom I have had occasion to mention of late in this Miscellany, and (it may be called to mind) for very obvious reasons. This Mr. Thompson (supposing him the man I mean) some four or five years back applied to my friend J. Carter for various instructions relative to the composure of Henry's Chapel, which was readily complied with. He now gratefully returns the obligation by endeavouring to set right my "inaccuracies," who am so closely allied in sentiment to J. Carter: for this his disinterested endeavour I thank him; that is, as far as his hints are just. The line of angels, I certainly misplaced in my account*. My idea of the arrangement of the groins, I aver to be correct, according to my judgment, and as they shew to my eye: but it is possible my opinion of one is deficient, and my gaze at the other dim and uncertain; at least in the superior skill and discernment of this my well-wisher. As for the side aisles, I hold to my description; and when I spoke of the pendentives being dispensed with, my meaning was directed to the five chapels or continuation of side aisles in the circuitous line round the East end of the structure, which are, I repeat, "done without pendentives." I likewise, according to my method of illustration, still call the line of angels at East end of side aisles "cills of angels."

If Mr. T. sees objects in his imagination different from me, and chooses to distinguish them by other terms than I am in the habit of using, in truth, let him do so, and leave me to my task. For example; many men call our Antient Architecture "*Gothic*." I name it Architecture either in the "*Saxon*, or *Pointed style*."

AN ARCHITECT.

MR. URBAN,

April 10.

IWENT some time since to St. James's Church, where I heard a most ex-

* This mistake I attribute to witnessing, at the time of taking my notes, the East window of the chapel open to the chance of suffering from the severe weather in December last, as already stated.

cellent discourse, admirably and most pathetically delivered by the venerable the Dean of Canterbury: Amongst the congregation I observed two of his Majesty's Sons, and several Members of both houses of Parliament. During the time the Psalms and Anthems were singing, every person, high and low, rich and poor, stood up. A few Sundays afterwards, I went to a small neat Chapel in Duke-street, Westminster, one of the doors of which opens into St. James's Park. — Though I did not see any of the Peers of the Realm there, the congregation appeared to be genteel and respectable; but I was very much surprised to observe, that not a single person in the Chapel, except the Clergyman and the Clerk, stood up, during the singing of the Psalms and Hymns; but all sat, as if they had been nailed to their seats. — Can you, Mr. Urban, account for the difference in the behaviour of two congregations, so near to each other? If the practice in the one be correct and proper, the contrary practice in the other must be the reverse. My friend, the learned Mr. John Reeves (and who by the bye lives within a few doors of the said Chapel) in his ingenious and erudite Introduction to his Edition of the Common Prayer, thus expresses himself on the subject:

"While we repeat the Psalms and Hymns, *we stand*, conformably to what we read, that while the Priests and Levites were offering up praises to God, *all Israel stood*; 2 Chron. vii. 6. Most of the Psalms contain some matter addressed to the Almighty, which makes it convenient and proper, that the whole of them should be repeated by us, *standing*."

I trust, that the insertion of the above in your widely-circulating Magazine will be productive of some good, in more places than one; which I am sure is a sufficient inducement to you to publish it. A LAYMAN.

MR. URBAN,

April 12.

IT is, I believe, generally admitted, that there is no country in the world so eminently conspicuous as our own, for the exercise of compassion and humanity to the suffering part of our fellow creatures; so much so, that when any new case of distress is made known, the hand of beneficence is immediately held out to its relief.

I can-

I cannot, therefore, but anticipate the happiest result from the following appeal on behalf of an afflicted, and, I am sorry to add, a numerous class of persons in this Metropolis, who labour under the loss of their sight. Of these many are the children of parents who are just able to put them into the way of earning a livelihood by their own exertions, but are by no means in a situation to support them altogether, should they be precluded from those exertions by the deprivation of their eye-sight, or any other incapacity. One resource, however, is open to these unhappy people, and, to my knowledge, it has been successfully resorted to; namely, to give them such competent instructions in Music, as may qualify them for the situation of Organist in our several Places of Divine Worship. Whenever a vacancy in this office occurs, it will, I believe, generally be found, that amongst those who offer themselves upon the occasion, many labour under the melancholy deprivation alluded to. When the Organist's place in my own church was vacant about two years ago, four of the candidates were blind, and it is much to the honour of the parishioners that they selected one of this description for the appointment*, and I am happy to state that he acquits himself perfectly to their satisfaction.

My object in this Address, is to interest the feelings of the public in behalf of those unfortunate persons, and to express my earnest wish, that, provided they are competent to the duties of the office above-mentioned, they may invariably obtain the preference. If this rule were to be adopted, what a gratification must it be to every individual to reflect, that he was thus happily contributing his assistance to provide for those who, by the awful visitation of Providence, were otherwise unable to provide for themselves; and that he has prevented the calamity of poverty from being added to the affliction of blindness.

The Author of this Address is so perfectly convinced of the distressing situation of those who cause he now pleads, that he could not resist the impulse of an appeal to the public be-

nevolence in their behalf; and it will afford him peculiar satisfaction to find that it has not been in vain.

Yours, &c. T. T. WALKER,
Rector of St. Martin's, Ludgate.

FIRE OF LONDON.

MR. URBAN, April 15.

IN a work from which I have derived much amusement, intitled, "Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London," the following very singular note occurs at p. 255, where the Great Fire is mentioned:

"This subject may be allowed to be familiar to me, and I have, perhaps, had more than common means of judging; and I now declare it to be my full and decided opinion, that London was burnt by Government to annihilate the Plague, which was grafted in every crevice of the hateful old houses composing it."

The inscription on the Monument rashly accuses the Roman Catholics; but the dreadful catastrophe has been more frequently, and with greater probability, ascribed either to villains who had no religion whatever, or to mere accident, the city being then built with most combustible materials.

Charles the Second and his Ministers were not overburdened with tender consciences: enough of averred guilt lies at their doors; but before we charge them with an atrocious crime, which no doubt occasioned many premature deaths, added to the utter ruin of an immense multitude, we ought to have somewhat beyond conjecture to go upon. Such an opinion, advanced by some obscure or anonymous writer, might be passed over as an idle paradox: but when it comes from so respectable a quarter as Mr. Malcolm, a Fellow of the Antiquarian Society, who speaks of having received assistance from your worthy Printer, it calls for some notice.

The discontinuance of the Plague after the Fire has frequently been spoken of as a singular instance of Divine Providence producing good out of evil: but no thanks would be due to wilful incendiaries, if any such existed; they as little thought of benefiting the City by so foul a deed, as Henry the Eighth did of laying a substantial ground for the Reformation by his oppressive and licentious conduct.

L. L.
Mr.

* Son of Mr. Prince, Chaplain to the Magdalen.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 24.

IT must ever be a commendable employment to support and maintain the interests of Moral Rectitude and Truth. In whatever shape they are at any time attacked, or likely to be brought into danger, every man of sound judgment will always feel satisfaction in a well-formed design to repel the attack, or ward off the danger. And as Truth and Rectitude are of such vast importance, and of eternal obligation, every thing that has a manifest tendency to promote them must be received as worthy of attention and approbation by all the Friends of Virtue and Integrity.

Now, as it is doubtless praise-worthy to recommend and advance Truth and Right, so it cannot but be a useful attempt properly to guard against Sophistry and Error; for, where the latter gain ground or prevail, the conflict must be fatal to the interests of the former. Whoever then has been able to detect any material errors himself, or to discover the modes in which they have been detected by others, is but acting the part of an ingenuous Citizen and of an honest Man, in pointing out such errors, and making known the right methods of refuting them; that he may thereby, according to the best of his ability, guard men from falling into the like dangerous mistakes.

There cannot be a consideration of greater moment to a Christian than the Religion of his Country; neither can there be a matter of greater concernment to a Member of the Church of England than the interests and establishment of that excellent Church. Who can devise a better or more acceptable method for the public worship of God, than that which this Church prescribes and sanctions? A method as far removed from Popery and Superstition on the one hand, as it is from Slovenliness and fanatical Extravagance on the other: a method, as far as human abilities at least may seem to admit, reformed according to the model of Primitive Antiquity, to the exactest image of Apostolical Discipline, and the brightest purity of Evangelical Truth: a method, which, when duly regarded and conscientiously exercised, cannot fail to influence the soul, and to warm the heart, to incite the mind to the sincerest im-

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provement in holiness, and the ardent pursuit of all virtue.—Such, in brief, is the just character of the Church of England; so admirably is it calculated to promote the success of true Religion, and the Worship of the one true God in the world.

When we thus contemplate the character, the design and tendency of this excellent Church, we cannot avoid serious apprehensions, when we perceive the appearance of a strong inclination to undermine, if not to overthrow it, by some restless Advocates for the Church of Rome. Were that Church really better or more Christian than this, the favourers of it might be listened to. But when, from the strongest evidence, it appears to be sadly corrupted, when it teaches and inculcates the crime of Idolatry, when it would set up the traditions or commandments of men even above the written Word of God, when it would bring us back to those fatal errors which cost our Ancestors such a deluge of blood to be delivered from, when it would reduce us into subjection to a foreign yoke, which fleeced our forefathers with such rapacious cruelty and such unrelenting extortion; who among us can bear the insidious advances of this Anti-Christian Community? What good man would not labour with his most faithful exertions to escape the dangers, to elude the artifices, to oppose the progress, and to combat the delusions, which the zealous Partizans of this Church are continually meditating and contriving against us?

To give a picture of this idolatrous Church, for I would now confine myself chiefly to this character of it, I would recommend to my Readers to peruse some of the Discourses of Dr. Samuel Clarke, and particularly the Third Sermon in his first Volume, on this text, "Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and Him only shalt thou serve." It would be very difficult to meet with an Author of a more comprehensive mind, of a more solid judgment, of a more acute discernment, of a more extensive and accurate acquaintance with the Sacred Records, than this great and very learned Theologist: And, although in some matters of weighty importance, he may have been justly suspected at some times to have been
erroneous,

erroneous, yet I believe that, in general, he had a most complete knowledge of Christianity, and ever laboured to apply it to the best purposes, the improvement of the heart and of the life. I trust I shall be excused, after having said thus much, if I cite a few of those passages from the Sermon above mentioned, which may serve to justify the above remarks, and to induce the Reader to peruse the other parts of it. The edition I quote from is the Sixth, 8vo. printed at London in 1743. At p. 55, after having spoken of several sorts of Idolatry, and especially that of the Israelites in setting up calves in Dan and Bethel, we read thus:

"Even after the greater light of the Gospel, Christians, as they style themselves in the Church of Rome, have not been a whit behind the grossest antient Idolaters in their corruptions of this kind; making pictures and images of the invisible God, even of the Father Almighty, in express opposition to the Second Commandment. And in the matter of Transubstantiation, fancying the elements to be changed into the Body of Christ; and knowing the Body of Christ to be in union with his Divinity, and his Divinity to be in union with that of his Father; from hence by three or four steps of multiplied Idolatry, they pay to the mere elements of bread and wine, that Worship which is due only to the God and Father of all."

And again, at p. 57:

"As the setting up any Idol or false God, in opposition to, or in conjunction with, the true God, is Idolatry with regard to God; so the setting up any Idol or false mediator, in conjunction with, or in opposition to, the one true Mediator, is Idolatry with regard to Christ, which most evidently shews, that the worship paid by the Church of Rome to Angels and to Saints departed, to Images and Relicks, and to the blessed Virgin, is truly and properly Idolatry. The excuse they plead, that the worship thus paid is not divine, but mediatorial worship, is nothing to the purpose, and alters not at all the nature, but only a circumstance of the crime; an Idol-Mediator being as truly and plainly an Idol, and a departing from Christ (or God in Christ) our only true Mediator and Advocate, as the worshipping an Idol-God is a departing from the living and true God." See Col. ii. 18.

In the following part of the Discourse the Author shews how this Idolatry is apt to grow by insensible degrees; and how it has been productive of sad immorality and horrid

cruelty even amongst Christians; "insomuch (as he observes at p. 66.) that even of the Christian Church it is prophesied in Scripture, that in her should be found the blood of Saints and of Prophets, and of all that are slain upon the earth."

He then thus wisely concludes:

"For our deliverance from this tyranny by the Reformation, we can never be too thankful; nor ever sufficiently careful to guard against every appearance of approaching towards it again."

Many other eminent Divines of our Church have laboured to guard us against the errors and corruptions of Popery, as well as Dr. Clarke, and, however the indolence of the times, the sufferings of those who have sat in the Papal Chair, or some other unhappy prejudices, may have prevented men from paying due attention to, or studying their labours; yet I trust there will never be wanting able, sincere, and zealous Champions, to combat the manifold corruptions of the Roman Church, and to visitate, preserve, and continue to succeeding ages, that admirable Bulwark against it, the Protestant Church of England. A COUNTRY PARISH PASTOR.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 16.

IN your last volume, page 222, you did me the favour to insert some observations on Meteorological Terms used in my Journal: I now proceed to define and explain certain other technical phrases which I shall have occasion to make use of in future.

I have had frequent occasion, during my observations, to mention certain luminous appearances observed about the Sun and Moon, and occasioned by the refraction of their light through an intervening medium of peculiar structure: these are in common called Halo's, Corona, Boreas, &c. But, as these phenomena vary considerably, and as I know of no existing nomenclature calculated to express, with precision, their several appearances; and, as the above terms are very frequently confused with one another, I shall take the liberty to offer one, which, however imperfect, may serve till a better shall be found. I shall endeavour to classify them (for want of a better criterion) according to the various shapes or figures which they present. It must be remembered, that their various figures

figures are the result of the particular construction of the cloud which refracts their light: a correct attention, therefore, to these appearances may lead to a more perfect knowledge of the structure of the refracting medium.

HALO*. Def. *Circulus vel Annulus lucidus aream includens, in cujus centro Sol aut Luna apparet.*

Obser. By a Halo I understand an extensive luminous ring, including a circular area, in the centre of which the Sun or Moon appears, whose light, refracted through the intervening cloud, gives rise to the phenomenon. Halones are called *Lunar* or *Solar*, according as they appear round the Moon or Sun. Lunar ones are the most common. I have observed that halones are generally about 40° in diameter: they are generally pretty correct circles; I once, however, saw a halo of a somewhat oval figure. Halones are sometimes coloured with the tints of the Rainbow.

HALO DUPLEX. *Duo Annuli, in quorum centro communi Sol aut Luna videntur.*

Obser. A double Halo is not a very common occurrence. I have observed that simple Halones are generally about 40° in diameter; in case of double halo, it might be worth while to take the diameters of each of the concentric circles.

HALO TRIPLEX. *Tres Annuli, in quorum centro communi Sol aut Luna apparet.*

Obser. Triple halones are extremely rare occurrences.

HALO DISCOIDES. *Annulus aream reliquâ nubis parte lucidiorem continens, in cujus centro Luna aut Sol visus est.*

Obser. A discoid Halo may be said to be a halo constituting the boundary of a large corona: it is generally of less diameter than usual, and often coloured with the tints of the *Iris*. A beautiful one appeared on the 22d of December, 1809, about midnight, during the passage of a *Cirro-stratus* before the Moon.

* The word *Halo* or *Halos* is evidently derived from the Greek ἅλων or ἅλως, signifying an *area*. The Latin writers appear to have spoken indifferently of Halones, Halyses, Coronæ, Circuli, &c. without sufficiently distinguishing between the Corona and the Halo—in other words, between the *luminous disk*, and the *luminous ring*.

CORONA. *Discus lucidus, vel portio circularis nubis reliquâ lucidior, in cujus centro Sol aut Luna videtur.*

Obser. When the Sun or Moon is seen through a thin Cloud, a portion of the Cloud, more immediately round the Sun or Moon, appears much lighter than the rest of it: this luminous disk, if I may be allowed the expression, I call a *Corona*.

Coronæ are of various sizes, according to the peculiarities of the refracting vapour: but they seldom exceed 10° in diameter; they are generally faintly coloured at their edges.

Frequently, when there is a Halo encircling the Moon, there is a small Corona more immediately round it. Coronæ, as well as Halones, have been always observed to prognosticate Rain, Hail, or Snow. As far as I can observe, they are generally seen in the *Cirro-stratus* Cloud.

CORONA DUPLEX. *Discus lucidus, alium discum paulo lucidiorem ac minorem includens, in quorum centro communi Sol vel Luna observatur.*

Obser. A double Corona is very common; but I never remember to have seen a triple one.

PARNELION. Def. *Imago Solis falsa, vel plures imagines ejusdem generis circa Solem circulatim dispositæ, et magis minùsve halonibus aliisque lucidis vittis comitatæ.*

Obser. Parhelia vary considerably in general appearance; sometimes the Sun is encircled by a large Halo, in the circumference of which the mock Suns usually appear; these have often small Halones round them; they have usually a horizontal band of white light of a pyramidal figure extending from them: sometimes a large semi-circular band of light, like an inverted arch, seems to rest upon the Halo which encircles the Sun; but these phenomena vary too much to be particularly described here; their peculiarities ought to be minutely observed and noted down in a Meteorological Journal.

PARASELENE. *Lunæ imago falsa, vel plures imagines hujus generis circa Lunam dispositæ, et magis minùsve Halonibus, aliisque lucidis vittis comitatæ.*

Obser. The *Paraselene*, the *Parhelion*, and the several kinds of *Halo* and *Corona*, all appear to result from the intervention

intervention of Cloud between the spectator and the Sun or Moon, through which the light is refracted; but there is another well-known phenomenon, which always appears in a Cloud opposite to the Sun or Moon, namely, the

Iris. Def. *Circulus maximus coloratus in Nube Soli oppositâ visus, qui, quod portio ejus tantum videtur, arcus apparet.*

Obser. The Rainbow is an appearance too familiar to every one to need any particular description. As the Halo and Corona appear generally in the *Cirro-stratus* Cloud; so the *Iris* appears always in the *Nimbus*. Lunar Rainbows are very rare occurrences.

Concerning the causes of *Halo*, &c. all I have to say is, that this phenomenon must depend on some peculiar unexplored structure of the intervening cloud, whereby certain of the rays are refracted at a particular angle: it seems to me that the semi-diameter of a Halo must always correspond with the angle at which the rays are refracted. In Vol. V. of the *Philosophical Transactions*, an attempt is made to account for this kind of refraction, by supposing that the Cloud whose intervention produces Halo, is composed of transparent particles of concentrated vapour, including opaque kernels; and that the Cloud which refracts *Parhelia*, &c. is composed of long transparent cylinders of the same texture, which include opaque ones. I must refer your Readers to *Phil. Trans.* Vol. v. 1065; xxii. 535; xxxi. 212; xxxix. 118; xlv. 196; lii. 3.—*M. Hevelius*, end of "*Merc. in Sol.*"—*Des Cartes*, *Treatise of Meteors*—*M. Huygens*, *Posthum. Works*, p. 293.—*Newton*, *Optic.* 1st edit. p. 134.

THOMAS FORSTER.

CAXTON's Edition of the "*Statutes*." A curious Latin and English Edition of the "*Regulæ Grammaticales*" of PEROTTUS.

MR. URBAN,

AT a moment when investigations into ancient English literature, and a love of bibliographical studies, seem generally diffused, the present communication may be acceptable to a great number of your readers.

If we abuse *Old Time* for consigning many things to oblivion, we ought to commend him for bringing many things to light. That he has done

much mischief to Books, may, I think, be fairly admitted; but when I inform you of the recent discovery of an Edition of our *Statutes*, printed in English by CAXTON, you will allow that the aforesaid old Gentleman ought not to be censured in language of severe and indiscriminate condemnation. I have yet another bibliographical curiosity to communicate; but we will first pay due attention to our friend Caxton.

It will be seen in my first volume, of Ames, p. 354, that only a fragment of the *Statutes* printed by Caxton was then known. By great good fortune, a complete series of the acts, passed in Henry the VIIth's reign, up to the period of Caxton's decease, and printed by himself, was discovered by me; and is now deposited in the noble library of Earl Spencer. From this copy I proceed to submit the following account to your Readers; adhering to the ancient orthography only in the commencing sentence.

'The kyng our souerayn lorde henry the seuenth after the conquest by the grace of god kyng of Englonde and of Fraunce and lorde of Irland at his parlyame[n]t holden at Westminster the seuenth daye of Nouembre in the first yere of his reigne, To thonour of god and holy chirche, and for the comen profyte of the royaume, bi thassent of the lordes spirituall and temporell, and the comena in the sayd parliame[n]t asse[m]bled, and by auctorite of the sayd parlyamento hath do to be made certein statutes & ordenaunces in maner & fourme folowyng.'

Sign. a ij. rest.

In this Session of Parliament the following acts were passed: [The titles are here printed in modern orthography.]

1. *Fermedowne.*
2. *Against strangers made denizens to pay customs.*
3. *No protection [to] be allowed in any court at Caluis.*
4. *Corrections of Priests for incontinence.*
5. *Against Tanners & Cordiners.*
6. *Felde [in bateyll].*
7. *Against Hunters.*
8. *For Reparations of the Navy.*

The opening of this chapter, or preamble of the act, will cause an Englishman now to smile. 'Item in the said parliament it was called to remembrance, of the great *minishing* and decay that hath be[en] now of late time

time of the navy within this realm of England, and idleness of the mariners within the same; by the which this noble realm, within short process of time, without reformation be had therein, shall not be of ability and power to defend itself,' &c.

Sign. a vij. rect.

- 9. *Silk Work.*
- 10. *Revocation of King Richard's act against Italians.*

In the second parliament, were the following:

- 1. *Giving of Livory.*
- 2. *Taking of Maidens, Widows, and Wives—against their will—is made Felony.*

- 3. *Letting to bail of persons arrested for light suspicion.*

- 4. *Deeds of Gifts of Goods to the use of the maker of such gift be void.*

- 5. *Dry Exchange.*
- 6. *Exchange and Rechange.*

- 7. *Concerning Customers.*

- 8. *Employment.*

- 9. *Against the Ordinance of London of going to Fairs.*

- 10. *Damage given in a Writ of Error.*

- 11. *Clothes, to be carried over the sea, [to] be barbed rowed and shorn—except &c.*

- 12. *Retainder.*

At the end of this chapter, mention is made of the *Bow*; and I conceive, from the commencement of the paragraph, that it is a fresh section or chapter, with the title omitted. It begins thus: 'Item, for as much as the great & ancient defence of this realm hath stood by the *Archers & Shooters in long bows*, which is now left and fallen in decay for [from] the dearth and excessive price of long bows, It is therefore ordained, &c. that if any person, or persons, &c. sell any long bow over the price three shillings iij [qu. four pence?] that then the seller or sellers of such bow forfeit, for every bow so sold, over the said price, x shillings to the king.'

Sign. c iiij. rev.

If Ritson had been aware of this statute, he would most probably have quoted it in his curious disquisition upon antient archery: *Robin Hood*; vol. i. p. xxxvij, &c.

- 13. *Felony.*

- 14. *Expiratur.*

In the ensuing parliament, in the 4th year of Henry, were enacted the following:

- 1. *For Commissions of Sewers.*

- 2. *Finers.*

- 3. *Against Butchers.*

—This act sets forth, in the preamble, that the King's subjects and parishioners of the parish of St. Faith and St. Gregory in London, nigh adjoignant unto the Cathedral Church of [St.] Paul's &c. ben greatly annoyed and envenemed [envenomed] by corrupt eires [airs] engendered in the said parishes by occasion of blood and other fouler things, by occasion of the slaughter of beasts and scalding of swine had & done in the butchery of St. Nicholas Fleshshamels, whose corruption, by violence of unclean and putrified waters, is borne down through the said parishes, and compasseth two parts of the palace where the King's most royal person is wont to abide, when he cometh to the cathedral church for any act there to be done, to the Jubardouse [jeopardous] abiding of his most noble person, & to over great annoyance of the parishens there,' &c. *Sign. c viij. rev.*

- 4. *Protections for passers into Brittany.*

- 5. *Annulling of Letters Patent made to any spiritual person to be quit for payment of dysmes or gathering of the same.*

- 6. *Annulling of Letters Patent of any office in the forest of Inglewood.*

- 7. *That all Letters Patents, made to yeomen of the crown, and groomes of the king's chamber, for lack of their attendance, be void.*

- 8. *Price of Hats and Bonnets.*

—'Item, that where afore this time it hath be daily used, and yet is, that certain craftsmen named *Hatmakers & Capmakers* doon sell their hats & caps at such an *outrageous* price, that, where an hat standeth not them in xvj pence they will sell it for iij shillings or xl pence; and also a cap, that standeth not them in xvj pence, they will sell it for iij shillings, or v shillings—and by cause they know well that every man must occupy them, they will sell them at none *esear* [easier] price, &c. it is ordained &c. that no Hatter nor Capper nor other person shall not put to sale any hat to any of the king's subjects above the price of xx pence the best; nor any cap above the price of ii shillings [and] viij pence the best at the most' &c. *Sign. d iiij. rect.*

- 9. *Of Wine and Toulouse Wood.*

- 10. *For*

10. *For keeping of Fry of Fish of the Sea in Orford Haven.*

— 'it is so that, in late days for a singular covetise [covetousness] & lucre in taking of a few great fishes, certain persons have used to sell and ordain certain boats called *stall boats*, fastened with anchors, having with them such manner [of] unreasonable nets and engines, that all manner [of] fry and brood of fish, in the said haven multiplied, is taken and destroyed, as well great fishes unseasonable, as the said fry & brood to number innumerable—with the which fry & brood the said persons with part thereof feed their hogs, and the residue they put and lay it in great pits into the ground, which else would turn to such perilous infection of air, that no person thither resorting, should it abide or suffer &c.—and also causeth great scarcity of fish in that countries, where, afore this time, was wont to be great plenty &c. (Then follows the enacting part) *Sign. d v. rev.*

12. *A bill at the suit of Brouderers.*13. *An act upon buying of Wools.*14. *Actus super proclam.*15. *De proclamac'o'e facienda.*16. *Against Thieves.*17. *Annulling of the seal of the Earldom of Murch.*18. *For the Mayor of London.*18. *The Isle of Wyht.*

— 'the which is lately decayed of people, by reason that many towns and villages ben let down, and the fields diked and made pasture for beasts and cattle, and also many dwelling places farms and farmholds have of late time be used to be taken into one man's hold & hands, that of old time were wont to be in many several persons' holds & hands, and many several households kept in them, and thereby much people multiplied, and the same Isle thereby well inhabited—the which now, by th'occasion aforesaid, is desolate and not inhabited, but occupied with beasts & cattles, so that if hasty remedy be not provided, that Isle can not be long kept & defended, but open & ready to the hands of the King's enemies; which God forbid!—For remedy whereof' [Here comes the enacting part]

Sign. e i. rev.

19. *Wurds.*

20. *Forging & counterfeiting of gold & silver of other lands, suffered to run in this realm, is made treason.*

21. *For keeping up of Houses for Husbandry.*22. *Actions Popular.*23. *Carrying of Gold & silver over the Sea.*24. *Nota de scribis.*

This latter act concludes the volume, on the reverse of signature e vij. With the exception of the margins being stained from damp or mildew, this volume is in a fair condition, having but one slight MS remark, which is at the bottom: on *Sign. a i rect.* The margin, in respect to size, is nearly in its original state. The type is that with which the '*Diction of Sayings*' and '*Virgil &c.*' are printed, and the paper, of the usual mellow tint and consistency. It may be questioned whether there are three perfect copies of these precious leaves in existence. Neither Ames, Tulet, nor Herbert had seen a copy; and the second of these expressly says that 'the whole is very rare to meet with.' In spite of the present taste for activity of research into Caxtonian lore, it is very probable that the noble possessor of this treasure may boast of its antiquity for a series of years.

THE next bibliographical curiosity, is an edition of the *Regulæ Grammaticales* of PEROTTUS: printed by Egidius de Herstraten, without date or place. As this printer exercised the typographic art at Louvain, and as Panzer has not noticed any of his productions before the year 1484, we may take it for granted that this volume, of which Panzer himself was ignorant, was not printed earlier than 1480. The dates of 1468 and 1476 are incidentally mentioned in the body of the work, but only (as I conceive) by way of examples for the pupil to put these dates into Latin.

What constitutes the curiosity of this volume is, that, in a book printed abroad, at such a period, and in the Low Countries, there should be so many sentences of English incorporated in it: thus,

'Do it asson' and as vvell as thou may.

'*Fac q' optime et quam celeritate potes.*'

'I am the beggest of all the men of viterb less than i and les than all they that be hygger than i.' [Subjoined is the Latin.]

'I haue ij syngers in myn hande longaste of all totheri and ij ceres in myn

'myn hede of whiche the on is mori.'

[The Latin subjoined.] *Sign. i 8. rect.*

'Certan it is that this should not be vverten in perthemem but in merbyll or rather in bras.'

Sign. m 1. rect.

'The maister has geuen his scolers leue to play.'

m 2. rect.

'vvyt gret labour it pertynth to lern ir skarly may a mannys lyue suffyte ther to.'

'*Summo studio incu'bendum est litteris et vix omnis humana etas ad id sufficit.*'

Sign. m 6. rect.

'O my pirrhe iloue the Andi holde the non othir vvyse but as deri as myn avn lyue And vvan i am vvytovvt the me semyth that i lake halff my sovvle' *m 6. rev.* 'For thy fyrst offende i shall pardone the But for the secunde i shall beet the. nakede.' 'vwho someuer of my disciples goyth avvey fyrst from the gammynge vvt out my licence i shal smyte his hande vvyt a rode. And yf he do that same thyng tvvys i shall altoebet hym vvyt a leyshe.'

Sign. m 7. rect.

'vveri not by cause of my dignlite i shulde be at thy subberblys anone'—This first word is afterwards explained do 'vveri it not.'

Sign. n 1. rect.

'I vvold gladly vvyt the play in mery ganyts that is to say not leppyng in the felde nor rynnunge at a ball nor at the bucculer play nor yeet non othir ganos that vvery vvonut to make a ma vveryt be bic vvoddis and hyllis and playuys and forestes vvalkyng vvyt the and berryng thy gamnys in my boessym. And to make our gamyn bett' i shuld syng mery carells theri as no man shulde be to accuse us. And yf they vvere any suche vve shuld lyghty excuse the vvldernes.'

Sign. n 7.

'For somuche as thovv gyvves the from day to day to study noble conynge i am ryght glade. And i thanke our lorde that in thy tendre age hathe gyuen te suche a vvyt i trest also that thov shall do no thyng here aftr vvher by thov shalbe reput les vvorthy than tho ij noble and excellent men thy fader and thy grandfader'

Sign. o 4. rev.

'Hier is novv holsom acr heredyed no man in the pestilence this thre monethis. All the borgesses ar comen agane in to the town except marius. vviche i loue as vvell as the he dwell yeet at phalerijs vve looke for hym to morovv or othir morovv So

his childe told me thre dayis ago vvhan he send home his huds and his pullet. But that is no thyng to the.'

Sign. p 2. rect.

'Helia perott is fayr but no thyng to penelope'

Sign. p 5. rect.

'Take heed novv that thovv kepe the boyll. And make redde to come agan O happy and verry mery day vvhan vve shall braze the, in our harmes and kysse the adieu fair vvell.'

Sign. p 5. rev.

There are many similar examples; but at great intervals from each other. The earlier part of the volume exhibits, occasionally, a vocabulary of Latin and English verbs.—It begins on the reverse of a i, and ends on the recto of sign. q 6. At q 3. rect. we have: 'O felicem illum et vere jucundum diem quo te amplecti oscularique poterimus. Vale. *Date vltimij quarto kalendas nouembria Anno salutis m.cccc.lxxvij*: which I take to be the period of the composition, or transcription, of the work.

One thing must unquestionably excite surprise. Here is a volume printed abroad, almost entirely in Latin—with numerous illustrations in English, at a period when our language was imperfectly known, and seldom written, in our own country: and moreover when our first printer, Caxton, had probably not printed six works in the same language. Whether it was printed for the use of any seminary here, the English examples having been sent over to Herstraten, is a mere matter of conjecture. The book, which is in the possession of Mr. H. Sommerville of Stafford, is undoubtedly a great curiosity.

Yours, &c.

T. F. DIBDIN.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, March 12.

I N p. 122, R. O. laments, with reason, the improper appointment of High Sheriffs; but might it not be better at once to adopt some Parliamentary regulations, to render the office so honourable, that the principal Gentlemen of every County would be induced to solicit rather than decline it? Not having here in my winter-quarters access to the voluminous series of your useful Repository, I cannot refer to any observations therein respecting this subject; though, doubtless, it has been more than once a matter of discussion.

The High Sheriff, preserving the Feudal

Fendal magnificence of antient times, makes his appearance on the frontiers of his County Town, to meet, and guard the Judges to the Assize Hall, with a retinue of 25* Javelin Men, habited in his livery. These, of course, were his domestics and retainers. The Sheriff has likewise his Ward, and has the custody of Prisoners for Debt. This Ward of course was a part of his *moated Castle*. Now, Mr. Urban, how much soever this high dignity might have been coveted in former times, when such a Retinue and such a Castle were the appendages of the great landed Proprietor, the case is widely different at present. I would, therefore, propose the following regulations, which, I think, would entirely take away the objectionable parts of the office.

1. Let the Javelin Men be a permanent body, elected by the Justices of the Peace. Their liveries to be provided at the expence of the County, to be changed every fourth year; and to have a stated pay, including board wages, during the period of attendance. This corps to attend the Judges at their entrance into the Assize Town; the High Sheriff, his Attendants and Domestics, going out on horseback, as now. The Javelin Men to have one superior Officer, to regulate their attendance on the Court as a Guard, and to have the custody of the clothes, arms, &c.

2. A Building suitable for the accommodation, to be provided, or built, at the expence of the County, with the King's Arms and suitable inscription over the door: all regulations respecting the letting or occupancy of which, or otherwise keeping it properly aired, to be under the direction of the Justices of the Peace assembled in Quarter Sessions.

3. No person to be eligible to the office whose name is not in the Commission of the Peace for the County, and likewise the names of those who have been selected, to be transmitted to the Heralds' Office, to ascertain their Armorial Bearings; which are to be duly reported on to the Privy Council; and, as to those elected, to be inrolled and preserved†.

4. The Processes in the Sheriff's Courts to undergo a Parliamentary Regulation, in order to lay on some permanent officer, *having a salary*, the office of Gaoler. ARISTIDES.

MR. URBAN, March 30.

A WORD, by your leave, to "Overseers of the Poor." These gentlemen are accustomed to compromise with the Fathers of illegitimate Children, and to take a sum of money in hand in lieu of that bond of indemnity which the Law requires shall be given to save the Parish harmless and secure from any future charge on account of children so begotten and born. The Law is expressly against such proceeding; and Lord Ellenborough, Chief Justice, whose comment upon that text I hold to be most illustrative both of its spirit and letter, has given judgment as to its illegality. Allow me, as a caution to them, to point out the mischief of their dealings. The certain sum paid is in a certain short time expended; but the child is still to be maintained at the Parish cost: so that, if A. or B. settles in a large parish where twenty or more such compromises have been made, he is called upon perhaps to pay additional Poor Rates for the support of those poor children, whose parents ought by previous Overseers to have been held by bond not to leave them chargeable. If this does not offer a good ground of appeal against the Parish rate, would not an action of damages lay against an Overseer who had entered into such compromise? and would not a Jury very properly saddle him with the future provision of such children? I know it may be said, that upon calculation the chances may by death be turned in favour of such compromise. Children may die; but, are we to hold out a *bonus* for the neglect of them? or are such contingencies to be considered as falling within the eye of the Law? An Overseer may say, that he has acted under the order of Vestry. But is there any controuling power can bear one harmless, or indemnify one against penalties incurred by a breach of the Laws? Whatever remedy he may think

* I know not that this is every where the number: but there is a Law to restrain the High Sheriff from bringing more!!

† This does not express my meaning quite: but I should think that no person, not properly furnished with Armorial Bearings duly exemplified, should be eligible to the office.

he has against his employer, he is the offender, and through his side at least the punishment must be drawn. The evil increases daily, and must be remedied.—*Verbum sat.*

Yours, &c.

W. A. A.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 12.

I HAVE, for some time past, had it in contemplation to address a few remarks to yourself and readers, upon a subject, which appears to me of considerable importance, not only to the *Buyers of Books*, but to the *reading part of the World* in general.

In the publication of voluminous works, it is, and long has been, customary, to send them from the press, at intervals, in *distinct portions*, and not in a complete or finished state.—This plan is entitled to indulgence, when a certain degree of apprehension may reasonably be entertained as to the successful *Sale* of a book; from the nature of its *subject*, the magnitude of its *size*, and the consequent *price* it will bear; at the same time, it must be admitted, that no work should proceed to any *extent*, unless due provision has been made for its completion within a *fixed, limited* period. Were this plan uniformly adopted, no disappointment would ensue from the publication stopping in an unfinished state, or from its being brought to a close, in a slovenly and inferior style to that in which it commenced. These observations have been suggested, from beholding on my shelves an incomplete *Biographical Dictionary*, commenced some years ago, by Drs. Enfield and Aikin.

Dr. Enfield dying previously to the publication of the First Volume in 1799, his place appears to have been supplied by a gentleman of the name of Morgan, and the Six following Volumes were printed at nearly regular intervals of one or two years between each. The Seventh Volume was printed in the early part of 1808, and concludes with a Memoir of Cardinal Pazmani; since that period I have not been able to discover that any intelligence whatever has been given of further progress being made.

If the fate of this work is to resemble that of "*Kippis's Biographia Britannica*," commenced in 1777, the English Nation may be regarded pe-

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culiarly unfortunate, as the proprietors have permitted the latter work to continue in an unfinished state since the death of the laborious Editor, an interval of nearly 16 years.

Had I the inclination to pursue this unpleasant subject, I could collect numerous other instances, where the buyers of books have great reason to complain of their patience being unreasonably tried, and their liberality abused. But I forbear, and am

Yours, &c.

M.

THOMAS LORD LYTTELTON.

MR. URBAN,

March 10.

"EQUALLY elegant, vain, and profligate; in the morning, melancholy, squalid and disgusting, and half repentant; in the evening, the delight, the admiration, and the scandal of society—Always fearful and superstitious, yet not religious."

Extract from Mrs. CARTER's Letters.

To the above character drawn with some share of truth, but certainly with a much larger share of acrimony, it ought in justice to be added, that Thomas Lord Lyttelton, when he came to the title and possessed the means of being so, was strictly punctual in his dealings with his tradesmen, a warm and sincere friend, a good master to his servants, a generous landlord to his tenants, strongly attached to the interests of his relatives, and of so humane and charitable a disposition that his memory will long be revered in the neighbourhood of Hagley, the seat of his Ancestors; nor should it be forgotten that it was the pride and pleasure of his life to preserve in all its beauty that lovely and classical spot.

Yours, &c.

E. V.

MR. URBAN,

April 18.

IN examining a parcel of old family papers, I found one which I consider sufficiently interesting to merit the attention of the Curious. It is endorsed, "*My Father's Speech—A copy of Sir Thomas Armstrong's dying Speech.*"—Of the birth of Sir T. Armstrong, of his education or character, I have no particular history. That he was well instructed, the Speech itself will prove; and that he was of some consequence, the following extract from Rapin will sufficiently evince; since by this it appears, that he was a Bur-

gess in Parliament for the town of Stafford, and that so large a sum as five hundred pounds was offered for his apprehension by royal proclamation.

After relating the end of Mr. Holloway, the Historian observes :

"The same thing happened to Sir T. Armstrong, who had been considered as one of the principal authors of the last Plot, and named in the King's Proclamation with a reward of five hundred pounds. He had made his escape into Holland; and was outlawed, as well as Holloway. The Court, hearing that he was at Leyden, obtained an order from the States to apprehend him; and accordingly, before he had notice, he was apprehended and brought to Rotterdam, and from thence to London. When he appeared at the King's Bench Bar, he alledged that he was beyond sea at the time of the outlawry; and begged that he might be tried. But his request was absolutely rejected; and the rather, as the Attorney General told the Court from the King, that Armstrong was one of the persons who were to assassinate his Majesty on his return from Newmarket; which the prisoner positively denied. He was executed the 10th of June, 1684; and his head and quarters set up in several parts of the City. One only was reserved, to be sent down to Stafford, for which town he had been a Burgess in Parliament.

Rapin, fol. v. ll. p. 734. 26 Charles II.

I have prefaced the Speech by this extract, because I couceive that they mutually reflect authenticity one upon the other :

THE SPEECH.

"I thank Almighty God, though I have had but a short time allowed me, I find myself prepared for death, and my thoughts set on another world, and trust in God, well weaned from putting my heart on this: yet I cannot but give so much of my little time to set down in writing my answers to some callumnies rays'd since my close imprisonment; as well as what Mr. Attorney accused me of at the Barr. I was told, a very great person said I was a spy of Cromwell's. I was sent from England by the best and considerable Friends the King had then, with bills of exchange and letters of very great importance to his Majesty at Brussels. I appeal to his Majesty if I delivered them not safe, and his answer too, when I returned; which I had not been above six days but I was clapt up ten weeks a close prisoner in the Gate-house, and in extreme danger of my life for that journey. Before this I had been a year in Lambeth House a prisoner, and afterwards a Pri-

soner in the Tower when the Usurper dyed; and near starving in every one of them—very ill treatment for a spy and pentioner. My Lo. of Oxford and many others of quality will, I think, testify my innocence in this point: I protest before God, I never was a spy or pentioner to Cromwell or any other man.

"On Saturday last I was brought down to the King's Bench Barr on an Outlawry of High Treason. I was asked what I had to say for myself, that judgement of death should not pass. I answered, I was beyond seas when the Outlawry came out. I thought a writ of error to revise it the Law allowed. I prayed I might be allowed a tryal for my life, according to the Laws of the Land. I urged the Statute of Edward the Sixth, which was expressly for it; it being within the twelve months allowed by that Statute. It signified nothing: I was condemned, and made a President; though Mr. Holloway a little before had it allowed him. I cannot but think all the world will conclude my case very different; else why refused me.

"Mr. Attorney accused me then for being one of those that was to kill the King as he came from Newmarket after the Fire. I take God to witness, I never was in any designe to take away the King's life; neither was I ever in any designe to alter the Government of England. What I am accused of I know no otherwise than by reports and prints, which I take to be uncertain: So that it cannot be expected I should make particular answers to them. If I had been tryed, I could have proved my Lo. of Howard's base reflections upon me to be a notorious falshood; for there is at least ten gentlemen, besides all the servants of the house, can prove I din'd there that day.

"I have lived and now dye of the Reformed Religion, a true and sincere Protestant, and in the Com'union of the Church of England; and I heartily wish I had more strictly lived up to the Religion; and I have found the great comfort of the love and mercy of God in and through my blessed Redeemer, in whom I only trust; and I do verily hope that I am going to partake of the fullness of joy which is in his presence: the hopes thereof does infinitely please me. I thank God I have no repining at my heart for the condition my sins has most deservedly brought upon me. I have deserved much worse at the hands of God; so that I cheerfully submit to this punishment, as being taken of but a small time sooner. I do freely forgive all the world, even those concerned in taking away my life: as for the sentence of death passed against me, I cannot but think it a very hard one, being denied the Laws of the Land. To conclude, as I never had any designe against the King's life, or the life of any man; so I never

I never was in any designe to alter the Government.

"I dye in charity with all the world; and therefore I heartily pray God to bless the Church of Christ every where, these poor Nations, and the King's Majesty; and I heartily com'end my soul to God's infinite mercy, through my blessed Savior Jesus Christ."

If Sir T. Armstrong was guilty of the charges laid to his account, he deserved the fate he met with. As a Christian, we may hope that the mercy which he did not find upon earth, he may long since have experienced in that other and better world, where there is an Intercessor and a Mediator, even for the most atrocious criminal.

Yours, &c.

W. A. A.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 3.

MY very learned and worthy friend, the late Mr. Archdeacon Travis, the successful antagonist of Porson, once mentioned to me in conversation, that the famous controverted text, respecting the Three which bear Record in Heaven, had been solemnly pronounced to be authentic by the Council of Trent. A short time afterwards, I mentioned this circumstance to a Roman Catholic priest of my acquaintance, who strenuously maintained that the Council had formed no decision whatever upon that subject. The next time that I met my friend the Archdeacon, I requested him to specify distinctly in what part of the printed acts of the Council the decree in question might be found. He replied, after some hesitation, that he did not mean to assert, that the impugnors of the authenticity of the text had been condemned in express words, but that the Vulgate Latin Bible, most copies of which contained the three heavenly Witnesses, had been consecrated by the Council as the standard edition of the Scriptures, to the exclusion of the original texts, and of all other translations. He added, that he was not ignorant, that two Popish divines, called Baronius and Bellarminus, mentioned in the Prolegomena to an edition of the New Testament published by one Wetstenius, page 107, had acknowledged that the Vulgate Bible was susceptible of very considerable improvements, even after the corrections which were made in it by the express

order of the Council of Trent. But the Archdeacon judiciously and correctly observed, that the private opinions of two individuals, who, for any thing that he knew to the contrary, might be secretly inclined to Protestantism, ought not to be set in opposition to the solemn decree of a general Council, acknowledged to be infallible by every sincere member of the Church of Rome. He also stated, that the controverted words occur in the Epistle for the first Sunday after Easter, according to the Roman Missal, the title of which begins as follows: *Missale Romanum, ex Decreto sacro-sancti Concilii Tridentini restitutum.*

I have lately been reminded of my departed friend, by a controversy which has been exhibited in your Magazine*. Mr. Churton has evidently borrowed the argument of his fellow Archdeacon, although I neither accuse nor suspect him of intentional plagiarism. I only regret that he has not pursued his victory over "A constant Reader" a little farther than he has thought proper to do. By the same process of argumentation which Mr. Archdeacon C. has adopted in the case of vernacular editions of the Scriptures, it might easily be proved, that in order to prevent the diffusion of the Copernican heresy, the Council of Trent strictly prohibited the reading of all books, in which the diurnal or annual motion of the Earth was inculcated. If I am not greatly mistaken, it is only of late years, since the subversion of the Papal government, that the new system of the Universe has been allowed to be taught at Rome. A few particular Roman Catholics may perhaps have maintained it in private, or in Protestant countries, where they were safe from the vengeance of the Inquisition. Notwithstanding such exceptions, if they actually exist, I am sure that Mr. C. will agree with me, that the real Tridentine doctrine places the Earth immovably in the centre of the Universe. If he dissents from me, I am ready to produce my arguments, which are copied from his own.

I have frequently observed, that of all the expedients which the Papists adopt for the purpose of throwing dust

* See vol. lxxix. p. 1200. Vol. lxxx. part 1. p. 214, 303. part 2. p. 3, 426, 631. into

into the eyes of Protestants, there is none to which they resort so frequently, as to the production of the sentiments of individual Doctors as the received and acknowledged tenets of their whole Church. A memorable instance of this practice occurred a few years ago, when the Universities of Paris, Douay, Louvaine, Alcala, and Salamanca, in their answers to a number of questions which had been propounded to them by desire of Mr. Pitt, had the assurance to disavow certain odious doctrines, which have been proved over and over again to be an essential part of the Roman Catholic creed. Although these answers produced the desired effect of deceiving Mr. Pitt, who was no great theologian, the fraud and fallacy have since been admirably exposed by a learned friend of mine, whom, for variety and accuracy of knowledge, for enlarged and liberal views of his subject, as well as for moderation and sobriety in argumentation, I do not hesitate in my conscience to place in the vacant throne of the lamented Travis. Mr. Le Mesurier has well observed, that those who consulted the above-mentioned Universities "knew very well where to go: and that from any other place they might have been sent back without their errand *." From Vienna, for instance, or Prague, or Mentz, or Würzburg, or Ingolstadt, or Pavia, or Padua, or Pisa, not to mention forty or fifty more Roman Catholic Universities. Indeed, I am somewhat surprised at Mr. Pitt's suffering any application to be made to the Doctors of Alcala and Salamanca. The lax catholicity of those seminaries, and their decided

hostility to the Council of Trent, render their opinions, as my learned friend most justly remarks, of no weight in deciding what is or is not the doctrine of the Roman Church.

I shall conclude by observing, that questions relating to the decrees of the Council of Trent have derived additional interest from a discovery made by Mr. Le Mesurier, that those decrees "are all without any question received by every Romish priest: and among them, most certainly by those of England and Ireland †."

PHILALETHES.

MR. URBAN, April 11.

AS I can boast of nothing but my ardent zeal in the defence of our Antiquities, my Opponent is at full liberty to traduce my humble abilities in Architectural knowledge (on which my support depends) without any fear of my threatening to "appeal to the Laws of the Country," as he has done in behalf of the Artist by whom he is retained. I trust, my arguments in the cause in which I am embarked will do me right, without applying to aids foreign, at any rate, to free discussion. My Adversary again adverts to the "arch," forgetting my explanation on that head, p. 132.

As for the "tremendous sweep," which he has revived, mentioned in July, 1809, I did not send that communication, as observed in the succeeding month.

"Diskram Bethan Atos." I confess my ignorance in this piece of wit; therefore, for me, the "Old Correspondent" will have all the joke to himself. Ward's "wrapt" idea, "Sir Blood Red" still misquotes, and mis-

* Sequel to the Serious Examination into the Roman Catholic Claims, p. 40. In the same pamphlet, p. 54, I was much struck by the following statement of facts: "Savoy has, after repeated breaches of faith on the part of its sovereigns, and the greatest cruelties exercised by their order, been cleared of the Valdenses, also peaceable, loyal and useful subjects: and Bohemia and Poland, which once swarmed with Protestants, can now boast of their being all uniformly dutiful servants of the Holy See." The perusal of this passage instantly recalled to my mind the inimitable roundness and inviolability of assertion, which distinguished all the writings of my dear old friend. The impression was so strong, that I was hardly able to refrain from tears. The following paragraph respecting the Church of England is conceived and executed in the happiest style, and would have done honour to Mr. Travis himself: "The word Toleration was therefore, and could be only introduced with a view of exciting interest in the breasts of those whom they are addressing, and even conciliating the individuals of that Church, which, being equally averse to persecuting as to being persecuted, has always been glad to grant to all sects that toleration which she could never obtain from Romish priests or Romish governors." *Serious Examination*, &c. p. 12.

† Reply to Dr. Milner, &c. p. 103.

applies. Ward did not make angels knit with their fingers; but says, (see vol. LXXX. ii. 538.) *Henry's Chapel*: "It is the admiration of the universe: such inimitable perfection appears in every part of the whole composure, which looks so far exceeding human excellence, that it appears knit together by the fingers of Angels," &c.

"I believe you are as bad a Prophet as an Architect." I wish Sir Blood-Red to ponder on these his words; and at some future period, it is probable, I may repeat the admonition. Who can choose but smile at the invitation of "An Old Correspondent," for all to come and behold the new work open for their adulation or censure, he having previously held out the terrors of the Law to those who may chance to see and think otherwise than he would have them?

April 5th. Receiving through your hands, Mr. URBAN, as before, a second note from the Master-workman, it being a copy of that in the last Miscellany, signed THO^S GAYFERE, I answered it as follows:—"I propose being at the Public Office in Marlborough-street, on Tuesday next (9th) at 12 o'clock precisely. Yours, &c. JOHN CARTER."—On the above day and hour we met. The Magistrate in attendance, on hearing our business (which he considered of no moment) declined taking our affidavits!

Turning to Sir Blood-Red, I exclaim, I have now come forward in this affair as J. Carter; and have, in compliance with your desire, appeared before a Magistrate. I therefore presume I have an undoubted right to call you from your hiding-place, your dark shrouding veil, your assumed signature, "An Old Correspondent." Come forth then, like a man, and avow your real name, if your "Defence" will bear you up! If, after this summons (it is not the first of the kind you have received from me) you dare not shew your face without your present mask, the Publick will, no doubt, treat your future attacks on my disinterested criticisms with that contempt they must deserve, and consider them as the offspring of a brain "without father bred," and nursed in the gloom of bigotry and anti-antiquarian predilection!

JOHN CARTER.

Mr. URBAN, April 12.
WHEN I requested you to insert a requisition for Mr. John Carter to favour me with a meeting before a Magistrate, I signed only the initials of my name; because I considered the Publick as little interested in the dispute between the accuser and the accused; but, in justice to myself, from respect to my friends and employers, and in deference to the opinion of such of your Readers as may have paid attention to this controversy, I now think it necessary to state, that a meeting did take place on Tuesday last, 9th of April, before the Sitting Magistrate at Marlborough-street, when I tendered the affidavit under written; on which the Magistrate refused to administer the oath to me.

"In the Gentleman's Magazine for Dec. 1810, page 539, the following words occur, in an article signed AN ARCHITECT, written confessedly by Mr. JOHN CARTER.

"My friend JOHN CARTER has just informed me, that the Master-Workman to the Chapel's Restorations, as they are termed, observed to him a few days past, that he was ["bringing about every means to give more light to the Porch, but he had hitherto been baffled in each contrivance, one of which was, to knock up for the purpose a Skylight in the centre of the arched Ceiling."]

"Be it known, therefore, that I, T. G. jun. being employed as Mason in the execution of the said work, supposing that I am the person designed by the name of the Master-Workman, do make Oath, and say, that I never uttered the words contained in this charge, and included (as herein appears) between the brackets, nor words to that effect; and that I do consider the whole charge as a falsehood, fabricated for the purpose of injuring my character and credit in my profession.

"So help me God."

And now, Mr. Urban, having no other means of justifying myself to my Friends, but by asserting the falsehood of the charge in the strongest terms; I have to request the favour of you to insert the affidavit above, which I wish to be considered as an asseveration as solemn, on my part, as an Oath could have made it. And here, sir, if my Enemy will cease his persecution, and allow me to be silent, I mean to close my correspondence on this subject for ever.

THOMAS GAYFERE, JUN.
Abingdon-street.
MR.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 19.
PERCEIVING that for some months past your respectable Publication has been made the vehicle of various opinions relating to the present State of the Jews, and of disseminating some unfounded aspersions upon the London Society, whose professed and only object it is to attempt the Conversion of that People; I feel it my duty to trouble you with some animadversions upon the various papers which have appeared; and I have been led to take this step, not from the force of any objection which has been brought forward, but because a very considerable number of your Readers will probably never hear of the Society through any other medium than your Magazine, and they would necessarily be in some, though probably a very small, degree influenced by the declarations these papers contain, and subject to the effect they were intended to produce. And here I must premise (as I have done upon a former occasion), that it would be much more fair and candid to criticize and attack the several publications which have issued from the London Society, and to judge the principles and motives of its Members, by the statement which their Reports, Plans, and Rules, contain, than to deal out a string of unconnected and in many instances unmeaning anathemas, which are calculated to entrap the superficial Reader. Such conduct is unworthy a literary character, and evidently proves that the writer is not in search of Truth:

—————solntos
 Qui captat risus hominum famamque
 dicacis
 ———hic niger est—hunc tu, Romane,
 caveto.

As it is my intention to observe upon all your Correspondents who have written upon this subject within the last year in succession, your Readers will, I hope, excuse an irregular method, and allow me to express my thoughts as they have arisen in a cursory perusal of these productions.

The first Writer whom I shall notice is Mr. Henry Lemoine, who appears to be actuated by no other principle than that which may legitimately actuate every candidate for literary fame. There are, however, some few opinions which Mr. Lemoine entertains which seem to me objectionable.

The first point in which I differ with that gentleman is, as to the Rights of Citizenship; being decidedly of opinion that every man who is born in England is to all intents and purposes a free subject, and intitled to all privileges and advantages which any other Englishman enjoys; except so far as he may incapacitate himself by refusing to comply with certain ordinances which are enjoined as necessary to the enjoyment of such privileges and advantages; and that he is not deprived of any such *ipso facto*: and I am of this opinion particularly with respect to the Alien Duty, which, I contend, no person of the Jewish persuasion who was born within the realm is liable to pay. I am fortified in this opinion by a circumstance which occurred some few years since. A Jewish merchant, born in London, whose father was an Italian, and had obtained letters of Denization, conceived that upon that account (*viz.* as the Son of a Denizen) he was not liable to the Alien Duty. Upon that ground I advised him that he was mistaken; but I also advised him to resist the payment of the duty, as a natural-born subject, and he did so; and he has never been called upon to pay that duty since. And this doctrine is confirmed both by Justice Blackstone and Wooddeson, the two celebrated Vinerian Professors. The authority of Lord Coke will not weigh much upon this point. It is to be observed that all opinions of Judges should be taken with reference to the subject-matter upon which they are about to decide; and if in giving judgment a Lawyer, by way of illustration, travels in the remotest degree out of the immediate question, his *Dicta* are paid but little attention to, as authorities to govern subsequent cases: this is the practice of every day, and will be corroborated by the experience of every Lawyer in the kingdom. Now, the case to which Mr. Lemoine refers must necessarily (I presume) be that of Calvin, which is to be found in the 7th part of Lord Coke's Reports; and the passage which I have transcribed below* is

* "All israel's are in Law *perpetui inimici*; for the Law presumes not that they will be converted, that being *remota potentia*; for between them (as with the devils, whose subjects they be) and the Christians there is perpetual hostility, and

on the 17th page of that Case. The Question for the consideration of the Court there was, whether Robert Calvin, born in Scotland previous to the Act of Union, was an Alien born, and consequently disabled from bringing any real or personal action for Lands within the Realm of England. In the course of a most elaborate argument, very tediously reported, Lord Coke does make use of the expressions Mr. Lemoine refers to. But this (like many other *Dicta*) is not warranted by Law, to say nothing of every day's practice, in which Jews are suing both each other and Christians. An attempt, founded upon this very opinion of Lord Coke, was made in the Court of King's Bench in Michaelmas Term 36 Car. II. where a Defendant pleaded that the Plaintiff was a Jew, and that *all Jews are perpetual enemies of the king and of our religion*. But the plea was overruled as too absurd to occasion a moment's doubt. The quotation, therefore, from this learned author, by proving too much, proves nothing. But the truth is, that in this as well as in other cases the Law has become obsolete, and has yielded to the different views and features of the times. So far am I, however, from attaching the slightest disrespect to the opinions of this great Lawyer, that I wish all your Correspondents had as much veneration for the Sacred Scriptures as he has evidenced in the arguments of this very Case, and which I heartily recommend to their perusal.

I also differ with Mr. Lemoine upon the question of the Naturalization Bill; for, although there may be a "Mass of Evidence and Matter of Proof" to be extracted from the furious pamphlets of the day in support of his opinion, I have in vain searched for any such in the most authentic records, and those places where one might most naturally have expected to find it; viz. in the Journals of the Lords and Commons; and, although there were several Petitions presented to both Houses *pro* and *con*, yet it does not appear that the Jews presented any Petition against the measure; on the contrary, according to

the arguments, it would seem they were anxious to obtain it. I shall not here notice the doubt entertained by Mr. L. of the probability of success of the London Society; because, at the conclusion, I most likely shall have occasion to treat more largely of that probability.

I apprehend that this writer is also mistaken in supposing that the Jews consider their Bye Laws of 1791, or any other modern year, as comparable to the Law of Moses. Had he made the same observation as to their Oral Law, he would have been nearer the truth. The character too of both the Mishna and Gemarra (which together form the Talmud) is the same as that used in the Bible, only the vowel points are omitted; so that whoever is acquainted with the character of the Bible is equally so with that of the Talmud.

Mr. Lemoine well observes, that "no improvement attainable by either sex (if accompanied with their present prejudices) can make them serviceable out of their community, or can ever be overcome by any scheme, however specious or well meant it may appear;"—but, if the main object of that scheme (to use Mr. Lemoine's own language) be to counteract and remove those prejudices, then, upon Mr. Lemoine's principles, the reverse may fairly be expected to be the consequence; and if this is comprised in the plans of the London Society, may not that Society reasonably claim the authority of Mr. Lemoine himself, that their endeavours are not so "little likely to convert the Jews to the Christian faith?"

Mr. Lemoine concludes by avowing an intention to consider the errors of the Jewish forms of Education; with a few Strictures to prove that *Jews are incapable of forming principles for their own reformation or amendment*. I have waited several months for this paper; and I trust Mr. Lemoine will not be deterred by the illiberal treatment he has received from Mr. Reid, and a person signing himself "An Unconverted Jew," from carrying his purpose into effect. But, if these are really his opinions, surely he must agree that external aid ought to be afforded them to accomplish the object, and that endeavours for that purpose ought to be encouraged.

and can be no peace;" and he then adds, "herewith agreeth 12 H. VIII. fol. 4. where it is held that a *Pagan cannot have or maintain any action at all*."

encouraged. Subject to the foregoing remarks, and with great respect for many just observations and much valuable information, I take my leave of Mr. Lemoine. PERSEVERANS.

(To be continued in our next.)

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

His Majesty's Commissioners on Public Records have, under the authority of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, appointed such copies of the following Works, printed under their direction, as are not appropriated to public uses, to be sold:

Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium.

Taxatio Ecclesiastica P. Nicholai.

Catalogue of Cottonian MSS.

Calendar. Rotulorum Chartarum.

Rotulorum Originalium Abbreviatio, 2 vol.

Calendarium Inquisitionum Post Mortem, 2 vol.

Testa de Nevill.

Nonarum Inquisitiones.

Valor Ecclesiasticus, vol. I.

The Bishop of St. David's has in the press, an edition of "Chrysostom de Sacerdotio, lib. III." in Greek and Latin, with an introduction "on the Importance and Dignity of the Pastoral Office, and the Danger of rashly undertaking it."

Dr. BUCHANAN, amidst his researches in the East, has made an extraordinary discovery in Biblical Literature:—In Travancore, seventy Jewish churches still acknowledge the authority of the Patriarch of Antioch; and from amongst the Jews of these churches he has obtained a version of the Hebrew Scriptures, written long prior to the Captivity.

Dr. HAYTER's Report to the Prince Regent, of his Literary Mission to the Court of Naples, relative to the Herculean MSS. will shortly appear.

"Somerset, a Poem, by F. WEBB, Esq." will soon be published.

A very important Work, intituled "Despotism; or, the Fall of the Jesuits," may speedily be expected.

LUCIEN BUONAPARTE, now resident in this country, has nearly completed for the press an Epic Poem of considerable length, and divided into 24 cantos, intituled "Charlemagne; or, Rome delivered." Its composition, and the prosecution of the various studies connected with it, have formed the chief occupation of the Author during seven years which have elapsed since he retired from public life.

"T., in the year 1810," observations made in that summer, by Sir GEORGE bart. Mr. HOLLAND, and; with an introductory chapter on the general history of Iceland; are in the press.

Dr. EDWARDS has nearly finished a work, with which he has been long engaged, in ascertaining the real and true foundations of the different political, commercial, and individual interests of society and nations; in forming the executive means they severally and jointly suggest, into a regular system of appropriate practical plans and measures, in order to bring the whole of those interests to perfection, as far as individual efforts may presume to reach, and render the completion of them readily attainable by the genius of the country at large; and in applying the system to the present eventful state of Europe and the world on extensive views, that will well compensate mankind for the calamities they have experienced since the commencement of the French Revolution, and cause this to be productive of the purposes which Providence appears to have intended should be effected by it.

The Rev. JOHN RUDD will shortly publish a volume of "Devotional Exercises for the use of Congregations and Families." He has also in forwardness, "A Botanist's Guide through Lancashire."

The Rev. THOMAS SCOTT, rector of Aston Sandford, is preparing for the press, "Detached Remarks on the Bishop of Lincoln's Refutation of Calvinism." See p. 345.

Dr. CROUCH has nearly ready for publication, "Elements of Musical Composition, or Rules for writing and playing Thorough Bass."

Dr. BUSBY has completed a translation, in rhyme, of the six books of Lucretius on the Nature of Things.

Mr. PARKINSON will shortly publish the concluding volume of "Organic Remains of a former World," with twenty-three coloured plates.

Mr. LAMBERT, author of Travels in Canada and the United States, has in the press an American work, entitled Salmagundi, or the Whim Whams and Opinions, of Launcelott Langstaff, esq. and others; to which he has added explanatory notes, and an Introductory Essay on the genius and character of the Americans.

36. *Refutation of Calvinism; in which the Doctrines of Original Sin, Grace, Regeneration, Justification, and Universal Redemption, are explained; and the peculiar Tenets maintained by Calvin upon those points are proved to be contrary to Scripture, to the Writings of the ancient Fathers, of the Christian Church, and to the public Formularies of the Church of England.* By George Tomline, D. D. F. R. S. Lord Bishop of Lincoln, and Dean of St. Paul's, London. 8vo. pp. 390.—Cadell and Davies. 1811.

IF any proof were wanting of the reasonableness, the utility, and value of the present publication, it would be sufficiently demonstrated by the fact, that an Impression of Twelve hundred and fifty copies was sold in considerably less a period than two months, and that a second Edition, of equal extent, has also * been circulated. It is a proud circumstance to the learned and excellent Prelate, and one of great consolation to the Friends of pure and genuine Christianity, that at a period when Schism is dropping seeds from its dark and ungenial bosom, the fruits of which are deadly poison, an antidote is prepared, the efficacy of which is so universally acknowledged. If any human means were capable of restoring the Christian Church, now distracted by divisions, to that harmonious and beautiful spirit of unity, which its first founders and professors were so careful not to violate; it would be undoubtedly effected by such publications as the present, the perspicuity of which renders it intelligible to the humblest and the meanest abilities, and the arguments of which are, in our judgments, irresistible.

Our zeal for the Unity of the Church is so great, that we willingly believe that they who are not hardened by the gloomiest prejudices of Calvinistic doctrines will be easily brought to concede to the evidence which is here placed before them. We do not, by any means, go to such extreme lengths as the excellent and able Cyprian did with those who first separated themselves from the Church in the third century, under the guidance of Novatian; but we sincerely wish that they to whom this work is principally directed, may fol-

low the example of the Novatianists, lament their credulity, and return to the pure principles of the Gospel. But it is time that we should place before our Readers an Analysis, with particular specimens, of this truly admirable work.

The Volume consists of Eight Chapters:—The first Four contain a discussion of all the peculiar doctrines of the system of Theology maintained by Calvin; and it is demonstrated that these are contrary to Scripture and the public Formularies of our Established Church. The First Chapter treats of Original Sin, Free Will, and the Operation of the Holy Spirit; and the learned Bishop enters thus at once forcibly on his subject:

“It is evident from the account left us by Moses, that a considerable change took place in the minds of our first Parents immediately after they had transgressed the prohibitory command of God, not to eat of the tree of the knowledge of Good and Evil *; but the conciseness with which the sacred Historian has described the primitive condition of Man, and his fall from the state in which he was created, has led to a variety of opinions respecting the effects of Adam's disobedience upon himself and his posterity. Without entering into a detail of the numerous controversies which have arisen in the Christian Church concerning Original Sin, or attempting to explain the subtle distinctions and minute differences which we find in Writers upon this abstruse and intricate subject, we may remark, that there have been, and still are, Christians who assert, that Adam transmitted no moral corruption to his offspring in consequence of his Fall; and who maintain, that the nature of the present race of men is not more depraved than the nature of Adam was at his first creation. On the contrary, there are others, who contend that the sin of Adam introduced into his nature such a radical impotence and depravity, that it is impossible for his descendants to make any voluntary effort towards piety or virtue, or in any respect to correct and improve their moral and religious character; and that Faith and all the Christian graces are communicated by the sole and irresistible operation of the Spirit of God, without any endeavour or concurrence on the part of Man. The former is the position of the Socinians, the latter of the Calvinists. The true doctrine will be found to lie between these two extremes. The heart, the passions, the will, and the understanding, and indeed all the

* A Third Edition is nearly disposed of, and the Fourth is preparing for the press.

GENT. MAG. April, 1811.

* Gen. c. ii. v. 17.”

faculties

faculties and powers of Adam, were greatly corrupted, perverted, and impaired by his violation of the Divine command; and this sin of our first Parent has caused every individual descended from him, to be born into the world an imperfect and depraved creature. But though a propensity to evil and wickedness, universal in extent, and powerful in its effects, was thus transmitted to mankind, yet all idea of distinction between right and wrong was not utterly obliterated from the human mind, or every good affection eradicated from the human heart. The general approbation of virtue and detestation of vice, which have universally prevailed, prove, that the moral sense was not annihilated*; and that Man did not become by the fall an unmixed incorrigible mass of pollution and depravity, absolutely incapable of amendment, or of knowing or discharging, by his natural powers, any part of the duty of a dependent rational being. And it will appear that the Gospel scheme of Redemption, so far from rejecting all co-operation of Man, requires human exertions as indispensably necessary to obtain the effectual assistance of the Holy Spirit.

"I do not think it necessary to repeat the arguments which I have stated in a former work †, in support of the doctrine of the general corruption of human nature; but shall confirm the truth of what has been now advanced respecting the degree of that corruption, by a particular reference to the Old and New Testaments: I shall then shew that the Public Formularies of our Church are strictly consonant to Scripture, and cannot be reconciled with the Calvinistic tenets upon Original Sin, Free-will, and Divine Grace, subjects necessarily connected in every system of Christian Theology."

The whole of this part of the work, which is most purely scriptural, cannot be perused without the deepest impression; and, if any specification were demanded of what is most, where all is satisfactory, perhaps what is said in p. 29, *et seq.* on the subject of Baptism would justify the most exalted commendation, for a union of perspicuity with force of demonstration. It may not be improper to observe, that this first part of the work points out to the observation and attention of the Theological Student an Author whose works are not so generally known as they deserve — Archbishop

Bramhall, of whom we should be glad to say more than the present opportunity will permit. At pp. 68, 9, *et seq.* the doctrines of Free-will and Grace, as asserted in our Xth Article, are shewn to be fully and clearly recognized in many of the prayers of our Liturgy. In no one of these is the exertion of irresistible Grace declared or supposed; but the necessity of Divine assistance is acknowledged. Ably, however, as all this is urged by the Bishop, we know not how sufficiently to thank him for compressing the argument on this head within the limits of the following most beautiful and unanswerable syllogism:

"It has pleased God to make us responsible Beings: responsibility cannot exist without free-agency—free-agency is incompatible with an irresistible force—consequently God does not act with irresistible force upon our minds."

Chapter the Second is entirely, but most ably, employed on the interesting subject of Regeneration, a very favourite term with the modern Calvinists, and by them strangely and unwarrantably perverted. The learned Prelate explains its application and its true meaning. After various judicious remarks and energetic arguments, justified by Scripture, and corroborated by quotations and references from Hooker, Wall on Infant Baptism, Nicholls on the Common Prayer, and Secker, we are led to the following conclusion—

"Regeneration then in its true sense signifies an inward effect produced by the Holy Ghost through the means of baptism, whereby the person baptized exchanges his natural state in Adam for a spiritual state in Christ. Water applied outwardly to the body, together with the grace of the Holy Ghost applied inwardly to the soul, regenerates the man; or, in other words, the Holy Ghost, in and by the use of water baptism, causes the new-birth. And the words Regeneration and New-birth are never used in the New Testament, or in the writings of our Church, as equivalent to conversion or repentance, independent of baptism. The instantaneous conversion of persons already baptized, by the resistless and perceptible power of the Holy

* "Peace and delight," says Bishop Butler, "in some degree, and upon some occasions, is the necessary and present effect of virtuous practice; an effect arising immediately from the constitution of our nature. We are so made, that well-doing as such gives us satisfaction, at least in some instances; ill-doing as such in none." And upon another occasion he observes, that "this moral principle is capable of improvement by discipline and exercise." Anal. of Hum. Nat. pp. 81 & 135."

† "Elements of Christian Theology."

Ghost, and their being placed in a state of salvation from which it is impossible for them to fall, are unfounded and mischievous tenets, utterly irreconcilable with Scripture, and the doctrines of the Church of England. The design of Christianity is indeed to remedy the corruption and depravity of human nature, and to restore it to that image of God in which Adam was created, and which by transgression he lost—but this is not done by sudden and violent impulses of the Spirit—it must be, as I observed in the former Chapter, the progressive result of calm and serious reflection, firm resolution, zealous exertion, and constant vigilance, aided by the co-operation of Divine grace. The frame and temper of the mind will thus be gradually improved; the force of sinful temptations will grow less and less; we shall ‘daily proceed in all virtue and godliness of living *,’ ‘till we come unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ †.’”

The Third Chapter treats of Justification, Faith, and Good Works. The Bishop commences this Chapter with shewing that many of the errors and contests which have harassed and divided the Church are to be assigned to the improper interpretation of Texts of Scripture in appearance contradictory. The true doctrine on these points of controversy is then fully explained. That such controversies should exist can hardly be a matter of surprise, when we learn from Bellarmine that Osiander enumerates no less than twenty different opinions on the subject of Justification alone, and that Salmeron attributes as many on this head to the followers of Luther.

The thing essential to be determined is, in what senses the terms Justification and Faith are used in the New Testament, and how they are to be understood in the Public Formularies of our Church. The use of the word *Justify* is, as the Bishop observes, very extensive; but the Justification of Christians invariably in the Apostolical Epistle refers to this world. This is demonstrated by various passages; and it is also and invariably used in the same sense in our Articles; that is to say, in the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 17th, for it occurs in no other.

The explanation or rather signification of the term Faith, as applied to Christians, is more difficult; for, in

fact, it has a two-fold sense. The faith which is the means of Salvation is that belief of the truth of the Gospel which produces obedience to its precepts, and is accompanied by a firm reliance upon the merits of Christ. But there is a species of Faith of no value, which, not being attended with good Works, is called a dead Faith. The word so interpreted will explain and reconcile every passage, both in Scripture and in the Formularies of our Church, in which it occurs. The whole of this Chapter is peculiarly curious and elaborate, and has drawn forth the great powers of the Writer in an eminent degree. It is replete with acute remark, strong with perspicuous argument and professional erudition, alike various and profound. It is indeed altogether admirable; but the following didactic part of it is so essentially valuable and important, and, at this period, so seasonable, that we shall fail in our duty not to recommend it to the universal attention every Parish Priest:

“The Ministers of our Church are unquestionably authorised by our Articles to speak of Faith, as signifying a firm reliance upon the merits of Christ for Salvation, necessarily productive of Good Works, although I have proved that the word is not always used in that sense in the New Testament, and that a different meaning of it is admitted in the Homilies. But as all their hearers are not persons of seriousness, reflection, and understanding, some caution is requisite when this complex signification is affixed to the word. For if a Minister should, in a Country church, tell his parishioners that they will be saved if they have Faith in Jesus Christ, without explaining to them what he means by Faith; or even if with explaining to them the true sense of the word, he makes this doctrine the constant subject of his discourses, and does not frequently inculcate the personal and social duties separately, as essential parts of the character of a true Christian, and as an indispensable proof of his possessing a lively Faith, he will be very far from improving the morality of his audience. An illiterate person, and the bulk of Country congregations consists of persons of that description, if he be told, that lying and drunkenness are forbidden by the laws of God, and that one of Christ's Apostles has declared that no liar or drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God *, will see in this plain prohibition and declaration a rule of life; and he

* “Bapt. Service.”

† “Eph. iv. v. 13.”

* “1 Cor. c. vi. v. 10.”

will understand what will be the consequence, if he does not obey it. In this he cannot deceive himself; he must know whether he offends or not; and if he has any sense of religion, he will be careful to avoid these sins. But if he be told that he has only to cherish Faith in his mind, and he will be eternally happy, he will be apt to persuade himself that he has this Faith, while he is guilty of every vice within his means to which he feels any temptation. He will remember that the preacher only told him to have Faith, and that he did not enjoin him to abstain from lying, drunkenness, theft, and fornication. He believes that Christ died for the sins of men, and is convinced, upon the authority of his minister, that this Faith is all which is required for pardon and Salvation. Whoever knows any thing of the common people, cannot but know that this mode of reasoning, easily suggested by the corrupt nature of man, is very likely to take place; and whoever has lived in the neighbourhood of certain preachers, will testify that it has taken place. The doctrine of Salvation through Faith, if rightly understood, is strictly scriptural; and I do not mean to say that any bad effects are intended by insisting solely or principally upon this one point. But I think that this style of preaching is imperfect and dangerous; and in support of my opinion I will venture to affirm, that the New Testament does not furnish one discourse of our Saviour, one sermon of any of his Apostles, or one Epistle, in which there is not an exhortation to the practice of moral virtue, or in which a reward is not promised to holiness of life. Let the preachers, to whom I allude, read the conclusions of those very Epistles, upon particular passages of which they lay so much stress, and they will find the most earnest injunctions to the performance of the relative duties, and a variety of declarations and precepts all tending to encourage the cultivation of practical virtue. Let them constantly bear in mind the solemn direction given by St. Paul to Titus, whom he had appointed a preacher of the Gospel; and let them observe that it immediately follows the assertion, that we 'are justified by grace*'; 'This is a faithful saying, and these things I will that thou affirm constantly, that they which have believed in God, might be careful to maintain good Works: these things are good and profitable unto men†.' Justification therefore by grace, so far from rendering Good Works unnecessary, is the ground upon which they are to be enforced by a Christian minister; 'they are,' says Dr.

Doddridge, 'to be the darling business of your preaching, as you desire the edification and Salvation of your hearers.' The instructions indeed, which St. Paul gave to Timothy and Titus for preaching the Gospel, related principally to practical subjects, that their hearers might 'adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things.' Surely then if the inspired Apostles were guided to instruct their disciples in this manner, it is incumbent upon their successors, the present ministers of the Gospel, to insist upon the necessity of Good Works, at least with as much earnestness, and as frequently, as upon the necessity of Faith. To obviate any misunderstanding upon a point of so great moment, the observance of the moral duties, upon the principles and motives required in the Gospel, ought to be expressly enforced as indispensable to Salvation; and whenever Faith is inculcated, the congregation should be reminded that to shew Faith by Works is the only mode of shewing Faith authorized by Scripture, and not palpably subject to deceit and delusion.

"No clergyman should confine his public instruction to subjects of morality or of theology. The sermons of a parish priest ought to extend to all the doctrines and to all the duties of Christianity. The one are not to be dwelt upon to the exclusion of the other. A faithful minister of the Gospel will strive to shew himself approved unto God, by 'rightly dividing the word of truth‡,' so as to embrace the whole Christian scheme of human redemption. Sometimes he will give a summary of this wonderful dispensation, and explain its divine origin, necessity, extent, and inestimable value. At other times he will illustrate the various truths which it reveals, and enlarge upon the numerous precepts which it contains; and whatever doctrine he inculcates, or whatever duty he enforces, he will be careful not to lead his hearers into the error of imagining, that this single point is all that is required of a Christian; or that obedience or belief in this one article will compensate for disobedience or unbelief in any other. 'He that offendeth in one point is guilty of all'; surely then every portion and particle of the Christian character is to be explained; lest a man by a single omission become a transgressor of the whole law. Much less are doctrinal subjects totally to supersede the duties of morality, 'for what doth it profit, though a man say he hath Faith, and have not works§?' Let not these two; Faith and Works, which Christ has joined together as

* "Tit. c. iii. v. 7."

† "Tit. c. iii. v. 8."

* "Tit. c. ii. v. 10."

† "2 Tim. c. ii. v. 15."

‡ "Jas. c. ii. v. 10."

§ "Jas. c. ii. v. 14."

his Gospel, be ever separated by his Ministers. Let Faith be incultivated as the appointed condition of Justification; and let Works at the same time be always enforced as the necessary fruits and sole criterion of true Faith.*

The Fourth Chapter treats of Universal Redemption, Election, and Reprobation. The doctrine of Universal Redemption, or that the benefit of Christ's passion extends to the whole human race, is the mighty stumbling-block of Calvinists; and was consistently and strenuously opposed by their first great master. But the idea that a small number of individuals should be selected from the whole world, and without respect to Faith and Good Works be ordained to eternal happiness, while eternal misery is to be the doom of the greater part of mankind, is so preposterous in itself, and so contradictory to the best attributes of the Deity, that it seems wonderful how it should ever be entertained by any reasonable being, or the vindication of it attempted. The Bishop of Lincoln has, however, demonstrated, as well from Scripture, as by arguments, in our judgments incontrovertible, that the doctrine of Universal Redemption is asserted in the Sacred Writings, and that there is no authority in these writings for the Calvinistic doctrines of Election and Reprobation; and, moreover, that these two terms are used, wherever they occur, in senses very different from those which Calvinists fix upon them. Elect and Reprobate persons, in the Calvinistic sense, are not known either in the Old Testament or in the New.

Of the two passages hereafter transcribed we give the first on account of the beautiful perspicuity with which the argument is expressed, and the latter as a specimen of fine writing, not perhaps surpassed in any language.

"The Jews first, and the Christians afterwards, were the elect people of God. God gave the law to the Jews by the hands of Moses, and the Gospel to the Christians by his own Blessed Son Jesus Christ, as the rule of their respective lives. God was pleased, both by the Law and by the Gospel, to enter into Covenant* with his chosen people the Jews and Christians; to pro-

mise reward to the obedient, and to threaten punishment to the disobedient. But neither in the Law, nor in the Gospel, does he promise certain and infallible Salvation, or threaten absolute and inevitable perdition, to any number, or to any description of persons, except as they shall or shall not comply with the expressed conditions. Under both Covenants the rewards and punishments are made to depend upon the voluntary conduct of each individual. There is a mutual connexion and exact consistency between these two Covenants; they are indeed parts of the same system decreed by the inscrutable counsels of God, before the world began."

"Nothing gives a more sublime idea of the attributes of the Deity, than this consideration, that the whole aggregate and series of events, co-existing over immensity of space, and successive through endless ages of eternity—some resulting from the Free-will of rational agents, and others dependent upon the operation of irrational or mechanical causes—are at once present to His all-seeing eye. However incompetent we may be to the full comprehension of such perfection, it is impossible to contemplate it without feelings of devout admiration and religious awe.

"It ought not perhaps to excite surprise, that mistakes should have arisen in reasoning upon the conduct of men, or in reflecting upon occurrences in which they are interested. As every thing which takes place in this world, takes place not only with the permission of God, but is effected by powers of which he is the source and origin, whether the agents be animate or inanimate; and as the divine prescience is acknowledged to extend through all time; it is natural that men should attribute to the immediate act of God events permitted by him, effected by powers derived from him, and foreknown by him. This would be the language of pious and grateful men in speaking of their prosperity, though they were conscious that their own exertions had been instrumental in procuring the blessings they enjoyed; and persons conscious of deserving punishment for disregard to the laws of God, would as readily attribute to his immediate act their sufferings in adversity. Thus the effusions of piety and gratitude, and the stings of remorse, would ultimately lead to expressions which might seem to convey the idea of divine decrees universally directing and controlling human conduct and human affairs. The finite derivative agency of Man would be lost in the infinite self-existing power of God; and

* "The very idea of Covenant is inconsistent with the Calvinistic system. Covenant implies conditions; absolute decrees reject all conditions. A Covenant says, you shall have such or such a reward, if you act in the manner stipulated; absolute decrees say, that it is irreversibly determined by the arbitrary will of God, that you shall or shall not be saved, without any respect to your conduct."

events, foreseen by God, as resulting from the free exercise of faculties conferred by himself, would be considered as commanded and appointed by him.

As it is not in our power to do justice to this Chapter by any analysis however carefully drawn up, we must satisfy ourselves with referring the Reader to the perusal of the whole, earnestly praying that it may have the same pleasing, and we hope satisfactory, influence upon him which it has had upon ourselves. The concluding portion more particularly will be found useful to the Parochial Clergy, to whose serious consideration we most earnestly recommend an attentive examination of what is urged from p. 279 to the end of the Chapter. It would almost appear as if Cyprian himself, trembling at the remotest idea of any divisions in his Church, was addressing his people at Carthage, to preserve the spirit of unity sacred and inviolable.

The Fifth Chapter must have been the result of incalculable labour. It contains quotations, translated by the Bishop himself in plain and perspicuous language, from the ancient Fathers of the Christian Church, beginning with Ignatius, and proceeding in chronological order to Theodoret. These quotations prove that the venerable Fathers of the Primitive Church maintained doctrines in direct opposition to the peculiar tenets of Calvinism; and are contrasted with a sufficient number of passages from the works of Calvin to communicate an adequate idea of his system in his own words.

The Sixth Chapter also exhibits similar quotations from the ancient Fathers, to demonstrate that the earliest Heretics maintained opinions greatly resembling the peculiar tenets of Calvinism. These Heretics were the Valentinians, the followers of Basilides, of Marcion, the Manichæans, and others.

The Seventh Chapter contains extracts from the works of Calvin, from which it is obvious, that Calvin himself was aware, that, of all the ancient Fathers, Augustine alone was favour-

able to his opinions. One extract must not pass without notice. P. 541, Calvin, speaking of the decree of Reprobation, uses the expression "*Horribile decretum fateor*." "How strange it is," observes the Bishop in a note, "that any one should ascribe to the God of all mercy a decree to which he himself applies the term *horribile*! But such are the absurdities, and such the inconsistencies, to which the human mind is carried by its blind attachment to system!"

To the quotations from Calvin are subjoined, the LAMBETH ARTICLES, and those of the SYNOD OF DORT, taken from Heylin's Quinquarticular History, to enable the Reader to see what were considered as the peculiar doctrines of Calvin at the end of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th Centuries, and how far any thing resembling them is to be found in the Articles, Liturgy, or Homilies of our Church.

"Such," observes the learned Prelate, "is Calvinism; and it is in its nature so inconsistent with the attributes of God, so contrary to the express declarations of Scripture, and so repugnant to the feelings of the human mind, that it seems only necessary to state the system simply and fully in all its parts and consequences to ensure its rejection by every unprejudiced person. The modern advocates of this system are indeed so aware of its forbidding aspect, that they never bring it into open view by a plain statement of the doctrines which they really support; and rarely venture to quote from the writings, or appeal to the authority, of their Master; they shrink from the Articles of the Calvinistic Creed, and, virtually allowing them to be indefensible, are driven to the necessity of asserting, that their system of Calvinism is not to be judged of by the doctrines of Calvin himself; that they profess a sort of moderate Calvinism; Calvinism reduced and qualified; purged of its most offensive tenets, and retaining only those which are less revolting to reason and common sense, and less derogatory to the perfections of the Deity. But Calvinism, however modified and explained, while its characteristic principles are preserved, will always be found liable to the most serious objections*; and if those principles, by which it is distinguished as a sect of

* "Heylin says, that it is related by Heistibachius, that the Landgrave of Turing being by his friends admonished of his vicious conversation and dangerous condition, he made them this answer, viz. Si prædestinatus sum, nulla peccata poterunt mihi regnum celorum auferre; si præscitus, nulla opera mihi illud valebunt conferre; that is to say, if I be elected, no sins can possibly bereave me of the kingdom of heaven; if reprobated, no good deeds can advance me to it. 'An objection,' says Heylin, 'not

Christianity, be taken away, it is no longer Calvinism. Calvinism, in reality, will not bear defalcation, or admit of partial adoption. It has at least the merit of being so far consistent with itself. Its peculiar doctrines, considered as a system, are so connected and dependent upon each other, that if you embrace one, you must embrace all; and if the falsehood of one part of the system be proved, the whole falls to the ground. I cannot but suspect that many Calvinists deceive themselves more than they deceive others. They seem not to take a complete view of their own system. They contemplate certain parts, and keep others entirely out of sight. They dwell with pride and satisfaction upon the idea, that they themselves are of that small number whom God has predestinated to salvation, without reflecting that it is incompatible with the character of an infinitely just and merciful Being, to consign the far greater part of his rational creatures to inevitable and eternal torment. They flatter themselves that their own conduct is governed by Divine grace, though it may be denied to others, who have an equal claim to the favour of their Maker. They cherish the persuasion, that the infallible guidance of the Spirit will ultimately lead them to heaven, though they may occasionally sin; without considering that irresistible grace must be equally inconsistent with human freedom, and with the violation of the commands of God."

The Eighth and last Chapter contains a brief historical account of what are now called Calvinistic Doctrines. The result is, that the early Calvinists of this country endeavoured without success to obtain a change in our Public Formularies, conformable to their views and prejudices; while their more modern successors have adopted a different mode, and have contended that our Articles, Liturgy, and Homilies, are already Calvinistic. That this is absurd and groundless, the Bishop of Lincoln has fully and sufficiently demonstrated.

"There is not in any part of our Book of Common Prayer, or in our Articles, a single expression which can fairly be interpreted as asserting or recognizing any one of the peculiar doctrines of Calvinism. Redemption is never declared to be irrespectively partial; Human co-operation is never excluded where the influence of the Spirit is mentioned; Divine grace is never considered as irresistible or inde-

fectible; Good Works are never represented as unnecessary to Salvation: Sudden conversions and sensible operations of the Spirit are no where acknowledged."

Thus have we conducted our Readers, step by step, to the end of this admirable Volume; and have given what we know to be a just, and we conceive an accurate, analysis of its contents. If any apology be necessary, it must arise from the impression that we have not rendered adequate justice to a work, which is perfect in its arrangement, convincing in its argument, perspicuous and elegant in its style, and universally salutary in its object and tendency. It is really a standard book, to be referred to on all occasions when the subject it discusses is introduced, as of the highest authority; to be consulted by the experienced in Theological studies with constant advantage, and to be examined, studied, and remembered with deep and serious impression, by every student who wishes to become a proficient in the knowledge of the doctrines of that Church, which is not Lutheran, not Calvinistic, not Arminian; but Scriptural; which is built upon the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief cornerstone.

37. *Revival of the Greek and Roman Empires, &c. (Concluded from p. 259.)*

WE come next to the Book of Revelations, several of which are considered as relating exclusively to the latter course of the Jews, foretelling a great dereliction on their part, and culpable adherence to an Antichristian power, which subjects them to severe punishments and pruning before they are restored. But, as it would not come within our limits to follow through the various branches of the Apocalypse, we shall confine ourselves chiefly to the line of prophecy concerning the four original empires, the history of which, it is presumed, continues under varied types in this Book of St. John, who in the first century of the Christian era received the following command, Revelations, chap. i. ver. 19, *Write the things which thou hast seen, and the things which are, & the things which shall be HEREFTER.*

more old than common; but such, I must confess, to which I never found a satisfactory answer from the pen of Supralapsarian or Sublapsarian, within the small compass of my reading."

"This.

"This injunction," says the Author, "considering that St. John had been contemporary with every event happening within the new era of Christianity; evidently constitutes him both the retrospective and the anticipating historian of the whole of that period." Then, "treating upon the seals and trumpets as prefatory and indicative as far as the xith chapter where they end, he considers the xliith chapter as the first of the opened book, alleging that apparently it begins a regular series of the hierarchical events of the Christian period by the birth of its founder Christ. The next chapter, the xliith, is supposed to be synchronised with the xith, and to resume, from exactly the same point of time, the prophecy concerning the predicted empire of the Metallic Image (or four beasts of Daniel which among them bore seven heads) by one great beast bearing seven heads, which, continues the Author, "was fulfilled, at that particular time, by the Roman conquests bringing under their one dominion the remains of the Assyrian, the Persian, and the Grecian empires, the foundations of which are supposed to be termed the earth." But, previous to the discussion, the Author says, "The beast of this chapter will be found to exhibit some features so certainly resembling the circumstances of the universal Roman empire, that they cannot be mistaken by those who are conversant with the prophetic symbols, and those parts of the interpretations concerning that empire, whereon the learned seem agreed. But in some other respects it must be acknowledged, that the portrait, sometimes rather falls short, and sometimes exceeds, the circumstances of that period of the empire; but this may naturally be expected, where the language, admitting a second sense, is more fully adapted to a subsequent state of the same subject, which has not yet appeared; when, therefore, an interpretation is here met with, the past fulfilment of which does not seem quite to have answered the words of the prophecy, it must be recollected that the first fulfilments of this chapter are only those of the first sense, which admits of an imperfect accomplishment; yet that only having taken place can strictly be examined here, while the full accomplishment to be seen in the revival of the beast, as

foretold in the xviiith chapter, can merely be judged of by the synchronizing prophecies of the last times;" and thus the subject, as well as it can be collected, is pursued.

"It has been thought that the seven heads of this beast, like those of the dragon, were allusions to the seven hills of Rome; but it must surely be apparent that, when compared with this beast, the dragon is a minor subject, and more capable of representing a government seated on seven hills, than an universal empire; for the dragon stood before a woman, which argues another power present, and possibly of a magnitude equal to his own; whereas the beast of this chapter rises out of the sea, is alone prominent in the scene, and his dimensions not only exceed the precincts of Rome, but those of the proper Roman empire; witness his Assyrian mouth, Persian feet, and Grecian spots; the seven heads have also been thought to represent the seven forms of government which prevailed in ancient Rome; but we may, I believe, safely conclude that heads so eminent in the scene are more likely to relate to real monarchies, than either to hills which cannot be wounded, or the past forms of a (chiefly) republican government; besides which, do not the official changes in the Pagan government of Rome seem too insignificant and irrelative, to be adverted to by a prophet of the Christian era, while portraying the modern universal empire? These heads surely represent kings more worthy of being called so than the various magistracies of Heathen Rome: their shades cannot be of any import in the present scenes, but the living remains of kingdoms may—indeed it is not possible faithfully to delineate the increased empire of Rome, unless those kingdoms which it accumulated are to be included and acknowledged in its modern portrait." This beast is to continue forty and two months. "Forty and two months, according to the usual interpretation of the imperfect sense, means 1260 years. And in order to prove that the universal Roman empire is the object of this term of 1260 years, it will be necessary to shew, that it began and ended within that space of time; and it will likewise be necessary to date its commencement from some period so suitable, that there can be no objection

tion to it. And does not the new root of time from the birth of Christ, the full *settlement* of the empire by Augustus, and the completion of the imperial head, form such an epoch as no other upon this occasion can compare with? And as the concurrence of these circumstances was under Augustus, is it not from some memorable year in his reign that we ought to compute the 1260 years of the universal empire or combined beast? But it is not the date of the imperial head which is so necessary to be shewn, as the precise time when the various Roman conquests were so ranked together, as to ascertain officially that they formed the united body of the universal empire, so as to answer to this description of the combined beast; and such official ascertainment not only appears in the Roman history, but is noticed by the Evangelists to have taken place in the year of our Lord *one*, when Augustus, the first emperor, "ordained a general taxation, or census, throughout the Roman empire, that he might know the true state and value of the whole; in which space of time the Lord of heaven and Saviour of the world, Jesus Christ, after an ineffable manner, joined himself to human nature, and appeared upon earth." Eclard's Roman History, Vol. ii. p. 35.

"The next corroboration is from St. Luke, chap. ii. verse 1. *And it came to pass in those days that there went out a decree from Cæsar Augustus that all the world should be taxed.* Verse 3. *And all went to be taxed, every one into his own city.* Verse 4. *And Joseph also went up from Galilee.* Verse 5. *To be taxed with Mary his espoused wife, being great with child.* Verse 6. *And so it was, that while they were there the days were accomplished that she should be delivered.* The recent acquisitions of territory, the full settlement of the empire, and the rise of a new form of Government, afforded a concurrence of great events, from the nature of which the old empire necessarily acquired a new form; and its altered state naturally takes a fresh date from that remarkable era, at the commencement of which its new form was valued and certified by the imperial authority. The *four* beasts with *seven* heads were then found to be legally united in the year A. D. **SENT. MAG. April, 1811.**

one. . . . And the Roman dynasties, commencing in the person of Augustus, continued from that time either at Rome or Constantinople till the time of Baldwin II. (a Latin) who, while in complete possession of the title of Roman emperor in the East, upon the Greeks rising fled with all his adherents for ever from that last department of the Roman empire, in the year A. D. 1261, upon which the voice of history repeats that the Greeks *then* regained their kingdom. Among other historians, Mr. Gibbon says, "The recovery of Constantinople was celebrated as the era of a new empire: the conqueror Paleologus alone, and by the right of the sword, renewed his coronation in the Church of St. Sophia."—Gibbon, vol. ii. p. 325.

"And as the Latins suffered their title of Emperor thus voluntarily to recede, and formally to be excluded, from the Grecian department, to which they never returned in power, the question is, whether this prophecy has not in the first sense been fulfilled, by the rise of the universal empire in the year of our Lord *one*, and the event of Rome (long acknowledged as the dragon) having given her strength, seat, and authority out of their natural kingdom into the body of the Grecian empire (the leopard), which was already so coalesced with Rome and the Roman conquests, as to absorb also the two other empires, the Assyrian and the Persian, and thereby infolded all the seven head; and whether the flight of the last Emperor of the Roman dynasty did not then, in the remarkable year A. D. 1261, remove the only tie which could be said still to hold the long declining Eastern and Western empires together?

"And for a confirmation of the dissolution of the combined beast, and prediction of his future revival, we are carried on to the xviii chapter, where a woman drunken with the blood of the Martyrs of Jesus, which circumstance alone proves her to be several centuries on in the Christian era, is found seated on the remains or semblance of the beast of the xiii chapter which, we have seen, receded lastly from the seven hills of Constantinople; and upon St. John's expressing great admiration, an Angel destined to pour out one of the seven *last* plagues of the earth (which the Author thinks again

again indicates the advanced period in which this vision is to be dated or fulfilled) speaks to him as follows, *The beast which thou sawest was and is not, and shall ascend out of the bottomless pit.*

"The beast therefore is absent at the time in which this angel of the vials speaks; and the cessation of the power of the ten-horned beast of the xiiiith chapter is a necessary event in the chronological progress of the Revelations, because his term of existence was limited to 1260 years, and it is now above 1700 since St. John wrote the prophecy; the term is therefore expired. (The decline and fall of the Roman empire has been evident to all the world.) And the avowed semblance of that beast, thus unexpectedly produced in this long subsequent chapter, must be for the express purpose of marking to us, that, according to the prophecy of the xiiiith chapter, St. John's combined beast was no longer in existence." But here we must remind the Author, that there is no necessity that the term of 1260 years is expired, unless he has dated its commencement right.

The next part of the Author's plan is, to shew that the second sense of the xiiiith chapter holds forth in a greater degree of strictness the portrait of the revived beast, when his latter term of *prevalence* will only be literally forty and two months; and this second portrait of the latter state of the beast, the Author insists, is not only necessary to corroborate and illustrate all the prophecies of the Old Testament, which indisputably declare that the Roman empire will be in existence at the end of this world; but also the prediction of his revival in the xviith chapter of this book, there being no other portrait of him in his revived state in the Apocalypse, than that which a second sense of the xiiiith chapter can afford. Nevertheless, as the latter conflicts of the world are to increase, and he is then to be pre-eminent; there can be no doubt but that he has a conspicuous portrait for his latter term of action in the illustrations of St. John. He concludes, that the fall of the Turkish empire is shewn by the fall of a star under the fifth trumpet; and that a strong corroboration of Daniel's intimations concerning the revival of the Greek empire, in the

latter part of his viiith chapter, here appears under the sixth trumpet, where the four angels are loosened from the mystic Euphrates; which four angels, as they act the warlike part of encountering and slaying the third part of men, are conjectured to be the four heads of the leopard, or four rising divisions of Alexander's Grecian kingdom long since bound down by the Turkish waters, or river Euphrates, which is dried up under the corresponding sixth vial.

Having thus, as briefly as the subject would admit, given one line of the interpretations; it only remains for us to say, that, in respect to the general execution of the Book, whatever foundation the Author's apprehensions may be thought to have, or however some of them may arrest the attention, his manner of prosecuting his arguments and bringing forward corroborations from other parts of Scripture, and from history, are so desultory as greatly to weaken the force of them. But perhaps it is but fair to add, that, although he goes counter to many other interpreters, he attacks no man, or takes up the Reader's time with confutations; but simply offers an hypothesis upon a subject most worthy of consideration, and of which it is acknowledged that further elucidation is both wanted and expected at this particular period of the world.

38. *The Life of Lord Nelson, by Mr. Clarke and Mr. M'Arthur.*
(Continued from p. 49.)

THE farther we advance in this very laborious and interesting work, the more sensible we become of the extreme difficulty of the Biographer's task, so as almost to feel a wish to retract what we had said in a former Number, though even that was accompanied with our warm praise and commendation. We now perceive many things in favour of the manner in which Mr. Clarke has executed his labour, that did not strike us on a casual reading. The rich and copious materials for this Life could not possibly be all collected at first. The return of Naval Officers from abroad, or their arrival in the Metropolis, continually threw new lights on the subject, and produced documents of the utmost consequence, that had never before

before been heard of. That delicacy and forbearance which in many instances Mr. Clarke has observed, (wherein the integrity of a biographer was not impeached) may have been the cause of the suppression of letters, after parts of the life had been printed; which would necessarily produce many of the passages to which we objected. The publick became impatient for the work; and what might have demanded the labour and consideration of perhaps more than the nine years appointed by Horace, was reduced to that of four: which, after all, every thing considered, was no inconsiderable time; though short, when the number of documents, and the intricacy of the various subjects in the Life, be all duly and properly weighed. We therefore give it as our impartial opinion, that this Work will rise in estimation and value, as it becomes more read and is more generally known. It contains the History of a most important period, and the commentaries and private opinions of one of the most extraordinary men that ever lived: with his private letters to Cabinet Ministers both abroad and at home.

We shall now proceed to give some extracts, in this and our subsequent numbers, from the most interesting parts of these Volumes.

Amidst a great deal of important information respecting Lord Nelson, which had never before been given to the publick, is the following account of his *Pursuit of the Combined Fleets to the West Indies*, at the beginning of the year in which he fell so gloriously. We are necessarily obliged to condense in our Extracts, what is given in the Life with more interest and at greater length:

Volume II. Page 400. "Lord Nelson, at the close of the month of March (1805), had nearly given up all idea of the French fleet again leaving Toulon; and the time was rapidly approaching, when, being of opinion that they would be laid up for the Summer months, he had determined to return to England to recruit his health. *I had hopes*, said he in writing at that time to a Civilian, Dr. Sewell, *to have sent the French fleet for condemnation, and although my hopes diminish, yet it is possible it may arrive before April is over; after which some other Admiral must have that great felicity.* He soon afterwards received a report that the

French had certainly embarked troops on the 21st of March; upon which his jaded spirits began to revive. On Saturday, March 30, his squadron weighed from the bay of Palma, and on the 1st of April anchored in Pulla Bay, in the Gulf of Cagliari, to water. On the 3d, they again weighed, and made sail from Pulla towards Toulon, and were joined by the Hydra, Capt. G. Mundy. The weather on the 4th was variable and unsettled, light breezes, hazy, and drizzling rain; when suddenly the Phæbe, Hon. T. B. Capel, was discovered in the offing with the signal flying, *That the French Admiral was at sea.*" * * * * "Neither from the enemy's course, nor manœuvres, could any correct judgment be formed whether the French Fleet had an Easterly or Westerly destination; but, when last observed on the evening of the 31st, they were steering towards the Coast of Africa. Cruisers were dispatched in all directions, and Lord Nelson immediately addressed the following Order to Capt. Thomas of the *Ætna* bomb. *Proceed off Cagliari, fire guns, and call out the Seahorse: desire Capt. Boyle to join the Fame now standing to the Westward, as I do not think the French will make Toro. I can tell him no more, as my movements must be very uncertain.*" * * * *

"To Lord Melville, April 5, 1805, *midway between the Coast of Barbary and Sardinia.*

"My dear Lord, Although I feel so far comfortable that the French Fleet is at sea, yet I must have a natural, and I hope a laudable, anxiety of mind, until I have the happiness of seeing them. However, I have covered the Channel, from Barbary to Toro, with frigates and the fleet. The French could not pass before to-day, if this be their route. I must leave as little as possible to chance, and I shall make sure they are to the Eastward of me, before I risk either Sardinia, Sicily, or Naples; for they may delay their time of coming even this distance, from an expectation that I shall push for Egypt, and thus leave them at liberty to act against Sardinia, Sicily, or Naples. I have taken every thing into my most serious consideration; and although I may err in my judgment, yet your Lordship may rely, that I will do what I think is best for the Honour of my King and Country, and for the protection of his Majesty's Allies. I will not say more." * * * *

"Lord Nelson waited in the situation he had thus judiciously taken, until he was satisfied that the object of the Enemy was not to pass between Sardinia and the Coast of Barbary, as Gauteaume had done; and the British Fleet then bore up

* "The Hon. Courtney Boyle, a Commissioner of the Transport Board."

on the 7th of April (1805), for Palermo, in order to cover Sicily, and the more Eastern parts of the Mediterranean, in case the Enemy should have passed to the Northward of Corsica." * * * *

Page 402. "Not having obtained any information either from the Frigates, or from Palermo or Messina, it appeared to him no longer doubtful, that the Enemy were gone down the Mediterranean. Upon which he changed his course, and from the 11th of April used every possible exertion to get to the Westward; sending frigates to Gibraltar and Lisbon, for the purpose of procuring provisions and obtaining intelligence, one of which was also detached to Admiral Cornwallis off Brest. It was the 16th of April (1805), before any tidings could be obtained of the Enemy; when it appeared from a Neutral spoken by the *Leviathan*, that the French had been seen on the 7th, off Cape de Gatta, and it was soon afterwards ascertained that they had passed the Straits of Gibraltar on the 8th. *If this man speaks true*, said Nelson, *they may be half-way to Ireland or Jamaica, by this time. O that I could but find them! I am very unhappy.*" * * * *

"During the Summer season in the Mediterranean, very little dependence can be placed on the winds, but April was too early to reckon on such unsteadiness; they proved, however, favourable in the extreme to the Enemy. For whilst the English Fleet, as the Admiral remarked, had strong Southerly and Westerly winds, the French had them equally fresh from the North-East. Thus, had he obtained earlier intelligence of their destination, it would have been impossible to overtake them in the Mediterranean; and as far as he could form any judgment of their destination, he believed it to have been Easterly. By the wise measures he immediately adopted with his five frigates, he effectually guarded Sardinia, Naples, Sicily, Egypt, and the Morea; and with such objects and claims on his protection, it was impossible for him to have gone to the Westward, until he had ascertained their real object. Notwithstanding every exertion, he did not get in sight of Gibraltar before the 30th of April, about which time he first heard of Willeneuve having been reinforced by some ships, under Gravina, from Cadiz; and as there was no possibility of passing the Straits at that time, and his ships would be equally ready to embrace the least favourable spirit of wind when at anchor on the Barbary shore, as by remaining under sail, he profited of the opportunity of watering in Mazari Bay, and ordered the *Superb*, Capt. (now Admiral) Sir R. Keates, to Tetuan, to procure cattle, fruit, and vegetables for the squadron. In a few hours, a very considerable supply of the latter salutary article was taken off by ten ships.

The expedition, activity, and zeal, which appeared throughout the squadron in watering and refitting, were perhaps without a parallel: a laudable spirit animated and impelled the Officers and Seamen of each ship on such occasions, and made it a perpetual display of good-humoured emulation to be reported the first ready. Such was Nelson, and such the manner in which the operations of his Fleet were performed.

"His own sufferings at that time continued to be very great, and some idea of them may be formed, from the following passages in his letters. April 19. 'My good fortune, my dear Ball *, seems flown away. I cannot get a fair wind, or even a side wind—dead foul! dead foul! but my mind is fully made up what to do when I leave the Straits, supposing there is no certain information of the Enemy's destination. I believe this ill luck will go near to kill me; but, as these are times for exertion, I must not be cast down, whatever I may feel.'.....Page 404. To Lord Melville on the same day he emphatically wrote as follows:—"I am not made to despair—what man can do shall be done: I have marked out for myself a decided line of conduct, and I shall follow it well up: although I have now before me a letter from the Physician of the Fleet, enforcing my return to England before the hot months. Therefore, notwithstanding I shall pursue the Enemy to the East or West Indies, if I know that to have been their destination, yet, if the Mediterranean Fleet joins the Channel, I shall request with that order permission to go on shore.".....

1805. "On the 5th of May a breeze at length sprung up from the Eastward. The signal was immediately made to weigh; the *Superb* (Capt. Keates) was recoiled from Tetuan, leaving the cattle and other refreshments which had just been brought down, on the beach; and all the squadron was seen standing to the Westward; when the wind suddenly failed, and on the 7th, Lord Nelson anchored in Rosia Bay, Gibraltar. But before all the Fleet had done the same, there was every appearance of a Levanter coming on: the ships were unmoored, the provisioned Transports taken in tow, and at six o'clock the whole was again under sail steering through the Straits. 'If nothing is heard of them from Lisbon, (wrote he to Mr. Marsden) or from the Frigates I may find off Cape St. Vincent, I shall probably think the rumours which have been spread are true, that their object was the West Indies; and in that case, I think it my duty to follow them—or to the Antipodes, should I believe that to be their destination. I shall dispatch a Sloop of

* "Sir Alexander Ball, late Governor of Malta, and one of the Captains in the Battle of the Nile."

War to England from off the Cape, when my mind is made up, from either information, or the want of it.

"It was entirely inconsistent with Lord Nelson's great professional character and regard for the discipline of the service, to take so bold a step as the pursuit of the Enemy to the West Indies until he had every reason to believe they could not have sailed in any other direction. A considerable time elapsed before he had made up his mind to take so great a responsibility upon himself; and it is the more necessary to make this remark, lest other Officers, led on by the impulse of zeal unsubdued by the reflection he employed, and the splendour of this resolute pursuit, may erroneously indulge a contrary idea to their own destruction. The Saddles that had been embarked on board the French Fleet, had made him long think of Egypt as its object, and afterwards Ireland."....."Afterwards, when off Tetuan, May 4th, he adds, (page 405) 'I cannot very properly run to the West Indies without something beyond mere surmise; and if I defer my departure, Jamaica may be lost: I shall take all matters into my most serious consideration, and shall do that which seemeth best under all circumstances.' Not meeting with any intelligence from Sir John Orde's cruizers on arriving at Gibraltar, as had been expected, Lord Nelson then became more inclined to feel he should be justified in following the route which reports had given to the Enemy: *I still am as much in the dark as ever*, said he on the 7th, in writing to Sir Evan Nepean: *I am now pushing off Cape St. Vincent, where I hope to be more fortunate, and I shall join the Amazon from Lisbon, from which place I have accounts to April 27, when they knew nothing of the Enemy. If I hear nothing, I shall proceed to the West Indies.*

"It was not, therefore, until this great Officer had thoroughly examined the Mediterranean to the Eastward, had weighed in his mind the probability of the Enemy's having taken a Northern direction on leaving the Straits, and had decided what position in that case to adopt to cover Ireland and Brest; that, on hearing from Lisbon so late as April 27, when nothing had been known of the Fleets, he at length allowed his daring and enterprising genius to adopt the plan of that pursuit to the West Indies, which so effectually disconcerted the intentions of the Enemy, and drove them back terrified to Europe. On passing the Straits, a circumstance occurred, not hitherto noticed, which must have proved of considerable comfort to his mind, on having resolved amidst such uncertainty to take so decided a measure; as it enabled him to proceed with greater confidence than he could otherwise have done. At that critical moment, but

whether on the return of the Amazon from Lisbon, or on his arrival at Lagos Bay, is uncertain, Lord Nelson received a visit from Admiral Donald Campbell, already mentioned, under the year 1799, as an English Officer of repute in the Portuguese service, and was informed by him in confidence, that the West Indies was undoubtedly the destination of the Combined Fleets. On receiving this intelligence, Lord Nelson had but little doubt that the reports which had prevailed were founded on fact. As soon as his subsequent determination was known, Capt. Keates desired that, notwithstanding the crippled state of the *Superb*, she might be allowed to accompany the *Victory*, upon which the Admiral sent him the following reply: 'I am very much pleased, my dear Keates, at the cheerfulness with which you are determined to share the fate of the Fleet. Perhaps none of us would exactly wish for a West India trip; but the call of our Country is far superior to any considerations of Self. I will take care *Superb* shall have neighbour's fare in every thing.'

39. *Travels in the South of Spain, in Letters written A. D. 1809 and 1810. By William Jacob, Esq. M. P. F. R. S. 4to. pp. 407; and an Appendix of 56 pp. Miller; and Johnson and Co.*

IN perusing the writings of Travelers, it is a very material circumstance to be satisfied in respect to the degree of authenticity to which they may be entitled. In the Volume now before us, this leading point is decidedly settled. The Author is sufficiently known, to prepossess the Reader with a favourable idea of the Work he is about to peruse, and to satisfy him that the descriptions are judicious and correct.

"The following pages," Mr. Jacob says, "contain the substance of Letters written to my family and friends during six months which I passed in Spain; they have, however, undergone such alterations as were necessary to render what was originally intended for private amusement, not totally unfit for public perusal; and those which relate to the Mahomedan dominion, have been entirely composed since my return. In addition to what I have borrowed from Ocampo, Magden, and Mariana, I am also indebted to a very accurate abstract of the state of the Moors in Granada, written by Simon de Argote.

"It will be perceived, that I have only paid that attention to political subjects which the interesting events daily passing before me naturally demanded. I believe, it will be found, that my opinions of public

public characters, of the nature of the government, and of the disposition of the great mass of the people, are corroborated by all who have visited the Peninsula; and I feel additional confidence in the sanction they receive from the able letter of the Marquis Wellesley to Mr. Canning, which is printed in the Appendix.

"The traces of national character are so strongly marked on the inhabitants of Spain, that few Englishmen who have visited that country would find much difficulty in delineating its prominent features. Whatever opinions we may entertain with respect to domestic politics, we all unite in admiring the efforts of the Spanish people, in their attempt to liberate themselves from oppression. We all join in respecting the manly firmness with which, after repeated reverses, they continue to resist their invaders; in execrating the government which has so grossly abused their confidence; and in fervently wishing their ultimate freedom and happiness.

"In preparing this work for the press, it has been my object to select such materials only, as I conceived would interest and amuse, while they might convey some information. To myself, amidst many anxieties, it has been a pleasing resource to retrace the scenes I had viewed, and to travel over again the roads I had passed.

— "*Jurat exhaustos iterare Labores,
Et sulcata meis percurrere littora remis.*"

The Volume is embellished with Thirteen Plates; which, in the larger sized paper, are beautifully coloured.

Mr. Jacob's description of Cadiz, at the present momentous period, will be considered highly interesting:

"The view on entering the bay of Cadiz presents the finest collection of objects that can be conceived: on one extremity of the left point is situated the town of Rota, a little farther the castle of Santa Catalina and the neat city of Santa Maria; at a greater distance, on the lap of a lofty hill, stands Medina; nearer the sea the town of Puerto Real and the arsenal of the Caraccas; and on the extremity of the right hand point of land the city of Cadiz. To add to the splendour of the scene, this extensive bay was filled with the vessels of different nations displaying their respective colours amidst a forest of masts. The whiteness of the houses, their size and apparent cleanliness, the magnificence of the public edifices, and the neat and regular fortifications, form together a most striking assemblage of objects. The ground opposite to Cadiz has little appearance of verdure; and, except the vineyards near Santa Maria and Rota, all looked brown and barren. I am aware, that in no other country must I expect the beautiful verdure of England, which, in spite of our

hazy atmosphere, enlivens our prospects and gives them a richness and variety which I have looked for in vain in Germany, in America, and the West Indian Islands.

"We landed between four and five o'clock, at the wharf without the Sea-gate, amidst a crowd of boats which made it difficult to approach the shore. The precautions of our friends, who had provided a house for our residence, and got our baggage passed through the gates with alight examination, prevented our feeling the inconveniences usually experienced at first landing in a foreign city. After I had entered the gates, and become a little reconciled to the nauseous effluvia of oil and garlick, I was greatly struck by the extraordinary scene around me; and could have imagined almost that I had suddenly been dropped from the clouds into the midst of a large masquerade: the variety of dresses and characters, the swarms of people, the height and externally clean appearance of the houses, with the curtains drawn across from one side to the other, and the extreme narrowness of the streets, rendered still more so by the projecting balconies of painted or gilt iron grating, all produced feelings I never before experienced, and which no language can describe.

"We took possession of our apartments, and were quickly settled: they are only one story from the ground, and with the exception of the staircase, which is public and indecently filthy, are tolerably neat and comfortable. The floors are paved with brick, the rooms dark, and consequently cool, with large windows opening into balconies towards the street; which is so narrow that we can almost shake hands with our opposite neighbour. The furniture is not of the best kind; the beds, however, which are on tressels and removed in the day, are good; and the sheets, which are made of calico with a border of muslin about a quarter of a yard wide, are clean. I have hitherto had no reason to complain of the heat; in fact, it has not been warmer than some of our hottest days in England. Every thing here seems contrived to guard against heat: and the inhabitants are certainly successful in the effects produced by their precautions. The thermometer in my room has varied only from 72 to 75 since our landing.

"I have visited —, who resides in a noble house. The gate at the entrance resembles that of a church, and within is a large quadrangular court, paved with marble; the ground floor is occupied by warehouses, and the apartments above, in which the family reside, are lofty and spacious; some of them are fitted up very splendidly, or, to speak more correctly, with that mixture of magnificence and extreme homeliness so frequently to be observed

observed on the Continent, and so far removed from the propriety and comfort which reign throughout an English dwelling.

"The best houses have brick floors, and stone or marble stairs. As the windows generally look into the patio or court, they are private and retired; and under the house is a cistern, which, in the rainy season, is filled with water. Every dwelling is a separate castle, and capable of military defence. The streets of this city are remarkably well paved, which may in some measure arise from there being few or no wheel-carriages to destroy the pavement. Coaches are not in use, and most of the streets are too narrow to admit them. Carts for the conveyance of goods are almost unknown. The Gallegos, or natives of Galicia, a strong and industrious race of men, perform those laborious occupations for which, in other cities, horses and carts are employed. These men, by the help of poles on their shoulders, remove the heaviest articles with the utmost facility; and, being frugal as well as industrious, execute their tasks at a very cheap rate. They emigrate from the Northern provinces in search of employment in the more Southern parts of the Peninsula, and every large town is filled with them: but a man from any other part of Spain, following the occupation of a porter, is from custom called the Gallego, a name at present implying the occupation as well as the country.

"Though considerable attention be paid to the cleanliness of the streets, none is shown to the entrances of the houses, which are the receptacles of every kind of filth: and, except in the entrances to the houses of the richer class who keep a Gallego constantly sitting at the door, you are almost suffocated by stenches before you reach the apartments.

"As this city is placed on a peninsula, at the termination of a long sandy isthmus, there is no ground unoccupied, and little can be spared for squares. The Plaza de St. Antonio is the only one, and is very small; but, being surrounded with magnificent houses, and contrasted with the streets (all of which, with the exception of a broad street, are very narrow), it has a good effect, and is the principal resort of the inhabitants. To the ladies it is the mall; to the merchants the exchange; and to the officers, the parade. The Alameyda, or public walk, is very beautiful; always dry under foot, and furnished with good marble seats on both sides; being close to the sea, the trees do not thrive, and indeed afford very little shade: the cool sea breeze is however enjoyed towards evening, and the walk is then crowded with the best company the city contains. The

whole of the ramparts, which surround this compact city, form a series of agreeable promenades; whence the prospects of the bay, and the country beyond it, may be enjoyed to advantage. The sea breaking over the rocks, which surround and defend that part of the city, has in stormy weather a fine effect, and gives beauty and variety to the scenery."

In a subsequent Letter, we are told,

"The mode of living is favourable to health and enjoyment: fruits and vegetables form the principal food even at the best tables; and though a species of cookery, approaching to French, is introduced at Cadiz, it is so combined with that which is purely Spanish, that the difference is scarcely to be distinguished. Very little wine is drunk during dinner, and immediately afterwards the gentlemen retire to coffee with the ladies. The habits of the Spaniards are very temperate and frugal, so far as regards the table and the furniture of their houses; but they keep a much greater number of domestic servants than families of the same description in England.

"In their dress and personal ornaments both men and women are very extravagant, especially the latter; and I am told that the money expended on a lady's silk stockings and shoes alone (for they never walk out twice in the same) is enormous. Gaming forms the principal amusement, and is carried to a very censurable extent in some of the private houses, where parties meet regularly every night, and play for large sums at games of hazard. The game now in vogue is called Monte, a species of lansquenet, but more complicated, requiring little skill, and played for any sum the parties may chuse to stake, provided it does not exceed the amount in the bank: it is quickly decided, and consequently the more dangerous. Another game, called 'Pecado,' in plain English Sin, is also much practised: it well deserves its name, for the decision is so very rapid, that money to a large amount may be speedily gained or lost without the slightest exercise of the mind. At such parties the quantity of gold and silver spread on the table is astonishing; and the rapidity with which it passes from one possessor to another strikingly exemplifies the uncertainty of a gamester's wealth. I understand that whist, back-gammon, and chess, are unknown among the Spaniards: they probably do not possess sufficient stimulus, and require more mental exertion than is congenial with the disposition of the people. One of the chief amusements of the higher class of inhabitants is the theatre; and as the performance begins early and continues only about three

three hours, it does not interfere with the more serious business of gaming which usually concludes the night.".....

"Yesterday, though Sunday, the market was excessively crowded, especially the fish and vegetable markets; the latter was supplied with a surprising profusion of every thing in season. Garlick in this place is a most important article, and is sold in strings three or four yards long, which are piled in stacks. The market also abounded with onions, grapes, melons, pumpkins, turnips, carrots, and celery of a prodigious thickness. The consumption of meat in this city is very small, and the little consumed is of a very inferior quality. The poorer and middle class of people live principally on fruits and vegetables, with fish which is sold fried in oil, at shops in different parts of the town.".....

"Good water is very scarce in this city: there are no springs on the peninsula but what are brackish, fit only for washing, and not for culinary purposes; every house has a cistern, or tank, filled with rain water, but they usually prefer drinking that which is brought in casks, by boats, from St. Mary's. To cool this water, and render it fit for drinking, they filter it through small jars of porous clay, which renders it very pleasant and refreshing. The richer inhabitants use water cooled with ice, which is brought daily from the mountains of Ronda in large quantities, and in this climate is a great luxury."

No object either of curiosity or utility appears to have escaped our attentive Traveller's observation; and the result of his various researches is concisely and accurately detailed.

The Public Buildings, the Churches, the Monasteries, the Theatre, the Paintings, the Commerce, the Manufactures, the Agriculture, &c. are all, in the different places which Mr. Jacob visited, the subject of investigation.—In a Letter from Seville, he says,

"No one of the various religious observances, with which this city abounds, appears more ludicrous to me, or more solemn to the inhabitants, than the procession of the host to the houses of the sick, at the hour of approaching dissolution. A priest, seated in a sedan chair, with the holy elements in a gold case on his lap, escorted by a guard of soldiers, and preceded by a bellman, is literally denominated by the people 'His Majesty coming down the street.' To increase the singularity of the spectacle, the bellman strikes three strokes, in allusion to the three persons of the Trinity, and then ceases. At this well-known sound, whatever be the state of the weather, or the

condition of the streets, every one drops on his knees, and continues in this devout posture until the object of adoration is out of sight. If this procession should pass through a street, containing a theatre or a ball-room, the actors on the stage, and the dancers at the assembly, alike drop on their knees till the sound is lost, when they resume their thoughtless dissipation."

"However decorous the Spaniards may be in the performance of their public devotions, nothing can be more indecent and slovenly than the manner in which their domestic worship is conducted; a circumstance which I have frequently noticed in the family with whom I lodge. Towards the conclusion of supper, when seated round the table, the master of the house commences with repeating ten Ave Maria's; the wife repeats the Pater Noster and her ten Ave Maria's, others at table repeat in the same manner, while one of them with a rosary of beads keeps the account, till they have repeated the Ave Maria fifty times, and the Lord's prayer five times, the number being accurately corrected by the string of beads. They then say a litany, adding to the name of every saint of a long list, 'ora pro nobis'; then a prayer for the dead, another for protection during the night, and conclude the whole with a Gloria Patri. The words are uttered with as much rapidity as possible; and if any employment calls away the person who is repeating, he performs the work without interrupting the prayer, or losing any time; in fact, the Spaniards appear to act slowly and deliberately in every thing they undertake, except it be in this single instance of family worship.

"Under every strong emotion of mind, a Spaniard has recourse to Religion; and naturally crosses himself, to calm the rage of passion, dispel the horrors of fear, and allay the feelings of surprise and astonishment. The solitude of a churchyard, the loneliness of a desert, and the darkness of night, are disarmed of their terrors by this magic sign; and even the exclamations of wonder, excited by English ships of war, and English regiments, (and nothing has excited more wonder) can only be silenced by using this never-failing and powerful charm.

"With all this attachment to forms and ceremonies, it might naturally be expected that the Clergy would be looked upon as objects of veneration; but, so far as I can judge, this is by no means the case. The language held towards the ministers of religion is not always respectful, and is sometimes scurrilous. A few days ago the auxiliary bishop of this city made a tour round his diocese, for the purpose of confirmation; from every person confirmed, a small sum of money was required, which was

was either an increase of the customary fee, or a novel demand. On his return to the city with the money he had thus collected, he was attacked by a banditti, who robbed him, not only of his extorted wealth, but also of all the clothes and vestments which he carried in his coach. The knowledge of the story excited the jokes and merriment of the people, mixed with wishes that the clergy were the only victims of robbers. The character and conduct of the friars is generally the object either of virulent reprobation, or ludicrous jocularity. They have lost the esteem of every one, and instead of being respected for their seclusion from the world, they are reproached by all classes for their indolence, their voluptuousness, and their profligacy; their dispersion is generally looked forward to with pleasing anticipation, as an event that must take place, if ever the people of Spain are assembled by their representatives the Cortes.

"It would have appeared singular, had I not been prepared for the fact, that among the warmest advocates for the destruction of ancient institutions, I have seldom heard the Inquisition spoken of as an evil of great magnitude. I have introduced the subject frequently, and have uniformly found it treated as an institution, which, though originally bad, is now too insignificant to merit attention; and yet two instances have occurred within my own knowledge, since I have been here, which shew its meddling disposition. An Englishman had imported some printed handkerchiefs, with patriotic emblems, and the names of the patriot generals. But the printer in England had unfortunately mixed with these patriotic emblems some of the symbols of Religion, such as the crosier, the cross, and the mitre. The Inquisition became acquainted with the fact, and, fearing that using handkerchiefs on which such sacred objects were imprinted, would tend to bring Religion into contempt, seized the whole parcel, and they were burnt by the holy office. Another merchant had a number of bales of Spanish wool, which were about to be shipped for England; by accident, these bales were marked with a cross; information of it was conveyed to the inquisitors, and a consultation was held, to determine in what mode proceedings should be instituted against a person who could apply that sacred symbol to so common a purpose. As the person in question was an undoubted Catholic, a friend gave him information of what was going forward; and being aware of the consequences, he immediately rectified his error, by protracting the upright line of the cross, and adding to the bottom of it two flukes, so that when the officers of the Inquisition came to seize

the bales, they were found to be marked with an anchor, and not with a cross, as the information had stated.

"The terror of the Inquisition has considerably abated of late years; one of the last victims in this city was Olavide, a most respectable man, who applied the wealth he had acquired in South America, to the patriotic purpose of cultivating the Sierra Morena, with a number of German settlers, and to adorning and improving the public walks of the city, as well as the wharfs on the banks of the Guadalquivir. He had read the writings of some of the French unbelievers, and was suspected of having imbibed a portion of their opinions; and for this unproved, if not unfounded charge, he was immured within the walls of a prison, and passed many years of his life amid the horrors of solitary confinement. Since that period, the discipline has been confined to a lower class of crimes; and I am informed, that the only prisoners of late, have consisted of those who merited punishment for having acted as the panders to illicit pleasure.

"I found no difficulty in obtaining permission to see the Inquisition, and went through the whole. It is a cheerful, pleasant abode, and does not at all correspond with the ideas of Englishmen respecting it. The hall of judgment contains simply a table, three chairs for the inquisitors, a stool for the secretary, and one which is lower for the prisoner. On the table is a silver crucifix, upon which the deposition is made; and on a small stand, a Latin prayer, said by each inquisitor before the trial commences. The prayer is appropriated to a judge, and merely implores divine guidance to enable him to discharge his duty with uprightness and impartiality. The records of this court, with all the processes against those who have been confined, are preserved with regularity in an adjoining room, but are not allowed to be examined. The church is simple and elegant. The interior is of white marble. The form is circular; and it is lighted from a beautiful dome. I saw one of the apartments in which prisoners are confined, and was told the others were similar; it is light and airy, placed in a little garden planted with orange and fig-trees; the door of this garden is strongly secured, and no person can have access to it when the cell is occupied. I inquired if there were any prisoners in confinement, any subterraneous cell or instruments of torture; but to these questions *I could obtain no replies*. The alcaide who attended us, exulted not a little at our remarking the neatness and comforts of the building, and, I suspect, mistook us for pious Catholics, because we gave vent to no execrations at the existence of such an infamous tribunal.

"This

GENT. MAG. April, 1811.

"This building was formerly the college of the Jesuits, the most able and enlightened, but the most dangerous of all the religious orders of the Catholic church. On the abolition of that order, the Inquisition was removed, from its former situation in the suburb of Triana, to this building, which I hope will be the last it will occupy in Spain; for, whatever political events may take place, its destruction is inevitably at hand."

We shall take a future opportunity of transcribing some farther extracts from this valuable and entertaining publication.

40. *An Address to the Imperial Legislature of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, &c. on Subjects of Importance to the Church and State. By the Rev. Luke Booker, LL. D. Rector of Tedstone Delamere, in the County of Hereford. 8vo. pp. 38. Cadell and Davies. 1808.*

41. *The Temple of Truth; or, the United Church of England and Ireland "proved to be built upon the Prophets and Apostles, Jesus Christ himself being the chief Corner-stone;" and therefore entitled to the faithful Attachment of all those who have been admitted by Baptism into her Communion. By the same. 8vo. pp. 71. 1809.*

THESE tracts would have received, as they merit, an earlier notice, had they fallen in our way sooner. The first, however, may at present be seasonably recommended, as containing many excellent remarks on a subject which a Noble Lord is about to submit to the wisdom of Parliament.

In the "Address" on subjects of importance to the Church and State, Dr. Booker deems it expedient to confine his observations to two causes only of the vast increase of Sectarists among us: namely a want of room in our churches for the growing population of the country; and a manifest impropriety in the existing mode of licensing Sectarian Teachers. As in many of our late numbers the want of room in churches has been a subject variously and ably discussed, we shall notice principally what Dr. Booker remarks on the mode of licensing Sectarian Teachers, because this is immediately connected with certain measures which Lord Viscount Sidmouth has announced in Parliament. Much has been written also on this subject lately, but we question whether all our Readers may be apprized of the following circumstances.

"Under the act of toleration, any man—however ignorant, however unprincipled, however abandoned—may, on applying at the general quarter sessions, and paying one shilling, demand a licence to preach the Gospel. A proof of this, as far as relates to ignorance—I do not say a *single* proof (for, flagrant as it is, similar instances frequently occur) was exhibited, not long ago, at Stafford. The magistrates assembled there, at the quarter sessions, having received some previous intimation that a man, who could neither read nor write, meant to apply for a licence to become a religious teacher,—and being desirous of learning whether what had been told them concerning the ignorance of the applicant were true—the chairman bade him take a pen, and sign his name upon some indifferent written document that was put before him. To which requisition he replied, 'I don't come here to write: I have no business to sign any thing.' 'No!' said the magistrate, 'read the clause in this Act of Parliament; and then you will see whether you are required to sign your name or not: please to read it out.' 'I don't come here,' was the reply, 'either to read or write: I have no business to read any thing, nor to write any thing.' 'Pray,' said the magistrate, 'can you write?' 'I am not ashamed to say,' replied he, 'that I can't.' 'Can you read?' 'No.' 'Why surely it is very strange that you who, upon your own confession, can neither read nor write, should presume to take upon yourself the important office of a religious teacher; when you are not able to peruse the Bible, which is the fountain of religion.' To this pointed observation and reproof, with the most unblushing effrontery, the modern apostle replied, 'if you don't know what inspiration is, I do: for I have felt it.' There ended the conference. He threw down his shilling—took up his licence, and went his way, to preach that Gospel which he could not read."

A fact like this, coming from authority, ought surely to awaken the attention of the Legislature, and perhaps make some impression on those who seem to be of opinion that toleration ought to be without any limits. But where or how is the remedy to be found, and how is the line to be drawn? Dr. Booker's proposition is as follows:

"When certain restraints analogous to the following, which are imposed upon a candidate for holy orders in the established church, are duly considered—it will not be deemed unreasonable that every candidate for a teachership in any of the sects which are protected by the act of toleration, should be required to pass a similar, though milder, ordeal."

"In the first place, then, let him be required to exhibit a testimonial of his good moral character and principles, as also of his competent learning (at least in the Scriptures) signed by a certain number of the elders or chief persons of the sect among whom he is to minister, who have known him well for three years previous to his becoming a candidate for a teachership. Let his intention to assume that office be likewise announced to the whole congregation of his sect, in the place or places where he has resided for the term aforesaid: that if any person know aught to his discredit, the magistrates, upon whom he is to wait for a licence at the general quarter sessions of the peace, may be made acquainted therewith; and who (provided the charge be substantiated and proved) may withhold such licence. Let him likewise produce a memorial, duly attested, that his services, as a religious teacher, are absolutely wanted, by some sect or congregation who assemble for the purpose of divine worship—not in any private house,—but in an edifice expressly and exclusively appropriated to that purpose; and which has been duly licensed by law. Let these different documents be transmitted to the chairman of the quarter sessions, at least one month before the sessions at which the candidate means to apply; and let their validity be ascertained by the clerk of the court, previous to such candidate's appearance to receive his licence: which licence to be upon a government stamp of a correspondent amount to the expense of a clergyman's letters of orders. The validity of the papers being proved, after the applicant has taken the oath of allegiance, and abjured the Pope's supremacy, let the licence be given to him. And, finally, let all persons be prohibited from exercising the calling of a religious teacher, who have not taken out such licence, in the manner heretofore mentioned."

How far this proposal is likely to produce the effect intended, we shall not at present enquire. Dr. B. himself seems to think that there are difficulties in the way. Doubtless the same class of persons who now can grant licences cannot be supposed qualified to examine applicants, or perhaps to judge of the sufficiency of their examination by others. There is still, however, here a solid foundation for such a remedy as may exclude the notoriously ignorant and idle, many of whom, it has been ascertained, apply for these preaching licences merely to be exempted from the Militia ballot. Dr. B. is no enemy to toleration on safe principles.

The "Temple of Truth" consists of three Sermons, with appropriate prayers and collects, in vindication of the Church of England. If in these we discover little that is new, we see much that is delivered in a plain, perspicuous, and affectionate style, and well adapted to the capacities of a provincial audience. Dr. Booker's labours, as a parish priest, have often met the approbation of the publick, and in both these pamphlets he is studious to acquit himself as "a good and faithful servant" of his Great Master.

42. *Reply to Mr. Bosanquet's Practical Observations on the Report of the Bullion Committee.* By David Ricardo. pp. 141. 8vo. Murray. 1811. (See vol. LXXX. Part I. p. 58.)

THIS elaborate Reply, which involves a defence of the Report of the Bullion Committee, ranks in point of ability with Mr. Huskisson's pamphlet (see vol. LXXX. Part II. p. 545). In minuteness of calculation perhaps it frequently exceeds the other, and although, as in that case, we cannot allow our full conviction in Mr. Ricardo's statements, we concede to him the praise of talents and temperate discussion.

43. *Reflections on the Report of the Bullion Committee. To which are subjoined some Strictures on Country Banks.* By Joseph Bradney, Esq.

MR. BRADNEY (whose pamphlet we have already noticed in vol. LXXX. Part II. p. 642) is not so enamoured of the Bullion Report. He allows that much valuable information is to be derived from the body of evidence before the Committee, but observes that the Reporters have not made the best use of it. "It almost seems that they have perverted it, to sustain some preconceived opinion, not founded in fact, or warranted by experience." Reasoning from these premises, he takes, in many respects, a very different view of the state of Bullion and Currency from what Messrs. Huskisson, Ricardo, &c. have done. As after so much controversy and argument, however, the publick is now about to obtain something like *decision*, the majority of our Readers, we are persuaded, will excuse our giving a more particular account of the contents of these pamphlets.

44. *Hints to the Publick and the Legislature on the Prevalence of Vice, and the dangerous Effects of Seduction.* 12mo. pp. 114. Wilson. 1811.

THE compiler of this pamphlet "does not flatter himself that he has brought forward any thing new;" and yet, if he be accessible to flattery, we may offer him a little tribute of that kind by informing him, that what he has brought forward is not very old. About a year ago, a controversy took place between a Mr. Hale and the patrons and supporters of the Female Penitentiary at Pentonville; and a considerable part of the present pamphlet is literally copied from Mr. Hale without any acknowledgment. We have no objection to the repetition of wholesome truths, but must insist that every man who professes to write on the subject shall bring proof that he has come honestly by his materials.

45. *A Sketch of the Campaign in Portugal.* 8vo. pp. 48. Murray. 1810.

AS an introduction to this sensible pamphlet, the Author explicitly states that Lord Wellington's object in the present campaign was strictly and literally the *defence* of Portugal, involving (exclusively of all political considerations) the consequent occupation of a powerful French army, which would otherwise have been applicable to a variety of important points, and equal perhaps (if not so occupied and opposed) to the subjugation of the whole Peninsula. He then states that the object of the Enemy was the expulsion of the British army, the conquest of Portugal, and all the momentous consequences on the fate of the Peninsula which these successes would produce. The plan of the Enemy therefore was wholly *offensive*, as his object could not be attained, unless he compelled the British army to evacuate Portugal. In order to ascertain how far he has succeeded, this Writer traces the course of events during the campaign, the commencement of which he dates from the movement of the French army to invest Ciudad Rodrigo; and his detail is continued, by a postscript, dated Dec. 8, to the time when Massena established himself at Santarem. The whole of the events are laid down with perspicuity; and the result is, a very satisfactory defence of the British

General from the attacks leveled against him by the party writers and speakers of this country. We cordially agree with our Author in censuring the frequency and malice of such attacks. There cannot indeed be a more shameful instance of the licentiousness of the press; and we have little hesitation in saying that more evil is to be apprehended from that licentiousness than from the boasted powers and resources of our more avowed enemies.

46. *Il vero modo di piacere in Compagnia. Opera dedicata all Istruzione e Ricreazione della Gioventù.* Da Carlo Monteggia. 8vo. pp. 315. Longman and Co.

WE recommend this Work to those who are studying the Italian and French languages. It consists of Dialogues upon subjects that may render conversation agreeable and useful: and by the Italian and French being contrasted on the opposite pages, the Student in either language may acquire great assistance.

47. *The Acceptance, by the Author of Caroline Ormsby.* In 3 Vols. 8vo. pp. 750. Booth.

ALTHOUGH we cannot say much in praise of the Author's dexterity in managing the plot, some parts of this story will be found not devoid of interest; and some very judicious hints on moral rectitude are occasionally introduced.

48. *Wieland; or, the Transformation; an American Tale.* By B. C. Brown, Author of "*Ormond; or, the secret Witness.*" In 3 Vols. Colburn.

A MOST improbable and horrid tale; and evidently written by one whose talents might have been better employed.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

In p. 234, line 6, (in a quotation from the Letter answered by CLERICUS SURRENSIS) "interpretation" has been printed by mistake for "interpolation."

G. H. T. will find we have printed "*The Bedouin Camel-Driver,*" a Sonnet, in our last Supplement, p. 645.

Mr. NISBET in our next; with Dr. BOOKER; S. WOOLMER; W. H. REID; R. S.; "*The Village Priest;*" Mr. CARTER on Henry VIII's Chapel; OXONIENSIS; Analysis of Books; &c. &c. &c.

THE BATTLE OF BARROSA, AND MASSENA'S
RETRÉAT.

To our gallant Heroes in Spain and Portugal.

By WM. THOS. FITZ-GERALD, ESQ.

WHILE ruin'd Nations heave the inward
groan, [Throne;
And waste their blood to prop a TYRANT'S
They see BRITANNIA in that awful hour,
Foe to his Crimes, but Rival of his Power!
Where'er her gallant Sons the falchion
wield, [field:
The GALLIC Legions, vanquish'd, quit the
IBERIA'S plains the glorious truth attest,
Where VICTORY plumes her wings on
GRAHAM'S crest!

Numbers, in vain, oppose his valiant bands,
Who hold their Country's honour in their
hands;
Resolv'd to die, or conquer, they advance,
And tear the EAGLE from presumptuous
FRANCE,

Through hosts of foes they cut their glorious
way, [Day!
And Fame immortal marks BARROSA'S
To those who fell let grateful tears be shed,
For Glory crowns the Living and the Dead.

On every side the Patriot turns his eye,
And sees his Country's Flag triumphant
fly!

Near TAGUS' banks, on LUSITANIA'S shore,
THRICE-LAUREL'D WELLESLEY gains one
Trophy more;

One Trophy more! to those so nobly won,
From Orient Regions to the Western Sun!
The baffled CHIEF must now forget his
name, [Fame*!

The favour'd Child of Fortune and of
His flying troops no more our Hero face,
But seek, by flight, their safety in disgrace.
France will not now her usual boast main-
tain: [MAIN:

That BRITONS only conquer on THE
Then let her TYRANT'S Vanity subside—
His ships are strangers to the Ocean's
tide!

While on the Seas he dares not trust his
slaves, [Waves!

THE MAJESTY OF ENGLAND walks the
March 28, 1811.

BARROSA.

By JOHN O'KEEFE, ESQ.

SHOULD future Bards take up that wild-
goose quill, [ing skill,
Which WALTER guides with such enchant-
Let them give all that's great in Snowdown's
Knight,
His soul of honour and his arm of might.
The mind undaunted of bold RODERICK
DHU [yew—
(But for his King must bend his bow of

* Massena has been called "the Spoil'd
Child of Fortune."

Let them give all those virtues to the
Graeme, [a theme:
Like SCOTT they'll sing, inspir'd by such
And when his name assume its modern
sound,

High on BARROSA the true Victor's crown'd;
By later Minstrels shall his deeds be sung,
And GRAHAM'S thistled bonnet blue, with
verdant shamrocks hung.
The ravening Eagle flutters to its doom,
And adds his feathers to the PRINCE'S plume.

THE BATTLE OF BARROSA.

'TIS sweet to chaunt the joys of early
Spring,
With all its beauties floating on the wing;
But nobler far to tell of War's alarms,
Of bickering falchions, and the din of arms;
To twine a garland for the warrior's head,
And to his name a grateful tribute shed.

Where proud BARROSA lifts her tow'rs
afar,

And bids defiance to the bolts of war;
'TIS GRAHAM guides the fight, 'tis GRAHAM'S
form [storm;

Flames in the van, and thunders in the
No coward fears his daring steps controul,
No sad forebodings rack his patriot soul;
He braves unequal force; his Country's
name [flame;

Glow's in his heart, and fans the generous
While all around the streams of slaughter
ran, [man.

And man the murd'rer met the murd'rer
Soon to his sword the Gallic squadrons
yield, [field.

Fly from his arm, and basely quit the
Far and more far was heard the cannon's
roar,

Till, lost in distance, it was heard no more.
Immortal shades, who o'er BARROSA'S
plain

Die like the Phoenix, die to rise again,
For you BRITANNIA heaves a bitter sigh,
And steep's in tears the wreath of victory.

And thou, vain Tyrant, whose infatuate
soul,

O'er prostrate Gallia owns no soft controul,
Say, shall thy chains, o'er conquer'd Aus-
tria hurl'd,

Bind the whole empire of a haughty world,
Forbid the vivid lightning to be free,
And tax the thunder if it roar at thee?
Go, Despot, go, exulting o'er thy slain,
But proud IBERIA unsubdu'd shall reign!

Illustrious GRAHAM, hail! to thee I raise
The swelling voice of energetic praise,
Firm as the oak, that braves the pelting
storm, [form,
Fix'd as the rock, that rears its craggy
Mild as the sun at Summer's opening day,
Thou giv'st thy mandates, and thy bands
obey.

Then be it mine to fight in Virtue's
cause,

To guard my Country and defend her laws,
To

To crush the oppressor, and the proud defy,
Alike prepar'd to conquer, or to die.

Rugby, April 17. JOHN GORDON.

On Captain ROWLEY'S Exploits in the
EAST INDIES.

WHILE injur'd Lusitania * flies to arms,
And Tagus' banks resound with deep
alarms,

While British warriors press to meet the
foe,

And pant to lay his vaunted trophies low,
Th' unyielding bulwark of a groaning land,
Snatch'd by their valour from the Despot's
hand,

That iron hand which dealt the deadly
stroke, [yoke,

And bound on Europe's neck the galling
From Lithuania to the stormy main,
Which bounds thy utmost shores, ill-fated
Spain !

From distant India breaks a brighten'd
gleam ; [thine.

Thy triumphs, Rowley, are my raptur'd
Not with more ardour flam'd in days of
yore [bore,

Th' heroic breast whose name † thy vessel
When with swift steps she won her furious
way,

And Maldon's tow'rs in smould'ring ruins lay;
Than thine to rescue from the exulting
Gaul [fall.

The bloody wreath obtain'd by Corbet's
His earliest care the intrepid Chieftain
bends friends ‡ :

To give prompt succour to his hapless
The gen'rous task perform'd, he onward
flies, [prize § ;

And the scar'd foes resign a second
For safety glad to yield their recent spoils,
The fruitful harvest of their Naval toils.

But vain their efforts to elude the storm,
That still pursues them in its direst form !
The muttering thunder roars, red flashes
glare, [despair !

And shake their inmost souls with black
They sink in death, or writhe with ghastly
wounds, [resounds,

Whilst with deep groans the crowded deck
Till lower'd with the tapering staff descends
The flowing streamer, and the combat ends.

So doubly triumph'd erst in Asian seas,
The warlike son || of fam'd Miltiades ¶ ;
Within the circuit of a single sun,
Two glorious trophies from the Persian
won ;

Nor did Eurymedon's tall rocks rebound
With louder plaudits of their chief renown'd,
Than British tars shall raise at Rowley's
name,

Transmitted on the rolls of deathless fame.
What clouds of grateful incense should
arise [pyreal skies,

To that dread Pow'r who rules th' em-
From my lov'd Country's altars ? He
alone [own

Secures her welfare ! He still deigns to
Her cause momentous ; kindling martial
fires

In her heroic sons beyond their sire,
High in the fields of glory as they stood,
And eager at her call to shed their blood.
Who gave a Nelson to her needful aid ?

To Howe, St. Vincent, Duncan, who con-
vey'd

The living spark that after glow'd so bright
Amidst the foulest shades of murky night,
That e'er o'erspread and sham'd a prostrate
age,

And Europe bow'd to a base Tyrant's rage ?

Let Britain, then, her joyful prayers pour
For these her Champions, and his might
adore.

Nor, while such matchless names her an-
nals grace, [trance,

Whose arduous path shall future Rowleys
Fear, should the tempest at her cliffs be
hurl'd

That desolates and darkens all the world,
H. D. B.

THE TRIUMVIRATE OF WORTHIES,

Or a Tribute to the Memory of those eminent
Philanthropists, HOWARD, HAVEN, and
BERCHTOLD ; whose active Zeal and gene-
rous Efforts in the cause of Humanity
conspire to immortalise their Names.

By ANTH. FOTHERGILL, M.D. Philadelphia.

THESE distinguished characters uniform-
ly through life devoted their time and
talents to promote the happiness, and miti-
gate the miseries of mankind.

* Portugal, so called by the Romans.

† Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni, A. D. 61, who took and demolished Camulodunum (supposed to be Maldon in Essex) with other garrisons of the Romans in Britain, and put 70,000 of that Nation, or their adherents, to the sword.

‡ L'Africaine.

§ The Ceylon.

|| The celebrated Athenian Commander, Cimon, who (A. C. 470) captured or destroyed the Persian Fleet of 200 sail near the mouth of the Eurymedon, a River of Pamphylia, and afterwards leading at the head of his victorious followers totally routed the Persian army encamped on its banks, and erected two trophies in honour of his signal and almost unparalleled success.

¶ Another memorable Athenian Leader, father of the former, distinguished for his Victory over Mardonius and his army, consisting of 100,000 Persians, with a Force scarcely amounting to one-tenth of that number, in the Plains of Marathon, A. C. 490.

HOWARD's arduous and highly dangerous undertaking, of visiting European Prisons, Hospitals, and Lazarettos, with the express view of reforming abuses and preventing contagious diseases, is well known, and stands recorded on his Monument in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Dr. WILLIAM HAWES's conduct, in public and private, was not less meritorious. He was not only one of the principal Founders of the **ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY** of London, but the most active promoter of similar institutions in various parts of the world. His charity and tender solicitude towards the sick and distressed poor were unbounded. In a word, in him was **BENEVOLENCE** itself personified.

COUNT BERCHTOLD, styled the humane **HOWARD** of Austria, was the founder of the **MORAVIAN HUMANE SOCIETY**, and the Establishment of Preservation at Prague and Brunn. At the period of his death he had converted his elegant Castle in Moravia into a Hospital for sick and wounded Austrians; in attending whom he caught a malignant pestilential fever, and like the **BRITISH HOWARD**, fell a victim to his disinterested Humanity!

COULD Birth or Talents, or ev'n Virtue,
save [grave,
Illustrious Patriots from the untimely
Could Merit turn th' evenom'd shaft aside,
Then had not **HOWARD, HAWES, nor BERCH-**
TOLD died:
Died, have we said?—Their fame can
never die— [on high—
Coheirs of Heaven, their record stands
Their bliss was, here to soften human woe,
Exalted bliss—which good men only know:
O'er your cold urns may flowers perennial
bloom, [erect tomb!
And spread their fragrance o'er your sa-
Let Earth's proud Tyrant hide his guilty
head, [dead.
Nor dare pollute—these mansions of the
How long shall Ruffians point their
murdr'ous spears, [tears!
Unmov'd by Widows shrieks and Orphan's
O'er crimson'd fields their blood-stain'd
laurels reap, [weep!
And deeds commit, at which e'en Angels
How long shall Man, that impious crea-
ture man, [pian!
Presume to o'erthrow — his wise Creator's
Pour desolation o'er his parent Earth,
Ordain'd to nurture millions from their birth!
Know then this truth — which, rightly
understood,
Proves "partial evil's universal good,"
T' unfold the plan, surpasses human art,
Of the grand **WHOLE**—we only see a part;
Revere its **AUTHOR** — wait the **Drama's**
close— [those;
Which may reveal dark mysteries like
Evils give birth to Charities divine;
These made a **HOWARD** — those a **BERCH-**
TOLD shine.

To rescue thousands from th' o'erwhelm-
ing flood; [good!
Inspir'd a **HAWES**—the ardent—zealous—
With Tyrant Death to hold a glorious strife,
And snatch devoted victims back to life:
While War's fell fiends sent millions to
the grave,
Your god-like province ever was — to save.
Blest Shades! your well-earn'd victory's
now complete, [meet,
Departed friends you now with rapture
Welcom'd to join celestial choirs above,
Where all unite in harmony and love!
The bloody Tyrant quakes, whose fate
draws nigh;
Unfit to live — still more unfit to die!
Writhing with guilt, curses his fatal day;
Then with deep groans expires in wild dis-
may!
Tho' death proclaims the indignant spirit
frown, [frown;
Still the grim visage wears a vengeful
Glad crowds exult at his departing knell,
As when a Borgia or a Nero fell.—
But meek-ey'd Mercy chides th' inde-
cent joy, [employ;
The Tyrant's doom! — her anxious thoughts
"T' insult the dead," she cries, "ah!
friends, forbear!"
Then, like the pitying Angel, drops a tear!
Who knows but He who rules the raging
tides, [rides,
Shakes the firm earth, and in the whirlwind
Who points the lightning, and directs the
storm,
Now clothes Ambition in a Tyrant's form?
Makes him an engine in his sovereign
hand [command—
On thrones to trample — empires to
Kingdoms o'erthrow — and scourge their
guilty land?
From mad Ambition what disasters flow!
This vice alone redoubles human woe;
This, like a rankling sore, corrodes the
heart, [son'd dart.
While scorpion Conscience shoots her poi-
Hail, sacred Virtue! — sun-beam of the
mind! [kind!
O! rise once more to charm—to bless man-
O! let thy genial rays dispel the gloom
Which hangs portentous over Europe's
doom:
Bid brutal War and jarring Discord cease;
And with thee bring—the smiling Angel—
Peace.
Too long has Man cut short the life of
Man —
Has he forgot — his own is but a span!
Pleasure serene — fair Virtue's sweetest
prize!
Glow in the heart, and glistens in the eyes:
Virtue can bolts and chains and tortures
brave,
Exult in death, and triumph o'er the grave.
Cease then, O Man! to censure Heaven's
just laws; [TOLD — HAWES!
And Virtue learn—from **HOWARD**—**BERCH-**
TOLD shine.

*Anniversary Ode on the Death of CHRIST,
For 1811.*

By JOHN STOYLE, Lieut. Royal Navy.

WHILE vernal joys attend the year,
And o'er each scene their incense
spread,

While Nature's walks in green appear
Contrasted, mingling light and shade;
Exalted themes still solemnize the mind,
That o'er the extent of things divine
would rove

To view the Cross, that bore for lost man-
kind [of love.

Through keenest pains th' expiring God
Though universal gladness seems
And Phœbus rules with pow'r,
That sends more life—renewing streams,
Increasing through each hour.

He who first bade fair Nature's orb to roll
Sole Regent of our system's azure void,
Since mourn'd for man in agony of soul!
For man else lost, the KING of GLORY
died!

Yet rose triumphantly with force renew'd,
Invincible in arms, and every foe subdu'd.

Ye regions near or most remote,
That form th' immeasurable ALL,
Of ether blue where systems float,
And lastly this terrestrial ball,

Awake to gratitude th' ethereal fire:
ETERNAL GRATITUDE demands your
song.

But chiefly MAN let lasting love inspire,
To man most largely themes of praise
belong.

Let all that live or move on earth,
Made vocal, by his praise,
To celebrate the Saviour's worth,
Their highest incense raise.

THE FIRST GREAT CAUSE whose powers
divinely pure,
From all eternity in peerless light,
In union join'd, to make our calling sure,
Caus'd mercy infinite to shine most
bright.

Mercy, the darling attribute of Heaven,
Stood foremost of the train when peace to
man was given.

The sable scene of Death appears,
The King of Terrors claims the field,
The Sun a robe of darkness wears,
And lo! the Saviour deigns to yield!

His arm omnipotent could soon expel,
And hurl his enemies to shades below,
Where hostile legions may in vain rebel,
And tenfold chains of darkness bind each
foe.

But time's career had brought the hour,
When fiends most foul should rear
The standard of infernal power,
And short-liv'd triumphs share.
Jesus expir'd! the firm sepulchral rock,
Tho' rear'd on adamant base, gave
way:

Extreme dismay, the dire event bespoke,
And Nature mourn'd her absent solar ray.

But soon with joy th' eternal regions ring,
"O, where's thy victory, Grave! O Death,
where is thy sting!"

But rolling years still urge their flight,
To bring from his most high abode,
Eternal day that knows no night;
"The City of the living God."

The glorious new Jerusalem complete,
By Heaven's great Architect conceiv'd
and made,

Wherein Messiah claims his regal seat,
On truth's broad base of firm foundation
laid.

His standard claims the azure main
Of ether's vast expanse:
Omnipotence attends his train,
And all his powers enhance.

Ye rebels, who assail'd our suffering Lord,
Ye fiends of darkness, thus at once re-
DAY!

Ye well may dread the terrors of his word,
When he his brightest justice shall dis-
play.

Usurpers sway no sceptre o'er the blest;
The Power of powers shall guard their
everlasting rest.

HYMN ON GOOD FRIDAY.

'TIS finish'd! was the word He said;
'Twas with his last, his dying breath—
He humbly bow'd his sacred head,
And gave his spirit up to death.

'Tis finish'd!—all his woes are past,
His pains and sufferings are o'er;
Those dying groans must be the last;
Jesus the Saviour dies no more.

Lo! on the cross his body bleeds;
Lifeless, emaciate, and pale,
All torn with thorns, all bruise'd with reeds,
And mark'd with many a cruel wale.

How the blood flows from every wound!
Water and blood gush from his side!
Well might a trembling shake the ground,
Well might the sun his radiance hide.

But see they bear him to the tomb:
The tomb incloses him in vain—
The third great day dispels the gloom;
The Saviour walks on earth again!

Lo! now he mounts his native sky,
Triumphant over Death and Sin:
Open, ye heavenly gates on high!
Receive the conquering Saviour in!

THE PRAYER.

Almighty Saviour! be thy name ador'd,
Who for our comfort spak'st that gracious
word,

'Tis finish'd— that we wretched men might
know, [to God.

That thou hast finish'd what thou can'st
Redeem us by thy blood, enrich us with
thy grace! [human race!

Thou that didst die and rise to save the
Canonbury, Islington. G.
Pae.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March 11.*
 The House resolved itself into a Committee into consideration the report of the state of Commercial Credit, Mr. *Perceval*, after stating that the Manufacturers of Lancashire, F. Glasgow, &c. were the innocent victims of the speculators to South America, and that they were reduced to the greatest distress, moved that an issue of six millions of Exchequer Bills be granted, which should be entrusted to certain Commissioners, to be advanced for the assistance of such merchants as applied for the same, on their giving sufficient security for its repayment. The Hon. Gent. thought this measure would afford relief to commercial men until such time as the distress experienced by the glut of the South American market was removed, or until a practical relaxation of the Enemy's prohibitions against English manufactures had taken place on the Continent. The greatest pressure had occurred in the cotton trade, which had increased beyond all expectation within a few years. The official value of cotton manufactures in 1802 was 9,246,889*l.*; in 1809, it was 12,835,203*l.*; in 1810, it was 18,616,723*l.*; thus doubling within the last two years; and by the accounts taken up to the last date, increasing at the moment when the check was given.

Mr. *Ponsonby* attributed the excessive speculations to South America to the exaggerated statements which had been made in that House. He denied that the evil was temporary, since it would take two or three years to consume the stock which had been sent out; and as during that period the manufactures must be at a stand, could it be expected that an issue of six millions would afford adequate relief? The calculation that so much cotton had been exported, could not be called trade, as trade did not consist of exports only, but implied returns also; and he apprehended that this kind of relief would enable the merchants to continue their system of over-trading. After regretting that the paper currency would receive such an increase, and avowing his conviction that the measure would do more harm than good, he declared he would abstain from further opposition, as it was painful to oppose granting relief to the unfortunate.

Mr. *Huskisson*, in a luminous speech, pointed out the difference between the present application and that in the year 1793: at the latter period, the markets were open, trade was not diminished, and security was abundant; but cash was scarce, and credit destroyed — now,

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part of the speculators beyond their capital, and some of these were already bankrupts.

Messrs. *H. Thornton, Curwen, Manning, and Canning*, and Sir *R. Peel*, shortly spoke in favour of the motion; as did Messrs. *A. Baring, W. Smith, Whitbread*, and Sir *J. Newport*, against it; after which the resolution was agreed to.

On the report of the Mutiny Bill being brought up, Mr. *Manners Sutton* proposed two amendments — the first giving power to Courts Martial to inflict the punishment of imprisonment in the place of corporal punishment when they should judge it proper: at present they had no option; but whenever the punishment was not capital, they were bound to name some corporal punishment: — the second, making embezzlement of stores by officers punishable when serving out of the United Kingdom.

The amendments were agreed to.

March 12.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up a Message from the Prince Regent, stating that, the maintenance of a body of Portuguese troops in British pay having been attended with the most important effects in the conduct of the war, his Royal Highness hoped that the House of Commons would enable him to continue the same for the present year.

On the Report of the Committee on the Distilleries being brought up, a long and desultory conversation ensued, enlivened by the eccentricities of Mr. *Fuller*. The Resolutions were then agreed to.

The Mutiny Bill was read the third time; Col. *Wood*, and Messrs. *W. Smith* and *M. Leod* expressing satisfaction at the amendment substituting imprisonment instead of corporal punishment.

March 13.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee, Mr. *Perceval* stated that he was desirous of trying this year, whether the funding in the five per cents. might not be carried to a greater extent than had been done before. It would be remembered, when last year eight millions

millions were funded, how great an inconvenience arose from the pressure of purchasers. He would now propose to fund 12 millions, not with any confident expectation that the entire would be taken, but to give room for the full spread of purchase. He would therefore propose that the holders of Exchequer Bills, issued between the 1st of April 1810, and the 16th of March 1811, who carried their Bills to the Paymaster's Office between the 16th and 27th March, should receive for every 100*l.* in money, 103*l.* 14*s.* capital stock in the five per cents.—The resolutions were referred to the Committee of Supply.

March 15.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. *Yorke*, in a perspicuous manner, submitted the details of the Ordinary and Extraordinary Estimates of the Navy; and concluded by moving several resolutions for the aggregate sum of 4,063,000*l.*; and stated that the excess of 126,000*l.* beyond the estimates of last year, was occasioned by the two great items of 924,336*l.* for the prisoners of war, and 32,388*l.* for the salaries and contingencies of the office.

Mr. *Hutchinson* regretted that more advantages were not held out to the Marine corps, and that their field-officers were not increased.

Mr. *Huskisson* was glad to learn that a considerable diminution would in future take place in the annual charge for transports, and that it was the intention of Government to employ ships of war in conveying troops abroad, as they were found much better calculated to resist the dangers of the sea, and repel the attacks of the Enemy, as well as more expeditious in reaching their destination. In the present situation of the Enemy's navy, he thought it unnecessary for us to build more new ships, as it only diminished the quantity of our timber, and enhanced its price.

Sir *C. Pole* and Admiral *Harvey* expressed their approbation of the manner in which the estimates had been brought forward; and the former acknowledged that a number of valuable regulations had been established since the appointment of the first Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. *Croker* stated that 3000*l.* was annually saved to the country; in consequence of the First Lord of the Admiralty declining to accept that part of his salary since he received the grant of another situation from the Crown.

Mr. *Banks* expressed his surprise, that, instead of a reduction in the expenses of the Navy this year, they had increased.

Mr. *Yorke*, in his Enquiry had still 64 frigates at his disposal, and was making a number of alterations.

He stated that the 16th line had been increased to 100,000, and that he had increased the number of the 17th line to 100,000.

March 16.

Mr. *Wharton* brought in a Bill for granting Annuities in discharge of certain Exchequer Bills, the principal sums in which were outstanding and unpaid, to the amount of twelve millions sterling; which Bill was read the first time.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 12.

The Mutiny Bill was read a third time, after some opposition from Earl *Stanhope*; but, on an explanation from Lord *Liverpool*, and the testimony of the Earls of *Hardwicke* and *Carlisle*, that the Catholic soldier was not impeded in the exercise of his worship, his Lordship declined dividing the House.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Perceval*, in a Committee of Supply, to which the Prince Regent's Message relative to the Portuguese grant had been referred, proposed that two millions be granted, to maintain 30,000 Portuguese in British pay. The Hon. Gentleman, in proposing his motion, took a review of the objections which had been urged last year against a similar grant; contended that the number of the Portuguese troops engaged in the contest was nearly three times beyond the number in our pay; dwelt upon their zeal and discipline; and cited, as the best compliment which could be paid to them, the opinion of the Enemy, who asserted that we had practised a *ruse de guerre* at the battle of *Busaco*, in clothing veteran British troops in Portuguese uniforms. This, he contended, was strong testimony in favour of the efficiency of the Portuguese troops. With respect to the state of the campaign, what could be stronger than the altered language of the Enemy? What more unequivocal than the different tone in which he spoke of the duration of the contest? He now no longer talked of driving the English at once into the sea; but, forsooth, the war was to be protracted, and the English were to be ruined by the expence. After dwelling at some length upon this topic, and declaring, that if the war must be carried on, no spot could be chosen where we would contend with greater advantage, the Hon. Gentleman concluded with expressing a hope that no opposition would be made to his motion.

Mr. *Ponsonby* remarked that we had rashly engaged to wage war against France in the Peninsula until Ferdinand

was restored to the throne of his ancestors; and as this engagement was without reserve or exception, he was unable to see when there could be a limit to it. In reply to the excuse assigned for the subsidy this year being so much greater than last, that the contributions of the Portuguese were intercepted by the Enemy, he would ask how was this to be reconciled to the numerous statements in which the Enemy had been described as occupying no more of that country than was covered by his armies. The House was told too now, that we were contending on a chosen theatre of action, that the spot that had been so chosen was peculiarly advantageous to us. Did the Right Hon. Gentleman mean to say, that selected scene was comprehended within the distance of Lisbon and Cartago? Was an army sent into Spain to rescue it, and did it re-enter Portugal for the purpose of defending it, only to concentrate all its efforts in its present position? He did not wish to under-rate the valour and achievements of our Army; but he could not see what successes we had met with which ought to encourage us to unite in the prosecution of the contest. Was it in the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo, or the subsequent reduction of Almeida, or the retreat of the British forces to a circumscribed spot near Lisbon? The expence of sending money to Lisbon was very great; he believed he spoke within bounds, when he asserted that there was an immediate loss of 30 per cent. But this was not all — when it arrived, it was paid half only in cash, and half in Portuguese paper, already much depreciated. He believed that Buonaparte had a disposable force of 400,000 men besides those in Portugal; it was known also, that he was assembling an Army in the North of Germany: and with a knowledge of these facts, it was to be regretted that our whole military force was shut up in a corner of the Peninsula. He did not intend to divide the House, or give angry opposition to the measure; but he wished Gentlemen to reflect, that it was apparent by the Estimates, Portugal cost us annually 23 millions, and all this for the preservation of a few garri-son towns.

Mr. *Fremantle* declared that each successive year yielded decisive evidence of the error of the system on which our operations had been founded.

Mr. *Peele* spoke with much animation in support of the grant, and was opposed by Gen. *Tarleton*.—The resolution was agreed to.

The report of the Committee of Supply was brought up, when Mr.

Wharton explained that the grant of 1300*l.* to the poor of St. Martin's in the Fields was divided among three other parishes, and several public schools and hospitals, according to ancient usage, and, without forming part of the poor's rate, when some amendments were proposed, and negatived.

After a division, the House went into a Committee on the Commercial Credit Bill, when some amendments were proposed, and negatived.

March 19.

Sir *J. Newport* submitted, after a detailed statement, a series of Resolutions on the defalcations of the public revenue in Ireland, and the increase of the public debt, with a view of inducing the House to enter into an investigation of the subject.

The Resolutions, being opposed by Mr. *Foster*, were negatived by 74 to 44.

Mr. *H. Martin* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to explain and amend the 39th of the King, relative to certain penalties to which printers and publishers are liable for not inserting their names, &c. to whatever they may print or publish.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 20.

Lord *Holland*, after stating that he had been to view Marshalsea Prison, and considered it unfit for its purposes, moved the appointment of a Committee, to examine witnesses respecting the fate of the man who perished there; as also that the proceedings be printed: agreed to.

The Earl of *Aylesford* stated that a new prison was building, which would not be long in completion.

Lord *Grenville* noticed the rise in value of dollars, which had been made by the Directors of the Bank; and censured it, as violating the Constitution, by an assumption of the rights of Sovereignty. He was aware of the wretched quibble, that dollars were not the current coin of the Realm; but the subject must not pass over without notice. Ministers, in sanctioning the measure, had made themselves responsible for it. He moved for copies of the notices, &c.

Earls *Bathurst* and *Rosse* defended the measure. Papers were ordered.

The Prince Regent's Message for granting aid to Portugal was, on the motion of Marquis *Wellesley*, taken into consideration, and a suitable Address moved.

Lord *Grenville*, at the conclusion of an elaborate speech, stated the grounds on which he should give the measure his decided negative — because he entertained no hopes of effecting it.

fending the Peninsula — because this system of increasing expenditure was fast sinking the country in the gulph of inextricable ruin — and because the measure, even if fit at another time, was utterly unfit at present, when he was ignorant whether the resources of the Kingdom could bear the extraordinary expenditure.

The Earl of *Liverpool* replied; and Lord *Grosvenor* spoke a few words; after which the motion was carried without a division.

In the Commons the same day, after a division, the Grand Junction Canal Water-Works Bills was read a second, as was the Bill for making a paved-way from Hyde Park Corner to Kensington a third time.

Lord *A. Hamilton*, referring to the state of the press in India, said that no newspaper could be published which had not previously received the sanction of the Government — the penalty for transgressing this regulation being immediate embarkation for Europe. After alluding to the several topics which were forbidden to be discussed in the existing papers, he moved for copies of all regulations, orders, &c. promulgated in India since the year 1797, regarding the restraint of the press at the three Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

Mr. *Dundas* contended that the subjection of the press was absolutely necessary to the existence of our empire in that country.

Lord *Folkestone* did not deny the right of the Company to make regulations in their own territory, but contended that the House ought to be made acquainted with them.

Sir *J. Anstruther* was of opinion that discussion ought not to be allowed in India: he remembered a series of essays, very ingeniously written, published there for the purpose of proving how small a number of Natives might massacre all the European inhabitants of Bengal.

Sir *T. Turton* contended that we had established the vilest despotism in India, and that the liberty of the press could never flourish in so sterile a soil. The people of India were considered as nothing by us; to keep them ignorant was therefore as much our policy as to keep them enslaved had been our crime.

Messrs. *and others.*

opposed it.

Select Committee on East India Affairs, which was likewise negatived by 76 to 19.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 21.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Mutiny, Royal Marine Mutiny, British Population, Silk Weavers Wages, and to several Bills of a private or local description.

In the Commons the same day, the House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. *Yorke* said it had been his intention on a former day, to move for the sum necessary for the ordinaries of the Navy under one resolution; which, through mistake, not being done, he would now move that a sum not exceeding 1,157,751*l.* be granted for that purpose.

Sir *W. Scott* said, before the Committee proceeded to take into consideration the estimates for the Barrack department, he must beg permission to address a few words to the House on what had fallen from an Hon. Admiral (Sir *C. Pole*), on the subject of certain prizes, on a former night. He understood that Hon. Member had intimated that it was his intention to bring forward a charge against the Admiralty Court on this subject. Such a charge, the House must be aware, was a sort of personal one against him (Sir *W.*); and, as such, he trusted, the House would permit him to answer it. There were several things which he was ready to concede to the Hon. Member. He was ready to allow that several years had elapsed since the capture of the six ships in question; but, before the Hon. Member could make good his charge, he must prove that the delay had taken place in consequence of some abuse on the part of the Court of Admiralty. So far from the cause of delay originating with the Court, it might arise from the vexatious litigation of the parties themselves, or from circumstances unavoidable, and for which no blame was imputable to any one. Certainly dispatch in the proceedings of the Prize Court was an object highly desirable; but Gentlemen would recollect it must be a dispatch consistent with justice. No man, he believed, would complain of the delay existing in the condemnation of prizes in the Courts of the Dey of Algiers; nor would it be contended, the process of condemnation

are not rapid could recollect, of British jurists in this to condemn, but

but to do justice between all parties. But to the facts of the present case: it had been stated, and correctly, that the six vessels in question had been taken after the battle of Camperdown, and that the proceeds had not yet been disposed of. This he also allowed was a fact; but that the causes of delay had arisen in the Admiralty Court, he denied. They had arisen out of the necessary proceedings of the Court: there were persons residing in every quarter of the globe who had property in those vessels; and justice demanded that those persons should be informed of the proceedings against them previous to the vessels being condemned; and allowing only fair time for these claims to be asserted, condemnation could not take place sooner than 1803. In June of that year condemnation did take place, and the property was to be delivered over to Agents selected by the captors, and the Court supposed they had done with the business; but another question arose among the Gentlemen of the Navy, as to who were to receive the benefit of this property. The dispute was, whether the benefit should be confined to the ships absolutely capturing, or be divided amongst all the ships under the denomination of the blockading squadron? At last, they determined to refer the subject to the proper Court. In 1803, the cause came on, but the Court did not decide; there being another and similar question from the blockading squadron off Cadiz, it was thought better to let this rest till the other question also was decided, the money depending being placed out at interest for the benefit of the captors, however the question might be decided. It did happen, unfortunately, that this cause had been hung up in the Court of Appeals for six years; but if there was blame attached to that circumstance, the Court of Admiralty had nothing to do with it; any more than the Court of King's Bench had to answer for the delay which might take place in the decision of an appeal from that Court to the House of Lords. The wonderful press of business which came before the Court of Appeal, however, from all parts of His Majesty's dominions, might have caused that delay. There were only four or five persons of His Majesty's Privy Council who had to attend to all the duties of that Court; and all the reward they received for their labour

was, the unmerited censure which was so frequently thrown upon them in that House, and in other places. The Right Hon. Member then went at considerable length into the proceedings in the Prize Courts; and requested the worthy Admiral not to expose an Officer of a Court of Justice to the vexatious consequences of a public charge, which upon inquiry might appear wholly unfounded.

Sir C. Pole gave due praise to the character and talents of the Learned Judge; but insisted that the delay of 11 years in the distribution of prize-money, in the particular case which he cited, justified his remarks.

Messrs. *Rose, Stephen, Fremantle, Johnstone, Perceval, Croker, and Whitbread*, and Sir F. Burdett, also spoke.

On the motion of Mr. *Wharton*, the sum of 432,025*l.* was granted for the Barrack service of the year 1811.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 25.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Sugar Drawbacks and Bounties, Irish Sugar, Dublin Coal, Dublin Improvement, and the Ware Lighting Bills.

In the Commons the same day, the second reading of the Third Theatre Bill was, on the motion of Mr. *Whitbread*, postponed for six weeks, in order that it might be satisfactorily ascertained whether or not Drury-Lane Theatre would be speedily rebuilt.

Mr. *Wynn* moved the second reading of the Election Bribery Bill.

Mr. *Brand* condemned it as a partial measure, which would throw the monopoly of the purchase of seats into the hands of the Treasury.

Messrs. *Curwen, Morris*, and Sir J. *Newport*, spoke in favour of the Bill; and Sir J. *Anstruther*, and Mr. G. *Johnstone*, against it.

On a division, the Bill was thrown out by a Majority of 47.

In a Committee of Supply, the sum of 334,640*l.* was voted for Irish Miscellaneous Services, and on the proposition of Mr. *Foster*, 8973*l.* for Maynooth College.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 28.

The Earl of *Liverpool*, after a warm panegyric upon the skill of Gen. *Graham**, and the good conduct and valour displayed by those under him, moved

* Gen. Graham is of the family of Balnagowne in Perthshire. The death of his wife induced him to leave Scotland, and travel on the Continent. When our army was employed at Toulon, his knowledge of the country on the banks of the Rhone proved of great use to Lord Mulgrave. At that period he was in that city, not intending

the Thanks of the House to Lieut.-Gen. Graham, for his highly meritorious and gallant conduct on the occasion of the brilliant victory gained over the French Army at Barrosa on the 5th of March, 1811.

Lords Grey, Grenville, and Mulgrave, warmly supported the motion, which was carried unanimously; as were motions of thanks to Brig.-Gen. Dilkes, the other officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, of the army.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, after alluding upon the gallant achievement of General Thos. Graham, and the disadvantages under which the British Army fought at Barrosa, against a greatly superior force of the Enemy, moved the thanks of the House to Gen. Graham, the Officers and Privates under his command, for their conduct at Barrosa on the 5th March.

Mr. Sheridan, in a rapid but eloquent strain, which did equal honour to his head and heart, recited the military exploits of Gen. Graham; and concluded by observing that the country must feel gratitude not only to the General, but to the Duke of York who had called him forward, and given him the situation which he now so nobly filled.

General Hope said, that Sir J. Moore, in his last moments, had expressed his wish that there might be a departure from the rules of the Army in the pro-

motion of this distinguished Officer. He also concurred with the preceding speaker in attributing the surrender of Malta to the able conduct of Gen. Graham.

Generals Ferguson and Tarleton, Lord Castlereagh, Messrs. Fremantle and Fuller, also spoke; after which the motion was agreed to unanimously.

Lord Folkestone submitted his motion respecting *ex-officio* informations; and concluded an argumentative speech, by moving for an account of all those which had been filed since January 1801.

The *Attorney General* made an animated reply to his Lordship.

Sir F. Burdett, Sir S. Romilly, Messrs. Stephen, Moore, Yorke, and Elliot, also spoke; after which the House divided; for the motion 36 — against it 119.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 29.

In a Committee of Privileges, the discussion on the claims of Gen. Knollys to the Earldom of Banbury were resumed; when the Lord Chancellor coincided with Lord Ellenborough, that the Petitioner had not made good his claim.

In the Commons the same day, the Dwelling-house Robbery Bill was read a second time, after a division, when the numbers were 79, against it 53.

A division also took place on the second reading of the Foreign Ministers Salaries Bill, when it was carried by a majority of 10.

(To be continued.)

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-office, March 30.

Letter from the Hon. G. C. Berkeley, Admiral of the Blue, &c. to J. W. Croker, Esq. dated at Lisbon, March 8, 1811.

Sir, I have great pleasure in informing their Lordships of the evacuation of the strong position the Enemy possessed at Santarem, and that our army are now advancing in pursuit. Lieutenant Claxton of the *Barfleur*, who commands the gun-boats in co-operation with the division of the

army under Marshal Sir W. Beresford on the South side of the Tagus, yesterday informed me, that on the evening of the 5th inst. in reconnoitring under Santarem, he perceived the Enemy departing; and immediately crossed, with the officer of the British picquet, and gave the intelligence to Lord Wellington. He then went to Santarem, where he found the Enemy had left three rough-built boats or pontoons, two rafts, and twelve or fourteen

intending to embrace the military profession; but, anxious to render his local knowledge useful to his countrymen, he proffered his services; when it was soon found, that nature had endowed him with all the qualities necessary to constitute a great Captain. To this merit Lord Mulgrave, then Brigadier-General, paid the following tribute. — (*See the Gazette Extraordinary of the 10th of Nov. 1793.*)

“ Lord Mulgrave begs leave, on this occasion, to express his grateful sense of the friendly and important assistance he has received in many difficult moments from Mr. Graham; and to add his tribute of praise to the general voice of all the British and Piedmontese officers of his column, who saw, with so much pleasure and applause, the gallant example which Mr. Graham set to the sole column, in the foremost point of every attack.”

The Cortes of Spain have unanimously decreed the thanks of the Nation to General Graham, and have elected him *Grande* “ of Spain of the first class, free of all taxes for the “ astonishing bravery and discipline” manifested by his Majesty’s Troops.

of their heavy cannon, the carriages of which had been burnt. The army is now moving on, and the boats are ordered to follow them up the Tagus, the navigation of which is now cleared up to Abrantes. G. BERKELEY.

[A letter from Capt. Macnamara, of the *Berwick*, transmitted by Admiral Curtis, announces the destruction of the Amazon French frigate, near Barfleur light-house, on the 24th ult. The crew of the Amazon ran her on shore, and finding that an attack was meditated by the boats of the *Amelia* frigate, and *Goshawk* and *Hawk* sloops, set her on fire, and burnt her to the water's edge. The *Berwick* and *Amelia* had each one man killed, the latter one wounded, and the rigging of both vessels much cut.]

Admiralty-office, April 3. Lord Gambier has transmitted a letter from Mr. Hallands, master of the *Fancy* hired armed-cutter, giving an account of his having, on the 24th of last month, captured the *Getrowed* Batavian schooner pierced for 14 guns, but only two mounted, bound from Batavia to Holland with dispatches. And also a letter from Capt. Parker, of his Majesty's ship *Amazon*, reporting the capture, on the 23d ult. of *Le Cupidon* French Privateer brig of 14 guns and 82 men, out two days from Bayonne.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-street, April 6. Capt. Camac arrived with dispatches from Viscount Wellington to the Earl of Liverpool, dated *Villa Seca*, 14th, and *Louzao*, 16th ult. of which the following are extracts:

Villa Seca, March 14.

The Enemy retired from their position which they had occupied at Santarem and the neighbourhood, in the night of the 5th inst. I put the British army in motion to follow them on the morning of the 6th. Their first movements indicated an intention to collect a force at Thomar, and I therefore marched upon that town; on the 8th, a considerable body of troops, formed of a part of Marshal Sir W. Beresford's corps, under Maj.-gen. the Hon. W. Stewart, which had crossed the Tagus at Abrantes, and afterwards the *Zezere*, and of the 4th and 6th, and part of the 1st divisions of infantry, and two brigades of British cavalry. The Enemy, however, continued his march towards the *Mondego*, having one corps, the 2d, on the road of *Espinhel*; Gen. Loison's division on the road of *Anciao*, and the remainder of the army towards *Pombal*. These last were followed, and never lost sight of by the light division

and the royal dragoons, and the 1st hussars, who took from them about 200 prisoners.

On the 9th the Enemy collected in front of *Pombal* the 6th corps, with the exception of Gen. Loison's division, the 8th corps, and the 9th corps, and Gen. Montbrun's division of cavalry. The hussars, which, with the royal dragoons and light division, were immediately in front of the Enemy's army, distinguished themselves in a charge which they made on this occasion, under the command of Col. Arenschildt. A detachment of the 16th light dragoons, under Lieut. Weyland, which had been in observation of the Enemy near *Leyria*, made prisoners a detachment, consisting of 30 dragoons, on that morning; and had followed the Enemy from *Leyria*, and arrived on the ground just in time to assist their friends the hussars in this charge. I could not collect a sufficient body of troops to commence an operation upon the Enemy till the 11th. On that day, the 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th, and the light divisions of infantry, and Gen. Pack's brigade, and all the British cavalry, joined upon the ground immediately in front of the Enemy, who had commenced their retreat from their position during the night. They were followed by the light division, the hussars and royals, and Brig.-gen. Pack's brigade under the command of Maj.-gen. Sir W. Erskine and Maj.-gen. Slade, and made an attempt to hold the ancient castle of *Pombal*, from which they were driven; but the 6th corps and Gen. Montbrun's cavalry, which formed the rear guard, supported by the 8th corps, held the ground on the other side of the town, the troops not having arrived in time to complete the dispositions to attack them before it was dark. Upon this occasion, Lieut.-col. Elder's battalion of Portuguese caçadores distinguished themselves. The Enemy retired in the night; and on the 12th, the 6th corps, with Gen. Montbrun's cavalry, took up a strong position at the end of a defile between *Redinha* and *Pombal*, with their right in a wood upon the *Soure* river, and their left extending towards the high ground above the river of *Redinha*. This town was in their rear. I attacked them in this position on the 12th, with the 3d and 4th light divisions of infantry, and Brig.-gen. Pack's brigade, and the cavalry, the other troops being in reserve. The post in the wood upon their right was first forced by Sir W. Erskine with the light division. We were then able to form the troops in the plain beyond the defile: and the 3d division

division under Major-gen. Picton were formed in two lines, in the skirts of the wood, upon the right; the 4th division, under Maj.-gen. Cole, in two lines in the centre, having Gen. Pack's brigade supporting their right, and communicating with the 3d division: and the light division in two lines on the left. These troops were supported in the rear by the British cavalry; and the 1st, 5th, and 6th divisions were in reserve. The troops were formed with great accuracy and celerity, and Lieut.-gen. Sir B. Spencer led the line against the Enemy's position on the heights, from which they were immediately driven, with the loss of many men killed and wounded, and some prisoners. Maj.-gen. Sir W. Erskine particularly mentioned the conduct of the 52d regiment, and Col. Elder's *caçadores*, in the attack of the wood; and I must add, that I have never seen the French infantry driven from a wood in a more gallant style. There was but one narrow bridge, and a ford close to it, over the R-dinha river, over which our light troops passed with the Enemy: but as the Enemy commanded these passages with cannon, some time elapsed before we could pass over a sufficient body of troops to make a fresh disposition to attack the heights, on which they had again taken post. The 3d division crossed, however, and manœuvred again upon the Enemy's left flank, while the light infantry and cavalry, supported by the light division, drove them upon their main body at Condeixa. The light infantry of Maj.-gen. Picton's division, under Lieut.-Col. Williams, and the 4th *caçadores*, under Col. de Regoa, were principally concerned in this operation. We found the whole army yesterday, with the exception of the second corps, which was still at Espinhel, in a very strong position at Condeixa; and I observed, that they were sending off their baggage by the road of Ponte de Marcella. From this circumstance I concluded that Col. Trant had not given up Coimbra; and that they had been so pressed in their retreat that they had not been able to detach troops to force him from the place. I therefore marched the 3d division, under Maj.-gen. Picton, through the mountains upon the Enemy's left, towards the only road open for their reception; which had the immediate effect of dislodging them from the strong position of Condeixa; and the Enemy encamped last night at Casal Nova in the mountains, about a league from Condeixa. We immediately communicated with Coimbra, and made prisoners a detachment of the Enemy's cavalry which were upon the road. We found the 6th and 8th corps formed in

a very strong position near Casal Nova this morning, and the light division attacked and drove in the out-posts: but we could dislodge them from their positions only by movements on their flanks. Accordingly I moved the 4th division under Maj.-gen. Cole upon Panella, in order to secure the passage of the river Esa, and the communication with Espinhel, near which place Maj.-gen. Nightingall had been in observation of the movements of the 2d corps since the 10th; and the 3d division under Maj.-gen. Pieton, more immediately round the Enemy's left, while the light division and Brig.-gen. Pack's brigade, under Maj.-gen. Sir W. Erskine, turned their right; and Maj.-gen. Alexander Campbell, with the 6th division, supported the light troops by which they were attacked in front. These troops were supported by the cavalry, and by the 1st and 5th divisions, and Col. Ashworth's brigade in reserve. These movements obliged the Enemy to abandon all the positions which they successively took up in the mountains; and the two corps d'armée, composing the rear-guard, were flung back upon the main body at Miranda de Corvo, upon the river Esa, with considerable loss of killed, wounded, and prisoners. In the operations of this day, the 43d, 52d, and 95th regiments, and 3d caçadores, under the command of Cols. Drummond and Beckwith, and Maj. Patrickson, Lieut.-Col. Ross, and Majors Gilmour and Stewart, particularly distinguished themselves; as also the light infantry battalions of Gen. Pieton's division under Lieut.-col. Williams, and the 4th caçadores under Col. de Regoa, and the troops of horse-artillery under the command of Cpts. Ross and Bull. The result of these operations has been that we have saved Coimbra and Upper Beira from the Enemy's ravages, and we have opened the communications with the Northern provinces, and we have obliged the Enemy to take for their retreat the road by Ponte de Murella, in which they may be annoyed by the militia acting in security upon their flank, while the Allied Army will press upon their rear. The whole country, however, affords many advantageous positions to a retreating army, of which the Enemy have shewn that they know how to avail themselves. They are retreating about the country, as they entered it; in solid masses, covering their rear on every march by the operations of either one or two corps d'armée, in the most perilous positions which the country affords; and the corps d'armée are closely supported by the main body. Before they reach their position, they

their cannon and ammunition; and they have since blown up whatever the horses were unable to draw away. They have no provisions excepting what they plunder on the spot; or, having plundered, what the soldiers carry on their backs; and live cattle. I am concerned to be obliged to add to this account, that their conduct throughout this retreat has been marked by a barbarity seldom equalled, and never surpassed. Even in the towns of Torres Novas, Thomar, and Pernes, in which the head-quarters of some of the corps had been for four months, and in which the inhabitants had been induced by promises of good treatment to remain, they were plundered, and many of their houses destroyed on the night the Enemy withdrew from their position; and they have since burnt every town and village through which they have passed. The convent of Alcobaça was burnt by order from the French head-quarters. The Bishop's Palace, and the whole town of Leyria, in which gen. Drouet had had his head-quarters, shared the same fate; and there is not an inhabitant of the country of any class or description, who has had any dealing or communication with the French army, who has not had reason to repent of it, and to complain of them. This is the mode in which the promises have been performed, and the assurances have been fulfilled, which were held out in the Proclamation of the French Commander in Chief; in which he told the inhabitants of Portugal, that he was not come to make war upon them, but with a powerful army of one hundred and ten thousand men, to drive the English into the sea. It is to be hoped that the example of what has occurred in this country will teach the people of this and of other nations what value they ought to place on such promises and assurances, and that there is no security for life, or for any thing which renders life valuable, excepting in decided resistance to the Enemy. I have the honour to enclose returns of killed and wounded in the several affairs with the Enemy since they commenced their retreat. I have received the most able and cordial assistance throughout these operations from Lieut.-gen. Sir Brent Spencer and Marshal Sir W. Beresford, whom I had requested to cross the Tagus, and who has been with me since the 11th instant; from Major-gen. Sir William Erskine, Picton, Cole, and Campbell, Maj.-gen. Slade and Maj.-gen. the Hon. C. Colville, and the General and other officers commanding brigades under their orders

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respectively. I am particularly indebted to the Quarter-Master-gen. Col. Murray for the assistance I have received from him, and the Dep. Adj.-gen. the Hon. Col. Pakenham, and the Officers of the Adjutant and Quarter-Master General's departments; as also to those of my personal Staff, who have given me every assistance in their power. I am sorry to inform your Lordship that Badajoz surrendered on the 11th inst.

Louzao, March 16.

Maj.-gen. Cole joined Maj.-gen. Nightingall at Espinhal on the afternoon of the 14th; and this movement, by which the Esa was passed, and which gave us the power of turning the strong position of Miranda de Corvo, induced the Enemy to abandon it on that night. They destroyed at this place a great number of carriages, and buried and otherwise destroyed or concealed the ammunition which they had carried; and they likewise burnt much of their baggage: and the road throughout the march from Miranda is strewn with the carcasses of men and animals, and destroyed carriages and baggage. We found the Enemy's whole army yesterday in a very strong position on the Ceira, having one corps as an advanced guard in front of Foy d'Aronce on this side of the river. I immediately made arrangements to drive in the advanced guard, preparatory to the movements which it might be expedient to make to cross the Ceira this morning. Brig.-gen. Pack's brigade had been detached in the morning through the mountains to the left, as well to turn the Enemy in his position at Miranda de Corvo, as in view to any others they might take up on this side of the Ceira. The light division, under Maj.-gen. Sir W. Erskine, was ordered to possess some heights immediately above Foy d'Aronce, while Maj.-gen. Picton's division was moved along the great road to attack the left of the Enemy's position and of the village. The 6th division, under Maj.-gen. Campbell, and the hussars and 16th light dragoons, supported the light division, and the 1st division and the 14th and royal dragoons, the third. These movements succeeded in forcing the Enemy to abandon his strong positions on this side of the Ceira, with considerable loss. The colonel of the 39th regiment was made prisoner. The light troops of gen. Picton's division under Lieut.-Col. Williams, and those of Maj.-gen. Nightingall's brigade, were principally engaged on the right; and the 95th regiment in front of the light division; and these troops

troops behaved in the most gallant manner. The horse artillery, likewise, under Capts. Ross and Bull, distinguished themselves on this occasion. The troops took much baggage and some ammunition carriages in Foy d'Aronce. I had been prevented from moving till a late hour in the morning by the fog; and it was dark by the time we gained possession of the last position of the Enemy's advanced guard. In the night the Enemy destroyed the bridge on the Ceira, and retreated, leaving a small rear-guard on the river.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the British and Portuguese Forces in the several affairs with the French Army from the 6th to the 15th of March, 1811.

8th and 9th March, 1 horse killed, 2 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded; 7 rank and file, 8 horses, missing.

11th March, 11 rank and file killed; 2 Ensigns, 2 sergeants, 16 rank and file, wounded.

12th March, 17 rank and file, 3 horses, killed, 3 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 1 Staff, 7 sergeants, 153 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded; 1 sergeant, 14 rank and file, missing.

14th March, 1 Lieutenant, 14 rank and file, killed; 1 Major, 5 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 12 sergeants, 112 rank and file, wounded; 4 rank and file missing.

15th March, 2 Lieutenants, 1 sergeant, 6 rank and file, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 1 sergeant, 59 rank and file, wounded.

Names of Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of Lieut.-gen. Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B. in the several affairs with the French Army, from the 6th to the 14th of March, 1811, inclusive.

11th March, 1st Bat. 95th foot, Second Lieut. Hopwood, wounded. — 3rd Caçadores, Ensign Joze Joaquim Figueo, severely wounded.

12th March, 3d Bat. 5th Foot, Lieut. Clerke, severely wounded. — 1st. Bat. 45th Foot, Lieut. March, slightly wounded. — 1st Bat. 53d Foot, Lieut. Cross, Ensign Lifford, Adjutant Winterbottom, wounded. — 1st Bat. 88th Foot, Lieut. Heppenstal, slightly wounded. — 94th Foot, Capt. Bogue, severely wounded. — 1st Bat. 95th Foot, Lieut. Beckwith, wounded. — 1st Caçadores, Capt. Chapman, 95th Foot, ditto — 11th Portuguese Regiment, Capt. Waldron, 27th Foot, ditto — 4th Caçadores, Ensign Jose Filicissimo, ditto — 6th Ditto, Ensign Joze P. de Carto, ditto.

14th March, 1st Bat. 53d Foot, Lieut.

Thomas Gifford, killed. — 1st Bat. 43d Foot, Capt. Napier, severely wounded; Capt. Dalzell, slightly wounded; Ensign Carroll, severely wounded. — 1st Bat. 52d Foot, Capt. George Napier, severely wounded; Capt. Wm. Mein, slightly wounded; Capt. Wm. Jones, severely wounded. — 5th Bat. 60th Foot, Lieut. Wynne, slightly wounded. 74th Foot, Lieut. Crabb, ditto. — 1st Bat. 95th Foot, Maj. Stewart, severely wounded (since dead); Lieut. Strode, wounded. — 1st Caçadores, Lieut. Joaquim Manuel, wounded.

15th March, 5th Bat. 60th Foot, Lieut. Sawatzky, killed. — 8th Bat. 98th Foot, Lieut. Heppenstal, ditto. — 1st Bat. 95th Foot, First Lieut. McCulloch, severely wounded; Second Lieut. Kincaird, slightly wounded.

Foreign-office, April 6.

A dispatch was received this morning by the Marquis Wellesley from Charles Stuart, Esq. His Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, of which the following is an extract:

Lisbon, March 23.

The Army of Gen. Massena continues to retreat towards the frontier, and every march is facilitated by the abandonment of wounded, the destruction of baggage, and whatever can encumber their movement. They attempted during the 18th and 19th to make a stand in the Sierra de Moita, but they were driven from that position with the loss of 600 prisoners on the 19th. On the 21st they reached Galiza. The British head-quarters were at Pombreiro on the 11th, and at Algazil on the 20th. The cavalry and light troops continued in sight of the French rear-guard, and the movement of the allied army along the skirts of the Estrella, which flank the positions in the valley of the Mondego, promises new impediments to their retreat. The accounts from the frontier of Spanish Extremadura state, that the greater part of the French force which came from Andalusia have returned to that province. Marshal Soult moved in the middle of the month towards Seville at the head of 4000 infantry and 1500 cavalry. No considerable force has been left in the town of Badajos. The siege of Campo Major continued during the 19th, 20th, and 21st. A breach having been effected, the place capitulated on the morning of the latter day. The garrison, in number about 250 militia, have remained prisoners of war. The French force before the place consisted of 4000 infantry and 500 cavalry. The advanced guard of Marshal Beresford reached Portalegre on the 20th, where that officer was expected on the following day.

Admiralty.

Admiralty-office, April 9. Transmitted by Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez.

Fort Yorke, Island of Anholt, Sir, March 27.

I reported to you in my letter of the 10th ultimo my having received information of an intended attack on this Island by the Danes. On the 8th instant I received corroboration of this intelligence; but as every exertion had been made to complete the works as well as our materials would allow, and as piquets were nightly stationed from one extreme of the Island to the other in order to prevent surprise, I waited with confidence the meditated attack. Yesterday his Majesty's ship *Tartar* anchored on the North side of the Island. The Enemy's flotilla and army, consisting in all of nearly four thousand men, have this day, after a close combat of four hours and a half, received a most complete and decisive defeat, and are fled back to their ports, with the loss of three pieces of cannon, and upwards of five hundred prisoners; a number greater by one hundred and fifty men than the garrison I command. I am now to detail the proceeding of the day. In the morning, just before dawn, the out-piquets on the South side of the Island made the signal for the Enemy's being in sight. The garrison was immediately put under arms, and I lost not a moment in proceeding with the brigade of howitzers, and two hundred infantry, accompanied by Capt. Torrens (who had hitherto acted as Maj.-Commandant to the Battalion), in order to oppose their landing. On ascending an elevation, for the purpose of reconnoitring, I discovered the landing had already been effected, under the cover of darkness and a fog, and that the Enemy were advancing rapidly and in great numbers. On both wings the Enemy now far outflanked us, and I saw that if we continued to advance, they would get between us and our works; I instantly ordered a retreat, which was effected in good order, and without loss, although the Enemy were within pistol-shot of our rear, and seemed determined to enter our batteries by storm; but Fort Yorke and Massareene batteries opened such a well-directed fire of grape and musketry, that the assailants were obliged to fall back and shelter themselves under the sand hills. As the day lightened, we perceived that the Enemy's flotilla, consisting of 18 gun-boats, had taken up a position on the South side of the Island at point-blank shot. I ordered the signal to be made to the *Tartar* and *Sheldrake* that the Enemy had landed, upon which these vessels immedi-

ately weighed, and under a heavy press of sail used every endeavour to beat up the South side; but the extent of shoals threw them out so many miles, that it was some hours before their intention could be accomplished. The gun boats now opened a very heavy fire on our works, while a column of about six hundred men crossed the Island to the westward, and took up a position on the Northern shore, covered by hillocks of sand, by breaks and inequality of ground. Another column made many attempts to carry the Massareene battery by storm, but were as often repulsed, and compelled to cover themselves under hillocks of sand, which on this Island are thrown up by every gale. The column on the South-side had now succeeded in bringing up a field piece against us, and Capt. Holtoway, who had commanded at the advanced post, joined us by water. I had been under great apprehensions that this officer had fallen into the hands of the Enemy; but finding, after several gallant attempts, that he was cut off from reaching headquarters by land, he, with the coolest judgment, launched a boat, and landed his party under Fort Yorke amidst the acclamations of the garrison. Immediately afterwards, Lieut. H. L. Baker, who, with Lieut. Turnbull, of the Royal Marines, and some brave volunteers, had in the *Anholt* schooner gone on the daring enterprise of destroying the Enemy's flotilla in his ports, bore down along the North side of the island. Things were in this position, when, the column on the Northern shore, which, divided by the sand hills, had approached within fifty paces of our lines, made another desperate effort to carry the Massareene battery by storm; the column to the South-east also pushed on, and the reserve appeared on the hills ready to support them; but while the Commanding Officer was leading on his men with great gallantry, a musket ball put a period to his life. Panic-struck by the loss of their Chief, the Enemy again fell back, and sheltered themselves behind the sand-hills. At this critical moment Lieut. Baker, with great skill and gallantry, anchored his vessel on their flank, and opened a well-directed fire. The sand-hills being no longer a protection, and finding it impossible either to advance or retreat, the assailants hung out a flag of truce, and offered to surrender upon terms; but I would listen to nothing but an unconditional surrender, which, after some deliberation, was complied with. In the mean time the gun-boats on the South side, which had been much gailed by

by the fire of Fort Yorke, and Massareene Battery, got under weigh, and stood to the Westward, and the column of the Enemy which had advanced on the South side, finding their retreat no longer covered by the flotilla, also hung out a flag of truce, and I sent out an officer to meet it. I was asked to surrender; the reply that I returned, it is unnecessary to mention. The Enemy finding my determination, sought permission to embark without molestation; but I would listen to nothing but an unconditional submission; and I have the pleasure to inform you, that this corps also laid down their arms, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war. The prisoners, which were now more numerous than my small garrison, were no sooner secured, than operations were commenced against the reserve, which had been seen retreating to the Westward of the island. I took the field with Maj. Torrens (who, though wounded, insisted on accompanying me) and Lieut. and Adjutant Steele; but, as our prisoners were so numerous, and as we had no place of security in which to place them, I could only employ on this occasion the brigade of bowitzers under Lieuts. R. C. Steele and Bezant, of the Royal Marine Artillery, and part of the Light Company commanded by Lieut. Turnbull. When we arrived at the West end of the island, we found that the Enemy had formed on the beach, and were protected by 14 gun-boats towed close to the shore. To attack such a force, with 4 howitzers and 40 men, seemed an useless sacrifice of brave men's lives; I therefore with the advice of Maj. Torrens halted on the hills, while I reluctantly saw the reserve embarked under cover of the gun-boats, and the flotilla take a final leave of the island. I am happy to say, our loss has not been so considerable as might have been expected from so desperate an attack, we having only two killed and thirty wounded. The Enemy have suffered severely; we have buried between thirty and forty of their dead, and have received in the hospital twenty-three of their wounded; most of them have undergone amputations, three since dead of their wounds, besides a great number which they carried off the field to their boats. Maj. Melsteat, the commandant, fell in the field; Capt. Borgan, the next in command, wounded in the arm; Capt. Prutz, Adjt.-gen. to the Commander of the forces in Jutland, lost both his legs; since dead. The most pleasing part of my duty is to bear testimony to the zeal, energy, and intrepidity of the officers and men I had the honour to command: to particularize would be impossible; the same

ardour inspired the whole. To Lieut. Baker, next in command, who will have the honour of delivering this dispatch, and will give you every information you may require, I am much indebted; his merit and zeal as an officer, which I have some years been acquainted with, and his volunteering with me on this service, claim my warmest esteem. Capt. Torrens, the senior officer of the Royal Marines, and who acted as Commandant of the Garrison, bore a conspicuous part of this day, and although wounded, I did not lose his valuable service and able support. The discipline and state of perfection to which he had brought the battalion is highly creditable to him as an officer. Lieut. R. C. Steele, senior Officer of Royal Marine Artillery, also claims my warmest acknowledgments for the arrangements he made, which enabled us to keep up so heavy and destructive a fire. Capt. Steele, Lieut. and Quarter-Maj. Fischer senior Subaltern, Lieut. and Adjt. Steele, Lieuts. Stewart, Gray, Ford, Jellico, Atkinson, and Curtayne, all merit my warmest acknowledgments for the assistance they afforded me. Lieut. Bezant, of the R. M. Artillery, deserves every commendation I can give him for his cool and able judgment in the direction of the guns on the Massareene battery. Lieut. Turnbull, who acted as Captain of the light company, when we pursued the reserve, manifested such zeal and energy, that I have no doubt, had we brought the Enemy again to action, he would have borne a very conspicuous part. I cannot sufficiently express my thanks to Capt. Baker and Stewart of the Tartar and Sheldrake, for their great exertions to get round to the Flotilla; and had the wind the least favoured them, they would have destroyed the whole. I am happy to add, that the property belonging to the merchants has been fully protected without meeting with the least loss. The expedition sailed from the Randers, commanded by Maj. Melsteat (an officer of great distinction), and consisted of the following corps—2d Bat. of Jutland Sharp Shooters, 4th Bat. 2d Reg. of Jutland Yagers, 1st Reg. of Jutland Infantry, with some others, the names of which cannot be ascertained. I have the honour to enclose the article of surrender, a return of killed and wounded, and a list of Danish officers killed and taken. Also a return of ordnance stores taken. J. W. MAUNCE, Commandant.

[Of the garrison of Aalborg, only two were killed and 30 wounded; among the latter is Capt. Torrens, slightly. Of the Danes, 1 Maj. 3 Captains, and 1 Lieutenant were killed; and 5 Captains,

tains, 2 Adjs. 9 Lieutenants, and 504 rank and file taken, exclusive of wounded. The Ordnance stores taken consisted of one brass four-pounder, 24 inch mortars, 484 muskets and bayonets complete, 470 swords, 16,000 musket ball cartridges, and 14 four-inch shells fixed.

A letter from Capt. Baker, of the Tartar, and another from Capt. Stewart, of the Sheldrake, follow. The Enemy's flotilla, on the Tartar heaving in sight, made off; but their 16 gun-boats declined an action with the Sheldrake, and lost two of their number in flight.]

Downing-street, April 9. Extracts from Dispatches from Viscount Wellington :

Oliveira de l'Hopital, March 21.

The Enemy suffered much more in the affair of the 15th than I was aware of, when I addressed you on the 16th inst.; the firing was not over till dark, and it appears that great numbers were drowned in attempting to ford the Ceira. The Enemy withdrew his rear guard from that river in the course of the 16th, and we crossed it on the 17th, and had our posts on the Sierra de Murcella, the Enemy's army being in a strong position on the right of the Alva. They moved a part of their army on that night, but still maintained their position on the Alva, of which river they destroyed the bridges. We turned their left by the Sierra de Santa Quiteria with the 3d, 1st, and 5th, divisions, on the 18th, while the light division and the 6th manœuvred in their front from the Sierra de Murcella; these movements induced the Enemy to bring back to the Sierra de Moita the troops which had marched the preceding night, at the same time that they retired their corps from the Alva; and in the evening their whole army were assembled upon Moita, and the advanced posts of our right were near Arganil—those of our left across the Alva.

The Enemy retired from the position of Moita in the night of the 18th, and have continued their retreat with the utmost rapidity ever since; and I imagine their rear guard will be at Celorico this day. We assembled the army upon the Sierra de Moita on the 19th, and our advanced posts are this day beyond Pinhancos. The Militia under Cols. Wilson and Trant are at Fornas. We have taken great numbers of prisoners, and the Enemy have continued to destroy their carriages and their cannon, and whatever would impede their progress. As the greatest number of prisoners taken on the 19th had been sent out on foraging parties towards the

Mondego, and had been ordered to return to their position on the Alva, I conclude that the Enemy had intended to remain in it for some days. Soult has gone to Seville since the fall of Badajoz; and it is reported, that about 3000 French troops had been seen on their march through Barcarota to the Southward.

Downing-street, April 13. Extract from a Dispatch from Viscount Wellington, dated Goveia, March 27 :

When I found that the Enemy retired with such celerity from Moita, I continued the pursuit of them with the cavalry, and the light division under Maj.-gen. Sir Wm. Erskine only, supporting these troops with the 6th and 3d divisions of infantry, and by the militia on the right of the Mondego; and I was induced to halt the remainder of the army till the supplies, which had been sent round from the Tagus to the Mondego, should arrive. This halt was the more desirable as nothing could be found in the country, and every day's march increasing the distance from the magazines on the Tagus rendered the supply of the troops more difficult and precarious; and the further advance of the main body for a few days did not appear to be necessary. The cavalry and light troops continued to annoy the Enemy's rear and to take prisoners; and the militia under Col. Wilson had an affair with a detachment of the Enemy, on the 22d, not far from Celorico, in which they killed seven and wounded several, and took fifteen prisoners. The militia under Gen. Silveira also took some prisoners on the 25th. The Enemy retired to his left, the 2d corps, by Goveia through the mountains upon Guarda, and the remainder of the army by the high road upon Celorico. They have since moved more troops upon Guarda, which position they still hold in strength. Our advanced guard is in front of Celorico, towards Guarda, and at Alverca, and the 3d division in the mountains, and occupying Porto Meserella and Prados. The allied troops will be collected in the neighbourhood of Celorico to-morrow. Gen. Ballasteros surprised Gen. Ramon on the 10th at Palma, and dispersed his detachment, and took from him 500 prisoners. Gen. Ballasteros had since retired to Valverde, and I hear that Gen. Zayas had been detached from Cadiz with 6,000 men, including 400 cavalry, to be disembarked at Huelva to join Gen. Ballasteros.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have received the report of a gallant action of one of our patrols, yesterday evening, between Alverca and Guarda, under

the command of Lieut. Perse of the 16th Light dragoons, and Lieut. Foster of the Royals, who attacked a detachment of the Enemy's cavalry, between Alverca and Guarda, and killed and wounded several of them, and took the Officer and 37 men prisoners. The Enemy have withdrawn from Pinhel across the Coa.

Foreign-Office, April 12. Dispatches have this day been received at this Office from Charles Stewart, Esq. his Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, dated the 30th ultimo, stating that Sir Wm. Beresford, having united the whole of his force in Portalegre on the 23d March, advanced on the 24th, and attacked the Enemy with his cavalry on the 25th. They were compelled to abandon Campo Mayor, with the loss of six hundred men killed and wounded. On the 26th Gen. Beresford's head-quarters were at Elvas. The Enemy had withdrawn their whole force, excepting a weak picket, to the other side of the Guadiana. The corps under Marshal Soult has halted in the neighbourhood of Llerena. — Gen. Ballasteros had returned to Gibraltar on the 29th, where his force had been increased by the arrival of six thousand men under Gen. Zayas. — Marshal Bessieres arrived at Zamora on the 5th of March with seven thousand men.

[This Gazette contains a letter from Capt. Bertram, of his Majesty's sloop *Persian*, dated off Beachy Head, April 6th; giving an account of the capture of *L'Ambuscade* privateer, with a complement of 63 men, but having only 36 on board, commanded by M. Nicholas A. Briganda, belonging to Dieppe.]

Admiralty-office, April 16. Vice-Admiral Thornborough has transmitted a letter he had received from Capt. Maitland, of the *Emerald*, giving an account of his having, on the 6th inst. captured the *Augusto* French ship privateer, of 18 guns and 126 men; out three days from Brest without having made any capture. Admiral Sir C. Cotton has also transmitted a letter from Capt. Barrie of H. M. ship *Pomone*, stating his having, Jan. 18th, captured the *Dubourdieu* French privateer brig, belonging to Toulon, carrying 14 12-pounders, and 93 men.

Downing-street, April 19. The following Dispatch was on the 17th instant received from Lieut.-Gen. Viscount Wellington, dated Marmoleiro, 2d April.

My Lord, The allied army were collected in the neighbourhood and in front of Celorico on the 28th March, with a view to dislodge the Enemy from the position

which they had taken upon Guarda, which they still occupied in force, and of which they apparently intended to retain possession. On that day a patrolle of light infantry from Major-gen. Alexander Campbell's division, commanded by the Hon. Col. Ramsay, had some success against a detachment of the Enemy at Avelans; and a patrolle of the light-cavalry, with a detachment of the 95th, with which was Major-gen. Slade, obliged the Enemy to retire from Frazedaa: both took many prisoners; and I am concessoed to add that Brigade-major Stewart of the 95th was killed with the last. On the morning of the 29th, the 3d, 6th, and light divisions, and the 16th light dragoons and hussars, under the command of Major-gen. Picton; Major-gen. Alex. Campbell, and Major-gen. Sir William Erskine, moved upon Guarda in five columns, which were supported by the 5th division in the valley of the Mondego, and by the 1st and 7th from Celorico. And the militia, under Gen. Trust and Col. Wilson, covered the movement at Alverca against any attempt that might have been made on that side to disturb it. The Enemy abandoned the position of Guarda without firing a shot, and retired upon Sabugal, on the Coa. They were followed by our cavalry, who took some prisoners from them. On the 30th, Sir William Erskine, with the cavalry and horse artillery, fell upon the rear-guard of the 2d corps, which had been near Belmonte, and had marched for the Coa during the night, and he killed and wounded several and took some prisoners. The Enemy have since taken a position upon the Coa, having an advanced guard on this side; and the allied troops have this day been collected on the left of that river.

I have the honour to enclose the copy of a letter which I have received from Marshal Sir William Beresford, containing the terms of the capitulation of Campo Mayor; and I have likewise the honour of enclosing his report of his first operations against the Enemy, from which your Lordship will observe that he has got possession of that place again, and has had considerable success against the Enemy's cavalry. This success would have been more complete, and would have been attended with less loss, if the ardour of the 13th light dragoons and 7th Portuguese regiment of cavalry in the pursuit of the Enemy, could have been kept within reasonable bounds. Some of the men missing of both these regiments were made prisoners on the bridge of Badajoz. The Enemy have likewise abandoned Albuquerque. I have received no accounts from Cadix or from
the

the North, since I addressed your Lordship on the 27th March.

I have, &c. WELLINGTON.

Marshal Beresford reports, under date of Campo Mayor, 26th March, that he had moved on the preceding morning from Arrouches, and upon approaching Campo Mayor, had found the Enemy's corps (consisting of four regiments of cavalry, three battalions of infantry, and some horse artillery) drawn up on the outside of the town. Brig.-gen. Long, being sent with the allied cavalry to turn the Enemy's right, found an opportunity of ordering a charge to be made by two squadrons of the 13th light dragoons under Lieut.-colonel Head, and two squadrons of Portuguese dragoons under Col. Otway, supported by the remainder of the cavalry. By this charge the Enemy's horse were completely routed and chased by the four squadrons above-mentioned into the town of Badajos. A great number of the French were sabred, as were the gunners belonging to sixteen pieces of cannon that were taken upon the road, but afterwards abandoned. The pursuit of the Enemy's cavalry having led a great proportion of the allied dragoons to a distance of several miles before the infantry of Marshal Beresford's army could come up, the French infantry availed

themselves of the opportunity to retreat in solid column, and thus effected their escape. The Enemy's loss is estimated at not less than five or six hundred men killed, wounded, or prisoners; great numbers of horses and mules were taken, together with one howitzer and some ammunition waggons. Marshal Beresford speaks highly of the steadiness of Col. De Grey's brigade of heavy cavalry, and of the gallantry displayed by all the troops that were engaged. The Enemy abandoned the town of Campo Mayor without resistance, leaving there a considerable supply of corn and provisions, and eight thousand rations of biscuit.

Total killed and wounded of Marshal Beresford's army on the 25th March—1 Cornet, 23 rank and file; 20 horses, killed; 2 Lieutenants, 1 Staff, 1 Quartermaster, 1 sergeant, 65 rank and file, 35 horses, wounded; 1 sergeant, 76 rank and file, 108 horses, missing.

Names of Officers wounded.—13th Light Dragoons, Lieut. Smith, badly; Lieut. Gale, Adj. Holmes, and Quartermaster Greenham, slightly.

Return of Ordnance and Stores taken. 1 French six-inch howitzer, 6 French caissons with ammunition, 1 French forge cart. Since destroyed.

[To be continued.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

[For the most important, authentic, and satisfactory accounts from these quarters, we refer the Reader to our preceding extracts from the *London Gazette*; only observing, generally, that, excepting a powerless garrison at Almeida, there is not now a French soldier in all Portugal, unless he be in the state of a prisoner.

The *Cadiz Extraordinary Gazette*, of the 16th March, contains a short dispatch from Gen. Ballasteros, communicating that he had surprised and routed Gen. Ramon's corps at Palma, on the 2d ult. and taken all his baggage, artillery, horses, and many prisoners. Such of the Enemy as had escaped fled towards Seville.

The letters from Gibraltar state, that about 1500 French troops (part of Sebastiani's corps), had entered St. Roque on the 15th March. They were commanded by Gen. Berthen, and seemed to have no other object than to commit excesses of every sort. They returned to Estiposa and Marbella, after having been guilty of every outrage that rapacity and licentiousness could perpetrate.

A dreadful storm, which lasted three days, viz. 27th, 28th, and 29th ult. took

place at Cadiz. The men of war rode it out; but of the merchantmen and other vessels, 150 were driven on shore, and one-third of them totally wrecked. Of those that were driven to sea, few had returned; and it is feared many of them have been lost.

The following are interesting particulars of the gallant action at Barrosa:

"Our fellows had marched 52 miles that day, and were just taking some refreshment, when a peasant came to General Graham, and told him the French were coming round a wood to surprise him, on which Gen. Graham formed his little army with admirable precision. When the Enemy appeared in sight, Gen. Graham rode up in front of the Guards, 87th regiment, German Legion, and Portuguese cavalry, and waving his hat, said, 'Now, my lads, there they are—spare your powder, but give them steel enough.' On which the column gave three cheers, and as the French neared them, gave their volley, and made so animated a charge, that in an hour the Enemy were put hors de combat, and with the prompt assistance of the rifle corps and other British regiments, dispersed in all directions."

In the late brilliant action at Barrosa, the

the fire was hotter than ever remembered by the oldest soldier; scarcely an officer escaping without some mark of shot. General Graham was himself pierced in the coat in two places; so was his Aid-de-Camp, Captain Stanhope, of the Guards. Lieutenant-Colonel Norcott of the 95th regiment, General Dilkes, Colonels Wheatly and Townsend of the Guards had their horses shot under them; Lieutenant-Colonel Colquitt of the Guards likewise was shot through the sleeve of his coat by a musket-ball, and a cannon-shot literally touched his saddle while he was in the act of dismounting to pass a ravine. Many others had similar escapes.

The Cortes of Spain have unanimously decreed the thanks of the Nation to General Graham, and have elected him Grandee of Spain of the first class, "free of tribute," for the "astonishing bravery and discipline" manifested by his Majesty's troops;—and a strict enquiry is to be made into the conduct of the Spanish General, who evidently appears from General Graham's silence respecting him, not to have done his duty on the occasion.—A letter from Cadiz, in corroboration of this opinion, says, "The Spaniards, to the number of 12,000 men, never fired a shot (except one regiment of cavalry, and one of infantry, who were with us). The rest never stirred out of the wood until all was over. They were three miles distant from the field of action, and were twice sent for to come and take their ground. Had they advanced in due time, the whole of the Enemy's columns under Marshal Victor would evidently have been made prisoners."

Gen. Graham's splendid victory at Barrosa is thus mis-stated in the *Moniteur*.—"On the 5th of March some important events took place before Cadiz. A division of 8000 English, and from 7 to 8000 Spaniards, landed about the end of February at Algesiras. This column, consisting of 14,000 men, intended to attack the Duke of Belluno in the rear, and to raise the siege of Cadiz. The plan was completely frustrated. The Duke of Belluno defeated the enemy, and drove them into the Isle of Leon, taking three stand of colours, four pieces of cannon, and 760 men. *He killed and wounded more than one third of the English.*" [But see the London Gazette.]

The following is an extract from a Lisbon Paper.

"Lisbon, April 7.—In addition to our other calamities, we have been visited by a disease of the typhus fever kind, which has proved extremely mortal among the Portuguese. In one parish

in Buenos Ayres 3,000 persons have died of it; and 1,400 in Corpo Santo, since the beginning of March. The entire inhabitants of a house have frequently fallen victims to its ravages. It still continues, but is almost entirely confined to the Portuguese: thus the Enemy has left us a legacy nearly amounting to a plague.

"Young Mascarenhas Neto has been strangled and burned here, in Cals de Sondre, for having assisted, and served in the French army. The respectability of his family (his father was formerly Postmaster General), youth, and interesting appearance, together with the circumstance of the rope having twice broken, and the unfrequency of such a punishment, caused a great sensation in this capital."

A plot, to burn the British shipping in the Tagus, was lately discovered, but prevented by Admiral Berkeley, who, in consequence, directed his squadron to row guard nightly, with one boat from each ship, with fire-grapnels.

Marshal Ney has been arrested by Massena. A difference of opinion respecting the campaign in Portugal had for some time subsisted between them; which at length terminated in a violent dispute, in consequence of which the latter was arrested and sent to Paris.

The following truly distressing narrative of the cruelties perpetrated by the French army under Massena, in its retreat through Portugal, is one among many others of a like description lately received from that country.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman who accompanied Lord Wellington's army in pursuit of the French, after their retreat from Santarém:—"It is impossible to describe the scenes of horror of which I have been an eye-witness, and which will for ever brand the name of Massena with execration. It is hard for any body to believe that human nature could be guilty of such enormous and wanton wickedness. The city of Leyria had been eleven days on fire when I was there, and was burning still. Every thing that could be taken away was removed, and the rest destroyed. The images in the Churches were in pieces; the graves were actually opened for the sake of plunder. The Nuns and Friars, at all the towns where we came, had fled to the mountains; their Convents were destroyed, and we found none but a few Portuguese perishing with hunger and ill treatment. At every place where we halted, if we saw any thing like a house with a door standing, we made it our head-quarters, and took possession of any table or chair that might have escaped

caped the general devastation, as the mansions had no tenant to dispute our rights. All was dreadful silence and desolation. The floors of almost every house had been pulled up wherever we passed, particularly at Leyria, where there were about 12 miserable wretches, who had been unable to move from wounds and famine, some of whom expired before us. This city four years ago contained 30,000 inhabitants. Libraries were burned and scattered; and it seemed to be the intention of the enemy to leave a dreadful memorial of their fury, that never should be effaced from the recollection of the country."

In the French papers, the retreat of Massena is not acknowledged: it is merely said, he has made a *movement*, and established his head-quarters at Pombal; if Buonaparte has not, however, falsified the maps of Portugal, the people will perceive that the movement from Santarem to Pombal is a retrograde one.—The following is the passage referred to: "Gen. Foy arrived at Paris on the 29th March, with letters from the Prince of Essling. He left the head-quarters in Portugal on the 15th inst. The army was in the best condition. There were hardly any sick. The soldiers were full of ardour. Marshal the Prince of Essling deemed it expedient to make a movement. He had pushed his right to the Zézere, and established his head-quarters at Pombal. Several corps of troops in the pay of England had been defeated. Columns had penetrated Portugal in every direction, disarming the inhabitants and reducing them to submission."

The Portuguese Regency have published an animated and affecting Proclamation, in consequence of the retreat of the French, in which they bestow appropriate encomiums on the English officers and army.

FRANCE.

On the 20th ult. Maria Louisa (the wife of the husband of Josephine) was delivered of a son, at Paris, who immediately received the ridiculous title of *King of Rome*.

The *Moniteur* of the 20th ult. contains an abject and fulsome Address from the late Hanseatic Cities. They state, that *they have always been French in their hearts through affection*; and that *they rejoice in the annexation of their cities to the French Empire*, principally because it affords them an opportunity of *showing it without constraint*.—Buonaparte tells them in his reply, that he hopes soon to witness the zeal and valour of their seamen; and declares, re-

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ferring to the war with this country, that the Berlin and Milan Decrees are the fundamental laws of his empire; and that when he is once possessed of 100 ships of the line, he will compel England, in a few campaigns, to sue to him for peace.

Several instances having recently occurred in Paris, and in the Provinces, of persons concealing the sex of their children, to evade the Conscription Law, a Decree has been issued, ordering all nurses, midwives, and physicians, to enter in a register kept by the Prefect, the names of those whom they deliver, with the sex of the infant, age, &c. The lowest penalty for neglect is 200 francs, besides discretionary imprisonment.

The French Clergy are indebted to the policy of the French Government for several late Decrees, which have greatly ameliorated their condition. By one dated the 15th Feb. all curates in the departments of the Apeninnes, Loire, Montenotte, Po, Sesia, and Stura, whose annual income is below 500 francs, are to receive the balance from the Public Treasury.

Building is so little in vogue at Paris, that it has been found necessary to invite, by a public decree, the erection of houses in the streets of Rivoli and Castiglione, on promise that the proprietors shall be exempted for 30 years from ground-rent, door, window, and other taxes.

A female monster, Magdelaine Albert, was beheaded at Moulins on the 20th March, for the murder of her father, mother, and her two sisters. She wore at the place of execution a red chemise, and had her head and face covered with a black veil.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch regiments incorporated with the French army are to undergo a new organization, and wear the French uniform.

The Jews in Holland are now nominated to situations of trust.—Several of them have recently been raised to the magistracy, as commissioners of police.

ITALY.

Letters from Malta state, that an attempt to throw supplies and reinforcements into Corfu, upon a great scale, had been frustrated through the vigilance of our navy in that quarter: 27 vessels of from 100 to 120 tons, laden with warlike stores, and bound from Ancona to Corfu, were intercepted by the Magnificent and other ships of war.

From Sicily we have received copies of three Royal Edicts which had been published there, and which had greatly en-

gaged

gaged the public attention, because it is said to be the first instance in which a Sicilian Sovereign has levied money without the consent of his Parliament. The first Edict relates to indemnities to religious communities, from which the King alienates certain estates; another refers to a lottery with 15,000 tickets, for the sale of those estates; and the third imposes a tax of one per cent. on all payments. This last being considered extremely detrimental to commerce, the British Merchants in Palermo presented a remonstrance to the Minister for Foreign Affairs against it; but the answer they received left no hopes that it would be repealed.

GERMANY, &c.

Letters from Vienna of the 13th ult. mention, that the occupation of Belgrade by the Russians had occasioned a strong sensation at Vienna, and had led to a remonstrance on the part of the Austrian Cabinet, who had demanded an explanation of the views of the Russian Monarch on this subject.

The King of Prussia, it is said, is about to proceed to Königsberg, from whence it is likely he will continue his journey to St. Petersburg.

Letters of the 26th ult. from Hamburg state, that the French evince some alarm in consequence of plots being in agitation in various parts of the Continent. The Governor of Hamburg has issued an order to the manufacturers of arms, importing, that they shall be accountable for the name of every person who shall become a purchaser.

The Hamburg paper contains a French Decree dated 2d ult. for raising in the three new departments of the mouths of the Elbe, Weser, and Upper Ems, a conscription of 3000 seamen.

Letters from Heligoland state, that a commotion, in which several lives were lost, lately took place in the neighbourhood of Embden. It was occasioned by the resistance of the inhabitants to the conscription. The French Commandant, though displaying the badge of the Legion of Honour, was treated with great indignity. An opinion prevailed at Hamburg, that the Danish sailors which had been sent to Antwerp would shortly return to their own country.

Jerome Buonaparte has ceded a small portion of the territory of Westphalia to his brother, and congratulated the inhabitants of the ceded districts on their thus becoming subjects of the "Great Empire."

SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

Count Gottorp (the King of Sweden) arrived at Heligoland on the 2d inst. in the Horatio frigate, and intended to reside there two months.

We have received an account of the temporary abdication of the reigning King of Sweden; and of the elevation of the Crown Prince (Bernadotte) to power under certain restrictions. The following is an abstract of the Royal Proclamation, which is dated March 17:—"We Charles, &c. make known, whereas owing to an illness that has befallen us, and from which, by the assistance of the Almighty, we hope soon to be restored, we have deemed it necessary, for the present, to withdraw ourselves from the care and trouble which are so closely united with the management of public affairs; and in order, during our illness, not to retard the progress of affairs, we have thought fit to order what is to be observed respecting the Government. And we do, therefore, hereby appoint and nominate our beloved son, His Royal Highness Carl Johan Crown Prince of Sweden, and Generalissimo of our military forces by land and sea, during our illness and until we shall be restored to health, to manage the Government in our name, and with all the rights we possess, and alone to sign and issue all orders, &c. with the following motto above the signature:—

During the illness of my most gracious King and Lord, and agreeable to his appointment. However, His Royal Highness the Crown Prince must not, during the administration of our Royal power and dignity, create any Noblemen or Knights; and the vacant offices of the States can only, until further notice, be managed by those whom His Royal Highness shall appoint to that effect."

RUSSIA.

Since Buonaparte has lost the opportunity of sending those who were obnoxious to him to Cayenne, he has obtained permission of Alexander to forward them to Siberia: and it is affirmed that in the course of 15 months, more than 80 French reformers have been sent to Kamschatka.

Letters from Sweden speak with confidence of the change in the politics of Russia. It is stated, that the Emperor Alexander had come to the resolution of declaring to Europe his decided neutrality; and that he would suffer his merchants to trade with any of the nations thereof, England not excepted.

AMERICA.

The supplementary Non-intercourse Bill has passed both the Senate and the House of Representatives. As the law now stands in America on that subject, all British vessels arriving in the ports of America, having sailed from Great Britain or any of her dependencies subsequently to the 2d February, 1811, are liable to confiscation, together with their cargoes, and

and will be dealt with accordingly.—Mr. Joel Barlow is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary from the Government of the United States, in the room of General Armstrong; and a new French Minister is arrived in America, in the room of M. Turreau.

The Government of Havannah have issued an order, prohibiting the sale of American cheese imported into that City, in consequence of several persons who had eaten of it having died suddenly. It also ordered those who had any in their possession, to deposit it in a store-house until the analysis committed to the care of the Physicians had been concluded.

A bill was recently presented to the Legislature of New Jersey, America, to prevent the confinement of males and females in the same apartments in the gaols of that State, but negatived on the ground of being an *innovation*.

An American Journal computes that there have been imported into the United States during the last nine months, upwards of 25,000 Merino sheep, which sold from 300 to 500 dollars each.

Part of the mountain at the back of the city of Rio Janeiro, fell down on the 13th Feb. in consequence of heavy rains: thirty houses were destroyed; and part of Porto Rico, and other considerable damage done: 200 persons lost their lives by the accident.

The printing-office of Mr. Dickson, at Lancaster Penn, and the brewery and bark-mill of Mr. Beach, at Newark, America, were burnt to the ground last month. They were thought to have been wilfully set on fire.

ISLE OF MAN.

*Without a vain, without a grudging heart,
To him who gives us all I yield a part.*

To the long-neglected and most wretched debtors confined in the Prison of Castle Rushen* (built A. D. 960) at last the hand of Humanity has been extended to their relief.—The truly benevolent Mr. Neild of Chelsea, following the footsteps of the immortal Howard, has not only most generously given a supply of coals and candles, to dispel the damps, to disperse the gloom, and to avert the horrors and misery of an hard and severe winter, but has sent six iron bedsteads, with sacking bottoms, beds, blankets, &c. The example of this excellent man hath not awakened the feelings of the rich and great of this Isle; but subscriptions are now promoting in England, Ireland, and

Scotland, to afford relief to the incarcerated, and the wealthy inhabitants hasten to contribute their aid, in support of a cause so truly charitable and praise-worthy. It is hoped that the humane and benevolent will view with consideration their Countrymen, who now languish in the dungeons of Castle Rushen, where there is no allowance of beds, food, fuel, or any medical assistance afforded, where no parochial or any other aid hath hitherto been given, where no act of insolvency hath ever reached, and where the Children of Misery have not participated in the blessings of our Sovereign's Jubilee. Then let not the rich man revolt at this appeal; his reward will be hereafter for 'he who giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord;' and the Angel of Charity will record his donation in the *Chancery of Heaven*.—Under the auspices of Mr. Neild, and the aid of Messrs. Coutts and Co. and Capt. Howard of the Isle of Man, Subscriptions for this laudable purpose are now received.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Windsor Castle, March 21. This day, Lieutenant Gideon Hand, of the King's Own Stafford Regiment, and late a Lieutenant in the 13th Regiment of Foot, took the usual oaths, and according to the antient form and ceremony, was, immediately after the reading of the Psalms, whilst a solemn and impressive Anthem from the great Organ of St. George's Chapel filled the Choir, installed one of His Majesty's *Knights of Windsor*; and afterwards, agreeably to the custom time out of mind established, was put into the possession of his House within the Castle by the two installing Knights. On the 29th of March, Col. Moore, late of the 56th Regiment of Foot, in like manner took the usual oaths, and was with the same ceremony immediately installed. The most enchanting Gothic Chapel of St. George's was thronged on the occasion; many of high rank in the Castle attended, and almost all the beauty of Windsor; so that, on the whole, the Canons and Minor Canons in their habiliments, and the Knights in the robes of their most antient Order, the *Coup d'ail* was highly interesting. It is to be regretted that public notice is not given when a Knight is to be installed, as, no doubt, many would come from afar to behold it.

March 23. A riot took place at Bristol market this day, in consequence of fresh butter having advanced to 2s. 6d. per lb. A party of workmen and colliers forcibly seized all the butter, sold it at a price fixed by themselves, and returned
the

* Mr. Neild's description of this prison may be seen in our vol. LXXX. ii. 515.

the money to the owners; but in many instances, the parties in this outrage, who were themselves the purchasers at 1s. per lb. disposed of it again at 2s. The constables apprehended six of the most active of the rioters, and lodged them in the Bridewell.

April 3. A fire broke out at Mrs. Barne's bake-house, in *Crowland*, Lincolnshire, which, owing to the direction of the wind, and the adjoining houses being covered with thatch, destroyed six houses before an engine could be procured from Spalding.

April 6. W. Townley, who was executed lately at *Gloucester*, for burglary, had a reprieve for him put into the Post-office at Hereford, addressed, by mistake, to the Under-Sheriff of Herefordshire, instead of Gloucestershire. On the mistake being discovered, an Express was sent off, which unfortunately did not arrive until 20 minutes after the culprit had been turned off.

April 13. The merchants at *Hull* agreed at a meeting held lately to petition Parliament against granting licences to the Baltic. They state, that for the last three years, hundreds of thousands of tons of Foreign shipping have been employed in the Baltic trade, the owners of which have obtained three times more freight than is usually paid to British ships; and that, by this system, we not only pay several millions a-year to hostile foreigners, but rear a hardy race of seamen for them, and give them an accurate knowledge of our coasts and ports. They recommend that all licences shall be withheld from those parts where the British flag shall be excluded.

The workmen who discovered the Roman burial-ground on *Beaconsfield* farm, have, in pursuing their work, arrived at the Roman bath described by Plott, in his "Antiquities of Oxfordshire." The bath was always visible, but was considered as a small stew, walled round with rough stone, till the workmen discovered the tessellated floor near it. Here the Roman tiles and the tessellation are still in a state of good preservation, although in a wet situation. The oak dug up is sound, black, and heavy. From the present and other similar places that have been found, and hitherto not noticed, we can trace that the Roman stations in the reign of Domitian were, Wallingford, Bicester, the Bartons, Great Tew, Wigginton, (where some Roman tiles and coins have been found,) Swerford, Hooknorton (Berryfield farm), Chipping-Norton, Sarsden (probably a chief station), Churchill, Cheltenham, Cirencester, and Winchcombe.

At the *Stratford Assizes*, J. Gould, aged 23, was convicted of the murder of his wife Elizabeth. The Prisoner married at an early age, without any ostensible means of supporting a wife and family, beyond his own daily labour. He worked for his father in the character of a servant, on a small farm. Finding a family coming on, his wife being pregnant with the second child, he used violent and cruel means of producing abortion, namely, crushing or elbowing his wife in bed, rolling over her, &c. By these means abortion was produced, and the unfortunate mother died a short time after, the wife and offspring sharing the same fate. Before she expired, she declared, according to the evidence, that ill usage of the above kind, had been the cause of her death; and on this circumstantial evidence, Gould was found guilty. On sentence being passed upon him, he exclaimed that he was murdered; sobbed and shrieked aloud; evinced the utmost fondness for life; and on the morning of his execution, was obliged to be dragged from his cell, and hoisted up the platform, more dead than alive, to undergo his sentence.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Saturday, March 16.

At a General Court of the Governors of St. Luke's Hospital, held on the 5th inst. CHARLES SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq. M.P. in the Chair, it was

Resolved unanimously, That in consideration of the great services rendered to this Hospital by DR. SIMMONS, during his faithful and constant attendance as Physician, for the space of thirty years, he be made a Governor of this Charity for life; and that a Staff be sent to him, together with a copy of this Resolution signed by the Secretary.

Resolved unanimously, That DR. SIMMONS be requested to allow his name to continue, on the books of the Hospital, as Consulting Physician.

And at another Court of the said Governors, held this day, the following letter from DR. SIMMONS to the Secretary, was read:

"*Poland-street, March 11, 1811.*

"Sir, I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your obliging letter, inclosing two Resolutions of the Governors of St. Luke's Hospital at a General Court held on the 5th inst. by which they do me the honour to appoint me a Governor of the Charity for life, and to request me to continue my name on the books of the Hospital as Consulting Physician. Both these Resolutions are highly gratifying to

to my feelings, as they mark the very favourable opinion the Governors are pleased to entertain of my services; and I request that you will be pleased to present to them my most grateful acknowledgments for these additional marks of their kind attention; and to assure them that both as a Governor, and Consulting Physician, of the Hospital, I shall, as long as life and health will permit, exert my most zealous endeavours to promote the best interests of their benevolent Institution. Believe me, Sir, with most sincere esteem, your obliged and faithful servant,

SAMUEL FOART SIMMONS.
*"John Webster, Esq. Secretary
 of St. Luke's Hospital."*

Resolved, That copies of the above Resolutions, and of Dr. Simmons's letter, be inserted in the public papers.

JOHN WEBSTER, Secretary.

Saturday, March 30.

We regret to state another loss which our Navy has sustained by the wreck of the Pandora brig of 18 guns, Capt. Ferguson, which grounded in the Cattegat, in consequence of standing too near the shore to take on board her boat's crew, which had been employed to burn a vessel that had been stranded. The Enemy took on shore from the wreck 109 persons, of whom 15 died, either before or after landing. Among the living are nine women.

Wednesday, April 3.

At the Duke of Queensberry's sale, the old family plate, which was massy, and fit only to be melted, sold at 8s. per oz. and every thing else above its value. The Tokay sold at 84*l.* per dozen quarts, is 7*l.* per bottle.

Thursday, April 4.

At a Common Council held this day, the recommendation of the Committee for General Purposes, for adding 1500*l.* per annum to the allowance of the late, present, and future Lord Mayors, was agreed to. The annual expences of the Chief Magistrates were ascertained to be 12,000*l.* and their receipts about 6500*l.* The Thanks of the Court, the Freedom of the City, and a Sword valued at 200 guineas, was voted to Gen. Graham for his services at Barrosa; as was a Sword of 100 guineas value to Brig-gen. Dilkes; and the Thanks of the Court to all the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Privates.

Monday, April 8.

About two o'clock this day, two houses in Ironmonger-row, Moorfields, fell suddenly with a tremendous crash, which alarmed the whole neighbourhood. The wife and three children of a carpenter, of the name of Crew, who inhabited one of them, were buried in the ruins. The wife and one child were taken out dead;

the other two children were dug out alive, but expired soon after they were carried to the Hospital. The father, who was at dinner, feeling the house shake, ran down stairs, and narrowly escaped the same fate. The verdict of the Coroner's Inquest was *Accidental Death*, declaring at the same time the fallen materials a *deodand*, to the amount of 100*l.*

Wednesday, April 10.

J. Blair, convicted of forgery, who had been respited seven days, was executed this day. He behaved with becoming fortitude: his wife, to whom he had been married only nine months, died the same morning of a broken heart.

Saturday, April 13.

An infant, 18 months old, the only child of Mr. Burr, of Oxford-road, lost its life by suddenly springing out of the arms of its nurse, who was holding it at the first floor window, and falling upon the pavement in the street, it was nearly dashed to pieces.

Monday, April 22.

Many persons withholding dollars from circulation, under the idea that their current value would rise, gave birth to the Governor of the Bank's (Mr. Manning) declaration, that there would be no further advance on their nominal value; and the denouncement of the traffic in guineas has drawn the attention of Government to the subject.

This day, J. King, guard to the Yarmouth Mail-coach, underwent an examination before the Lord Mayor, on a charge of purchasing eight guineas at a price considerably above the current value. Mr. Nalder, the Under Marshal of the City, said, that in consequence of information from the Treasury, that there were persons about town employed as agents to purchase guineas for exportation, he made diligent enquiry, and having found out the defendant, he marked eight guineas, and went with Sayer, the Bow-street officer, who sold those guineas to the prisoner, and received for each 25*s.* 6*d.* The prisoner was admitted to bail. The offence is punishable by fine and imprisonment. Another person residing in Birchin-lane, has likewise been apprehended during the week, and held to bail for the same offence.

Wednesday, April 24.

A respectable and numerous meeting of merchants took place at the City of London Tavern, to consider the propriety of opening a subscription for the relief of the Portuguese who have suffered by the barbarities of the French army. Mr. Whitmore, who was in the chair, read a letter from Mr. Villiers, in furtherance of the object of the meeting.

ing, and briefly stated the distressed situation of the natives of Portugal. Mr. Warre proposed the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: I. That the uniform good and patriotic conduct of the Portuguese Nation during the French Invasion, and the consequent sufferings of a great proportion of that brave and loyal people, entitle them to the benevolent consideration and assistance of every individual in this Empire. II. That this Meeting, seeing most sensibly the distresses and wants of the unfortunate sufferers; and convinced that the vote of Parliament, although liberal, is not adequate to the humane intention, is anxious, not only to contribute individually, but to recommend, in the most general and efficacious manner, an object so truly benevolent and praise-worthy. III. That a General Subscription for this purpose be now opened, &c.

Saturday, April 27.

The Statue erected in Guildhall to Lord Nelson, was exposed this day for the first time to public view. The following inscription, from the pen of Mr. Sheridan, appears on the tablet:

“ To

HORATIO VISCOUNT AND BARON NELSON, Vice-Admiral of the White, and Knight of the most Honourable Order of the Bath:

A Man amongst the few who appear at different periods to have been created to promote the grandeur, and add to the security of Nations:

inciting by their high example their fellow mortals through all succeeding times, to pursue the course that leads to the exaltation of our imperfect nature.

PROVIDENCE,

that implanted in Nelson's breast an ardent passion for renown, as bounteously endowed him with the transcendent talents necessary to the great purposes he was destined to accomplish.

At an early period of life he entered into the Naval service of his Country;

and early were the instances which marked

the fearless nature and enterprize of his character;

uniting to the loftiest spirit, and the justest title to self-confidence, a strict and humble obedience to the sovereign rule of discipline and subordination.

Rising by due gradation to command, he infused into the bosoms of those he led the valorous ardour and enthusiastic zeal for the service of his King and Country which animated his own;

and while he acquired the love of all, by the sweetness and moderation of his temper,

he inspired a universal confidence in the never-failing resources of his capacious mind.

It will be for History to relate the many great exploits, through which, solicitous of peril, and regardless of wounds,

he became the glory of his profession! But it belongs to this brief record of his illustrious career

to say, that he commanded and conquered

at the Battles of the NILE and CORNHAGEN:

Victories never before equalled; yet afterwards surpassed by his own last achievement,

the Battle of TRAFALGAR!

fought on the 21st of October, 1805. On that day, before the conclusion of the action,

he fell mortally wounded.

But the sources of life and sense failed not until it was known to him that the destruction of the enemy being completed,

the glory of his Country, and his own, had attained their summit;

then laying his hand on his brave heart, with a look of exalted resignation to the will

of the Supreme Disposer of the Fate of Man and Nations, he expired.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, of the City of London, have caused this Monument to be erected,

not in the presumptuous hope of sustaining the departed Hero's memory, but to manifest their estimation of the Man,

and their admiration of his deeds.

This testimony of their Gratitude, they trust will remain as long as their own renowned City shall exist.

The period to NELSON'S FAME can only be THE END OF TIME.”

Monday, April 29.

The Queen's Council consider his Majesty's recovery to be so certain, as to render more than one Bulletin in the week unnecessary. For some days past his Majesty has had no return of his complaint, and it is believed that he will in two or three weeks return to the discharge of public business. As a preliminary step, it is reported that the key of the Cabinet boxes has been restored to his Majesty, that he may be made acquainted, as heretofore, with the official business.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Feb. 27. March 9. David Hume, esq., one of the Six Ordinary Clerks in Scotland, *vice* John Pringle, deceased.
Feb. 27. March 9. James Ferguson, jun. esq. one of the Commissioners of Edinburgh, *vice* Anstruther, esq. resigned.
Feb. 27. March 9. James Wedderburne, esq. advocate, Depute of the Shire of Peebles, *vice* James Wolfe Murray, esq. appointed at the Admiralty Court.
Feb. 27. March 9. James Henry Mackenzie, esq. advocate, Sheriff Depute of the Shire of Linlithgow, *vice* David Hume, esq.
Feb. 27. March 9. James Anstruther, esq. advocate, Sheriff Depute of the shire of Fife, *vice* David Penny, esq. Solicitor General.
Feb. 27. March 19. William Harcourt, esq. Consul-general in the East Indies; Louis Hargrave, esq. Consul at the Cape of Good Hope; and Robert Staples, esq. Consul at Buenos Ayres and its dependencies.
Feb. 27. March 22. Robert Liston, esq. Ambassador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Sublime Ottoman Porte; and Bartholomew Frere, esq. Secretary of Embassy at that Court.
Feb. 27. March 22. The Prince Regent made the following amendments upon the list of Sheriffs—*Cardiganshire*: John Jones of Noyard, esq.—*Carmarthenshire*: Williams of Edwinstow, esq.—*Gloucestershire*: John Wynne, of Garth, esq.
Feb. 27. March 30. Francis Lord Napier, Majesty's High Commissioner General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.
Feb. 27. April 11. C. Maxwell, Governor of Sierra Leone and its dependencies.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Feb. 27. March 13. Lieut. gen. Sir George Nugent, Commander in Chief in India and a Member in Council of the Establishment.
Feb. 27. March 13. R. Rennie, one of the Regents and Professors of Civil and Natural History, Royal College, Aberdeen, *vice* J. Rennie, deceased.
Feb. 27. March 13. Thomas Wilkins, rector of Weston, Somerset, Master of the Free Grammar School, Bath, *vice* Rev. Nath. Morgan, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Feb. 27. March 13. John Cholmeley, Burton Coggles, Lincolnshire, *vice* Schutz, deceased.
Feb. 27. March 13. David Horndon, rector of Merton, R. Devon.
Feb. 27. March 13. John Holcombe, M. A. rector of St. Mary's, Rosecrowther R. Pembroke.

Rogers Porter Packwood, M. A.

St. Mary's V. Warwick, *vice* Mathews, deceased.

Rev. H. Barry Domville, Leigh R. Worcestershire, *vice* Nash, deceased.

Rev. Dr. Charles Burney, Herhill V. Kent.

Rev. George Reading Leathes, B. A. Flordon and Gissing R. Norfolk, *vice* Howman, deceased.

Rev. Charles Strong, Broughton Gifford R. Wiltshire.

Rev. Vaughan Thomas, B. D. Dunstonsborne R. Gloucestershire.

Rev. Richard Wilbraham Ford, M. A. Little Rissington R. Gloucestershire.

Rev. Joseph Pratt, B. A. Paston R. Northamptonshire.

Rev. David Evans, Llanwrthall V. Brecknockshire.

Hon. and Rev. Wm. Wodehouse, M. A. Hingham R. and Barham Broom with Bickerstone and Kimberley R. Norfolk.

Rev. William Upjohn, B. A. Field Dalling V. Norfolk.

* Rev. Chas. Pine Coffin, M. A. North Tamerton perpetual curacy, Devon.

Rev. W. Y. C. Hunt, M. A. Bickleigh V. with Shipstorr Chapel, Devon.

Rev. Robert Napier Raikes, B. A. Gayton V. near Lynn.

Rev. James Boulter, M. A. Embleton V. Northumberland, *vice* Hodges, deceased.

Rev. Thos. Yeoman, M. A. Burslem R. Staffordshire.

Rev. Charles Milman Mount, M. A. Hanington V. Wilts.

Rev. Thomas Wright, Little Henny R. Essex.

Rev. George Leigh Cooke, M. A. Rissington Wick R. Gloucestershire, *vice* Pitman, deceased.

Rev. Mr. Harrison, vicar of Crondall, Fareham R. Hants, *vice* Woods, deceased.

Rev. James Ogle, rector of Bishop's Waltham, Hants, Crondall V. *vice* Harrison resigned.

Rev. George Dinely, B. A. Spetchley R. Worcestershire.

DISPENSATIONS.

Rev. Wm. Hungerford Colston, D. D. rector of West Lyford and Keinton-Mandefield, to hold Clapton in Gordano R. Somersetshire.

Rev. W. Cowling, to hold the endowed vicarage of Albury, Herts, with the rectory of Wicken Bonant, Essex.

Rev. E. M. Peck, to hold the rectory of Coveney cum Maney, Isle of Ely, with consolidated rectories of Houghton and Witton, Hants.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 25. AT Leinster House, Dublin, the Lady Emily Henry, a daughter.

March 24. In Upper Fitzroy-street, the wife of Gen. Burr, a son and heir.

In Berkeley-square, the Marchioness of Lansdowne, a son and heir.

Lately, In Great Cumberland-street, Lady Harriet Drummond, a son and heir.

In Bolton-street, Lady Henry Fitzroy, a son.

At Earl Manvers's, Portman-square, Lady Frances Bentinck, a daughter.

Lady Bagot, a son and heir.

The wife of J. Goodford, esq. of Yeovil, a son and heir.

April 8. The wife of Edward Hartopp, esq. of Dalby House, Leicestershire, a son.

April 10. The Marchioness of Bath, a daughter.

April 14. The wife of C. W. Taylor, esq. M. P. a daughter.

In Lower Grosvenor-street, Lady Brownlow, a daughter.

April 0. The lady of Sir Henry Lushington, bart. a son.

MARRIAGES.

1810. *AT* Colombo, the Hon. Patrick July 20. Stuart, Lieut.-col. 19th foot, to Catharine Henrietta, daughter of the Hon. John Rodney, Chief Secretary to the government at Ceylon.

Dec. 17. At Burnham House, the seat of Lord Ventry, co. Kerry, Nicholas De Lacherois Crommelin, of Mount Allo, co. Antrim, to Eliza, second daughter of the Hon. William Townsend Mullins, eldest son of the Lord Ventry.

1811, *Feb. 9.* At Burnham House, the seat of Lord Ventry, co. Kerry, Richard Orpen Townsend, esq. of Ardtully, co. Kerry, to Anne, eldest daughter of the Hon. William Townsend Mullins, and granddaughter of Lord Ventry.

March 7. At St. George's Church, Hanover Square, Rowland Rouse, of Market Harbrough, gent. to Miss M. B. Sturges, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Sturges, sen. heretofore of Sibbertoft, but now of Wap-penham, co. Northampton.

March 25. At Cheltenham, D. A. P. Wilson Philip, M. D. of Worcester, to Mary, sixth daughter of the late Charles Domville, esq. of Santry house, Dublin.

Lately, Rev. Joseph Cotterill, rector of Ampton, Suffolk, to Miss Boak, daughter of the Rev. Mr. B. rector of Brockley.

At Lisbon, Capt. G. F. Seymour, R. N. son of the late Adm. Lord Hugh S. to Georgiana, daughter of the Hon. Adm. Berkeley, Commander-in-Chief at Lisbon.

Sir Isaac Coffin, bart. Vice-Admiral of the White, to Elizabeth Brown Greenly, only child of W. G. esq. of Titley Court, Herefordshire.

Thomas Hurrell, esq. of Chishill-hall, Essex, to Martha, only daughter of the Rev. J. Perkins, rector of Rampton, Cambridgeshire.

J. Betts, esq. of Knowle-house, Devon, to Miss Emma Young, of Netherex-house, Devon.

At Fremington, Devon, Rear-Adm. Manley Dixon, to Miss Jeffreys, daughter of Gabriel J. esq. of Swansea.

Peter Hawker, esq. of Long-parish House, Hants, to Julia, only daughter of Col. Hawker, of 14th Light Dragoons.

April 2. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Rev. L. W. Eliot, rector of Peper-harrow, Surrey, to Matilda Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Henry Halsey, esq. of Henley-park.

By special licence, Baron Charles de Tuyl, to Miss Gikemeester, daughter of Daniel G. esq. formerly Dutch Consul General and Chargé des Affaires to the Queen of Portugal.

April 5. Henry Fellowes, esq. second son of Robert F. esq. of Shottisham, Norfolk, to Frances, youngest daughter of Sir John Frederick, bart.

April 6. At Cheshunt, Rev. Samuel Holworthy, M. A. vicar of Croxall, Derbyshire, to Diana Sarah, daughter of the late Nathanael Bayly, esq. of Jamaica.

April 13. At Knuitsford, John Ireland Blackburne, esq. M. P. to Miss Bamford, daughter of the late William B. esq. of Bamford.

April 16. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, rev. S. Birch, rector of St. Mary Wool-noth, to Margaret, eldest daughter of William Browning, esq. of Woburn-place.

April 18. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, W. E. Tomline, esq. eldest son of the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, to Frances, only daughter of the late John Amlet, esq. of Ford-hall, Shropshire.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Vol. LXXX. ii. 396. l. 1. Mr. W. B. Yate. For Oct. 8. read Sept. 8.

P. 660. a. and the present volume, p. 184, b. From Sir John Danvers' pedigree in Swithland Church: Sir Joseph's daughters were 1. Frances; 2. Catherine, married to Mr. Lee, of Coton, Salop, who left a son and two daughters; 3. Lucy, married to Col. Grey, the present Lord Stamford's uncle; 4. Fanny.

Vol. LXXXI. p. 94. The late Earl Verney was in his father's life-time returned to Parliament for Wendover at the general election in 1740, by his then title of Vinc. Fermanagh; in 1747 and 1754 as Earl Verney. In 1761 he was elected for Churmarthen town; in 1768, 1775, and 1780, for Buckinghamshire. At the election in 1784 his embarrassments prevented his personal canvass, or even appearance; but such was the respect in which he was held by the Yeomanry, that, in spite of the most powerful opposition, and the want of zeal where he had every right to have expected the most strenuous sup-
port,

port, he lost the election by a small majority. He had a large fortune with his lady, Miss Herring, a large estate of his own, and was in most affluent circumstances, till he unfortunately became acquainted with Mr. Edmund Burke. Soon after that time he became embarrassed in his circumstances, from which he was only relieved by death. The family estates were settled on him and his male issue, with remainder to Miss Verney (the only child of his elder brother) for life, remainder to her issue male; failing of which, his Lordship had the reversion in fee. This lady was single, far advanced in life; and the reversion in fee, subject to the contingency of her dying without issue, it was in his Lordship's power to dispose of. In his lady's life-time he had made a will giving it to her; but she died before him, and he died before he had made any other disposition of it, in consequence of which it descended on his niece as his heir at law; so that she had complete power over it, if she had no issue; subject, however, as to the reversion in fee, to many debts which were charged on it. The creditors had no means, in her life-time, of enforcing payment of these debts; but she in the handsomest manner paid them herself by selling part of the estate, the residue of which is a noble one. The householders of Wendover are the electors; Earl Verney was owner of a great majority of the houses, and seldom or never received any rent of them. He thought it so natural that Tenants in such a situation should oblige such a Landlord with their votes, that the danger of a stranger obtaining them never occurred to him. At the general election in 1768, he found his mistake: Sir Robert Darling of the City of London had an intimation that there were discontented people at Wendover, and he sent down 1500 guineas the night before the election. So ill was Lord V. served by his agents, that the first intimation he had of this was, that, on going into the Town-hall the next morning, Sir Robert was proposed, and his Lordship's own tenants voting against his interest, Sir Robert was returned.

Another Correspondent enables us to add the following particulars of the family: The late Mary Verney, Baroness Fermanagh, was the only child of the Hon. John Verney, who died 3 May, 1737, by Mary, the daughter of Josiah Nicholson, of Clapham in Surrey, esq. which lady, after Mr. Verney's decease, married 9 December, 1741, the late Richard Calvert, of Hall Place, in the parish of Bexley, in Kent, esq. Mr. Calvert was cousin of Sir William Calvert, sometime Alderman of London; and died 31 January, 1782. His lady died 6 January 1789. Their issue now living is as follows, Richard Calvert, GENT. MAG. April, 1811.

of Fulmer, co. Bucks, esq.; George Calvert, of Bath, esq.; and Catherine, who is married to the Rev. Rob. Wright, Rector of Middle Claydon, co. Bucks. To Mrs. Wright Lady Fermanagh has, by her will, left all her real and personal estates, subject to the payment of her debts and legacies; and has therein directed, that Mr. and Mrs. Wright shall respectively take the name and arms of Verney.

P. 190. In the account of Dr. Nash, we should have noticed his splendid edition of *Hudibras*, with notes, in three quarto volumes, 1793; a work which reflects great honour on his learning and his taste; though of the notes he has himself too modestly said, that they were intended "to render *Hudibras* more intelligible to persons of the Commentator's level, men of middling capacity and limited information." This is not the place to enter either into panegyric or censure on those notes. But we shall borrow the observation of an able Reviewer: "The Editor has indulged a little innocent vanity, by prefixing his own portrait, as well as that of his house, to the volume of notes, which, however, he has himself ridiculed in the words of Butler subjoined; '*and itch of picture in the front.*' Nor has he suffered us to be entirely ignorant of his family; for, in a note upon a note, occasioned by the name of Tom Nash the author, he thus details some particulars relating to that subject: 'This Tom Nash should not be confounded with Thomas Nash, barrister, of the Inner Temple, who is buried in that church, and has the following inscription: *Depositum Thomæ Nash generosi, honestæ orti familiæ in agro Vigorniensis, viri, charitate, humilitate eximii, et mirè mansucti; Græce, Latine, Gallice, et Italice apprime docti, plurimum (quos scripsit, transtulit, elucidavit, edidit) librorum authoris jure amplectendi: Interioris Templi annos circiter 30 repagularis, non solidi minus quam synceri. Tho. Nash obiit 25^o Augusti 1648.*' I have never seen any of his works; but am informed that the *School of Potentates*, translated from the Latin, with observations, in octavo, 1648, was his, and that he probably wrote the four-fold discourse in quarto, 1632. He was a zealous loyalist, contrary to the sentiments of his two brothers; the eldest a country gentleman in Worcestershire, of considerable estate, from whom the Editor is descended, was very active in supporting the Parliament cause, and the government by Cromwell. The younger brother commanded a troop of horse in the Parliament service, was member of parliament for the city of Worcester, and an active justice of peace under the Protector: the family quarrel on political accounts, which was carried on with the greatest animosity, and most earnest

earnest desire to ruin each other, together with the decline of the King's affairs, and particularly the execution of his person, so affected the spirits of Mr. Tho. Nash, that he determined not long to survive it.—The Editor hopes the Reader will excuse this perianthology and account of his great grandfather, and his two younger brothers: he at this day feels the effects of their family quarrels and party zeal." (Note, p. 302.)—Such notes, with a little circumstance of putting the names of the painter and engraver under the portrait, as witnesses to the likeness, with a '*sciant presentes et futuri*' superscribed, convey more notion of character than a long dissertation on the subject. We could not, therefore, refrain from taking from the Editor's hand the picture he has given of himself, for the more extensive gratification of the publick."—Of the History of Worcestershire also, it may not be unpleasant to our Readers, to peruse the Author's own account: The First Volume was dedicated, in 1781, to the Nobility and Gentry of that County, "in grateful acknowledgement of the Friendship and rational Society he had for many years enjoyed amongst them;" and with "a hearty wish, and sincere prayer, that they may be blessed with all possible happiness; and, by a prudent and wise conduct, together with their Estates, transmit to their Posterity laudable Examples of religious and virtuous Behaviour both in publick and in private." If the good Doctor (as we know to have been the case) grew tired at last both of the labour and the expence of editing a County History, his own account of his motives for undertaking it will in some degree plead his excuse. "Above 20 years ago, coming into possession of a considerable real estate in this my native county, I determined, as far as was consistent with a proper attention to my own affairs, to serve my countrymen and neighbours by every means in my power. Thus I became a mere provincial man, confining my ambition within the antient province of Wiccia, now commonly known by the name of Worcestershire. I had oftentimes wished that some one would write the History and Antiquities of the County. I proposed the undertaking to several persons, offering them all the assistance in my power. I invited the Society of Antiquaries to choose a proper person, promising to open a subscription with three or four hundred pounds. Failing of success in all my applications, I offered my own shoulders, however unequal to the burden; reflecting, that though very little had been published, yet this work was in some degree made easy, because materials had been collecting for near 200 years." The original Collectors

(of whom Dr. Nash gives several particulars) were Thomas Habington and his son William; and the MSS. of both, augmented by those of Dr. Thomas and Bp. Lyttelton, having been bequeathed to the Society of Antiquaries, Dr. Nash was indulged, in 1774, with the unreserved use of them for the purpose of publication. "When I first undertook this Work," he says, "it did not appear so troublesome or expensive as I afterwards found it; but, having once begun, I determined to persevere. It has been my amusement, and I hope the Reader's expectation will not be absolutely disappointed. I was the better enabled to go through with it, as I lived within my income, and by inclination, as well as profession was restrained from elections, gaming, horse-racing, fox-hunting, and such other pleasures as are too frequently the ruin of country gentlemen. Many alterations were to be made, and much was to be added to the materials already collected, as well to supply defects, as to bring the Work down to the present time. Many errors must inevitably occur in a book of this kind, which the Editor wishes earnestly to correct; if, therefore, any gentleman more intimately acquainted than himself with any parish here described, would be so obliging as to communicate his corrections or additions, either to himself at Bever near Worcester, or inclosed to any of the booksellers mentioned in the title-page, they shall be printed on separate sheets, and given to the purchasers of this Work; as it is not probable a book of this kind should ever require a second edition. I should be very ungrateful if I did not acknowledge the favours already received from many learned friends: Mr. Gough, Mr. Manning, Mr. Rose, Mr. Pennant, Dr. Percy Dean of Carlisle, Mr. Farley, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Astle, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Lightfoot, &c.; not to mention the communications of many gentlemen of this County. Some may be displeased with the manner in which these Collections are disposed, and may think they should have been arranged by hundreds, or according to the course of rivers: but whoever is acquainted with the irregular shape of the County, with the disjointed manner in which the parishes lie that compose the several hundreds, must know, that it is almost impossible to throw them into any other form, especially as I do not presume to call this account an History, but only *Parochial Collections* for an History; and it is hoped that in some future day, an able hand will select from all the provincial histories what is really useful or curious, and add it by way of notes to a new edition of Camden's *Britannia*. Much of what is here written may to indifferent persons

persons appear trifling and uninteresting; but to such as have property or connexions in the County, the same things may be amusing, if not useful and instructive: and it must always be remembered that a County Historian is, by profession, a dealer in small ware."—The second volume appeared in 1784 without a Preface, but thus inscribed: "To the rising generation of his countrymen, the heirs and hopes of many antient and noble families in the County of Worcester, this volume is respectfully addressed by the compiler; and with it his most ardent and affectionate wishes, that principles of prudence, virtue, and religion, early imbibed and resolutely retained, may form them to a steadiness and consistency of conduct: that, by a provident management of their revenues, equally distant from avarice and vain expence, they may secure the influence due to their birth and fortune; an influence never yet acquired by profusion, and by vice unavoidably forfeited. May a careful cultivation of their talents, and confirmed habits of self-government, render them superior to false pleasures or imaginary wants, and qualify them to dignify a public station; to become active and impartial Magistrates; useful and unbiassed Senators; or, in the tranquillity of humbler privacy, to be kind landlords, hospitable neighbours, and worthy country gentlemen. May they contemplate the pattern displayed by him * whom the unanimous voice of the Province hath called to preside in their judicial proceedings: may they copy his domestic and his public virtues: may they be wise, honoured, and happy! From attention to so shining an example, many amiable characters are hoped for in the next age; and the Editor of this book with pleasing expectation looks forward to that period of his wishes, which will be the delight of his declining years, and still further endear to him his native County."—A thin Supplementary Volume of "Additions and Corrections," published in 1799, closed the literary labours of Dr. Nash.—Maria, the only daughter of Dr. Nash, was married March 19, 1785, to the Hon. John Sommers Cocks, eldest son of the Right hon. Charles Lord Sommers, who, by the death of his father, Jan. 30, 1806, succeeded to the Peerage.

P. 285. In our account of the Proceedings of a General Court of the Governors of St. Luke's Hospital, in consequence of the resignation of Dr. Simmons, we accidentally omitted the first of the three Resolutions which were unanimously passed on that occasion; and, by order of the General Court, inserted in different

morning papers. We therefore now insert that vote; and at the same time reprint the subsequent Resolutions; as they, together, display the just and grateful sense the Governors of the Hospital entertain of the long and eminent services of their Physician.

"*Resolved unanimously*, That this Court, with most sincere regret, accept the resignation of Dr. Simmons.

"*Resolved unanimously*, That the thanks of this Court be given to Dr. Simmons, for the unremitting care and attention with which he has presided over the Medical Department of this Hospital for more than thirty years—for the skill and ability which he has uniformly displayed in the treatment of the patients under his superintendence during the continuance of their afflicting maladies, and for the tenderness and humanity which he has always manifested towards them, as well in the various periods of their disorder, as in their progress towards recovery—for the prompt and essential assistance which he has, on all occasions, afforded to the Governors of this Institution—and for his kindness and urbanity to every person connected with its establishment.

"*Resolved unanimously*, That the thanks of this Court be given to Dr. Richard Simmons, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, for the able, beneficial, and gratuitous assistance which he has afforded to the Hospital in aid of his Father, our late much-valued and respected Physician.

"JOHN WEBSTER, Sec."

DEATHS.

1810, **A**T Cawnpore, East Indies, August 12. Capt. John Cumming, 8th Light Dragoons.

Nov. 12. On board the *Castor*, on his return to England from the West Indies, aged 26, Mr. Samuel Bowditch, of Taunton, a Lieutenant and adjutant of marines at Marie-Galante. He died of the yellow fever, after an illness of three days; and his loss is sincerely lamented, his exemplary conduct having procured him general esteem.

Dec. 20. At Vera Cruz, of the yellow fever, Lieut. Wm. Elliott, of the Implacable, second son of Governor E. of the Leeward Islands.

Dec. 25. At her grandson's, at Nassau, New Providence, in her 91st year, the Hon. Anne Louisa Moreton, widow of the late Hon. Major Charles M. the youngest son of Matthew the first Lord Ducie, and maternal grandmother of Henry Moreton Dyer, esq. Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court of the Bahama Islands.

1811, Jan. 12. At Barbadoes, Wm. Hamell, esq.

Feb. 5. At Wingham, co. Kent, aged 70, Sarah, wife of Mr. Henry Denne.

Feb.

* R. Lygon, esq. Chairman of the Quarter Sessions.

Feb. 13. At his house, near to the Roman Station at Chesterton, parish of Worfield, co. Salop, John Skett, gent. a widower; having just before smoked his pipe, his usual custom in the afternoon, and passed into an adjoining room, where he almost instantly fell into the arms of Death. He had for about 14 or 15 years past laboured under a state of lunacy, brought on by a little excess of liquor. John New, an ancestor of his wife's, of the antient family of the News, who had been resident on the same spot for many ages, was visited with this disease about the commencement of the reign of Henry VI. when a commission was issued, under the hand of the steward, from the Manor Court of Worfield; and Sybill, his wife, was appointed to the charge of him. In the sixth of this reign, 1428, she obtained a settlement from her unfortunate husband's father, of the reversion of the family estate in that place, which she became possessed of on the death of her father-in-law, in the 14th of that reign. The common ancestor of this family was Henry le New, who in 53 Edward III. gave to his lord 4s. as a fine, in order to have the privilege of marrying Alice Law, and obtain possession of her lands in that hamlet.

Feb. 26. At Bridgnorth, of a pulmonary consumption, Miss Boden. She had been for some years a partner with her sister Mrs. Onions in the management of a very excellent school for young ladies. Miss Boden was a most charming and amiable young lady; rather handsome in her person; pleasant in her manners; gay without frivolity; occasionally sedate, but without the least appearance of morosity; agreeable, vivacious, unassuming, and sensible in conversation; humane, charitable, religious: in fine, she was a very striking instance of that agreeable and sensible perfection of mind and disposition, which alone can make the agreeable and accomplished woman.

Feb. 27. At Clifton, Elizabeth, Countess of Cavan, relict of Richard Lambert, sixth Earl of Cavan. She was the eldest daughter of George Davis, esq. a commissioner of the Navy, and was married to the earl, Nov. 13, 1762. He died, Nov. 2, 1778, leaving issue, Richard Ford William, the present and seventh earl; and the Lady Elizabeth Jane Lambert, married Nov. 9, 1793, William Henry Ricketts, of the Royal Navy, nephew and presumptive heir of John Earl of St. Vincent.

March 3. Aged 86, Mr. John Newton, of Keisby, Lincolnshire.

Rev. Mark Burn, vicar of All Saints, South Lynn, and of Geyton, Norfolk.

At Edinburgh, aged 21, Lady Sarah, wife of Daniel Collyer, jun. esq. of Wroxham, Norfolk, and youngest daughter of Alexander Earl of Fife.

At Dublin, the Hon. Henry Edmund Nugent, second son of the Earl of Westmeath, and grandson of the Marquis of Drogheda, K. P.

March 4. In Saville-row, Mrs. Lyell, mother of the Dowager Countess Delawar, and grandmother of the present Earl.

In North-street, Westminster, in her 84th year, Mrs. Caldwell.

The wife of Mr. Elsworth, cheesemonger, of Prince's-street, Drury-lane. She had gone to bed in perfect health, and was found dead in the morning.

At Barton-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire, John Wilbar, gent. many years steward to Sir John Nelthorpe, bart.

In Dublin, the wife of Thomas Jameson, esq. eldest daughter of John Ogilby, esq. of Ardnargle, co. Londonderry.

March 5. At the battle of Barossa, in his 20th year, Ensign Eyre, only son of A. H. E. esq. M. P. for Notts; and in the same battle, in his 24th year, Lieut. Swann, only son of Henry S. esq. M. P. of Ufford-hall, near Stamford.

In Nottingham-place, Portman-square, Mrs. Prior, widow of the late Col. John P. in the Prince Regent of Portugal's service.

Aged 77, George Wackerbarth, esq. of Parson-street.

At her father-in-law's near Newington-green, after a long and severe illness, the wife of Mr. Reginald Parker, proctor, Doctors'-commons.

Miss Jane Thomas, late of Streatham, Surrey, sister to Evan T. esq. of Parliament-street.

At Dulwich, Ebenezer King, esq. surgeon, of Burr-street, East Smithfield.

At his sister's, Stratford, Essex, aged 51, Mr. W. Jackson, lately of the Angelinn, Tattershall, Lincolnshire.

Mrs. Martin, wife of Mr. Thomas M. linen-draper, of Bristol, and daughter of Mr. Hague.

At Shrewsbury, of a cancer in his lip, occasioned by smoking a pipe without the end of it being waxed, aged 55, Mr. T. Worrall, of Waverton, Cheshire, timber-merchant; he has left a widow and five children.

In the Lunatic Asylum, York, Mr. John Schofield, of Skipton, attorney; and on the same day at Skipton, in consequence of a disorder brought on by filial distress for the deplorable situation of his father, Richard, his youngest son.

At Mansfield, Notts, aged 91, Mrs. Sheppard, mother of Mr. P. S. stationer.

Rev. Joseph White, 45 years rector of Oxburgh with Fouldeu, Norfolk.

Aged 77, Rev. Repps Browne, rector of Great Milton, and Wood Dalling, Norfolk.

March 6. In his 108th year, John Cowie,

Cowie, Bellman at Crimond. In his youth he fought the battles of his country, and was discharged as worn out in 1739; but again took up arms in the memorable year of Culloden. As he advanced in life, a considerable variation was observed in the use which he had of his faculties. For some time he was under the necessity of using spectacles; again, and particularly during the last few years of his life, he could read the smallest print without them. When he was above 70, having secured to himself the affections of a woman who had some money, he thought himself too old, or too rich, for being Bellman. Another was appointed, who kept the office 25 years, at whose death John applied to be re-instated. He discharged the duties of this office till within 10 days of his death; and in the exercise of it, he recovered the use of all his faculties, which had become much impaired during the period of his inactivity. He had two daughters (twins) by his last wife.

March 6. At Woolwich, gored by a bull, Mr. Rogers, a cadet. As some of the cadets were playing at the back of the Cadet Barracks, the preceding evening, one of them struck a bull that had the day before been driven from Smithfield market, on its way to Chatham, and was possibly rendered furious by the cruel treatment which these poor animals endure in being conveyed from one place to another. The blow so enraged him, that he ran after one of the cadets some distance, who, finding the animal gain upon him, threw himself flat upon the ground, and thus completely prevented the bull from goring him. Disappointed of his revenge, he immediately ran after Rogers, and coming up to him unawares, gored the poor youth in the lower part of the back, and drove his horn nearly through his body, tossing him at the same time some height above the ground. The animal after this laid himself down close by poor Rogers, and the other cadet immediately ran for assistance. A gun was soon procured, and the animal killed, by firing twice at him. Rogers was then conveyed to the Cadet Hospital with very little hopes of life. He continued in great agony for some time, when a mortification came on, and he died the next day.

March 7. In Upper George-street, Portman-square, Sampson Wood Sober, esq. of the Polygon, Southampton, only son of Cumberbatch S. esq.

At Stockwell Common, Mr. John Barclay, merchant, of Old Broad-street.

Aged 90, Mr. Benjamin Haines, formerly a farmer, of Frith Bank, Lincolnshire.

At Peterborough, aged 80, Rev. Henry Matthew Schutz, of Queen's College, Cambridge, B. A. 1752; M. A. 1755; D. D. 1769; rector of Burton Coggles,

Lincolnshire, and of Paston, Northamptonshire. He was the oldest of the King's Chaplains, having been appointed in 1760.

March 8. In Durham-place, aged 71, Mr. John Blakes, late of Great St. Helen's, merchant.

At Michael Furlonge's, esq. Guildford-place, very suddenly, Mrs. Demattes.

In Sun Tavern-fields, aged 66, Wm. Sims, esq.

Mrs. C. S. Maling, daughter of the late Sir William More, bart.

Mary, wife of Sidenham Teast, esq. ship-builder, Wapping.

At Charlbury, Oxfordshire, Mr. John Barrett, late of Queen-square, Westminster.

In Smith-street, Chelsea, in her 89th year, Mrs. Philia Delancy, widow of the late Brig.-gen. Oliver D. of New York.

In his 86th year, Samuel Baker, esq. of Lynn Regis, Norfolk. While eating his dinner, he fell from his chair, supposed to be in a fit; and expired before medical assistance could be procured.

At Lynn, aged 61, Sarah, relict of Mr. Bowles, sen. late of the Norwich Theatre.

March 9. In his 70th year, the Rev. William Pigott, Rector of Edmond and Chetwin, Shropshire. His life was distinguished by every virtue that adorns the Christian, and dignifies the man; his mind was softened to almost a divine tranquillity by fervent religion and unaffected piety; and his memory will be long cherished with gratitude and respect.

After a lingering and distressing illness of four months, which she endured with the utmost fortitude and most Christian resignation, in her 54th year, Anne, wife of Mr. T. Albin, printer and bookseller, of Spalding, Lincolnshire; leaving, besides her husband and other relatives, four young children to deplore her loss. The writer of this is by no means an advocate for indiscriminate and unmeaning panegyric upon events similar to the present; yet he cannot in this instance forbear to offer a due tribute to departed worth and excellence. Though the lamented subject of this article had nothing to boast of on the score of birth or education; yet, possessed of a good understanding and most amiable disposition, the want of these formed no impediment in making her eminently useful in that situation in which it pleased Providence to place her. As a Wife, she was affectionately solicitous to perform all the duties a wife should do. As a Mother, she was ever indulgent to the innocent desires of her children; yet tempered that indulgence with the strictest eye to their religious conduct and morals. As a Neighbour, she always endeavoured to fulfil the grand precept of the Founder of our religion,

gion, viz. "to do to others as she would they should do unto her;" and was anxious upon all occasions to tender her best offices, whenever she supposed her assistance might be useful. And, to crown the whole, and finish this imperfect sketch, as a Christian, she entertained and strictly conformed to those precepts inculcated by our most holy religion; and evinced her sincerity therein, even when the hand of Death was upon her.

At Newfield, Staffordshire, aged 43, John George, eldest son of Smith Child, esq. Admiral of the Blue.

At Leicester, in her 17th year, Miss Sarah Valentine.

Suddenly, Mr. Robert Potter, gent. of Bloxham, Oxfordshire.

March 10. From water in the chest, Mr. Joseph Bryan, of the New Inn, in the parish of Claverley, Salop, a respectable farmer, advanced in the decline of life.

At Wm. Parker's esq. Camberwell, Henrietta, wife of Capt. W. Parker, late of the Bengal Artillery.

At Clifton, Henry, third son of D. O. P. Okedon, esq.

At Walcot Terrace, Bath, Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Herbert Randolph, Prebendary of Salisbury, and Rector of Croxton, Lincolnshire.

In Fryer-street, Reading, in her 85th year, Mrs. Frances Hill, a maiden lady; whose death was occasioned by her clothes taking fire the preceding day.

At Wheatley, Oxford, Mrs. Kennedy, relict of the late Rev. Mr. K. of Abingdon.

At Totness, in his 71st year, William Bentall, esq. banker, of that place. He attended divine service in the morning, apparently in perfect health; but on a sudden fell from his seat, and expired.

At Castle Donington, Leicestershire, Mrs. Mary Buxton, sister of the late John B. esq. of Alleston, Leicestershire, and the last of the family.

March 11. In Arundel-street, Mr. Chas. Schumacher, of St Petersburg.

Aged 57, Mrs. Clio Rickman, of Upper Marylebone-street.

At Burcomb, aged 33, Mrs. Pitts, relict of the late Edmund P. esq. of Burcomb, Wilts, and of Swithin's-lane, London.

Mrs. Molyneux, sister to Sir Francis M. bart.

In Queen-square, Bath, in her 71st year, Lady Wilmot, relict of the late Sir Robert-Mead W. bart. of Chaddesden, Derbyshire.

Of an apoplexy, aged 62, Mr. Richard Southern, merchant, of Hull.

March 12. At Greenwich, in his 27th year, after a long illness, brought on by being in the West Indies, Capt. Alexander Carr Fdgar, Royal Artillery.

At Alton Barnes, Wilts, Rev. John

Brereton, M. A. Prebendary of Salisbury, Rector of Abbot Stoke, Dorset, and in the commission of the peace for Wilts.

March 13. Mr. Fisher, builder, of St. Ebbe's, Oxford.

John Watchorn, gent. formerly of Leicester, but for some years a resident at Belgrave.

John Cooper, gent. of North Kilworth, Leicestershire.

At Uckfield, in his 56th year, the Rev. Stileman Bostock, late Vicar of East Grinstead, Sussex.

March 14. At Ramford, in his 88th year, Otho Hamilton, esq. of Olivestob, North Britain. The 40 best years of his life were professionally devoted to the service of his country, in the 40th and 50th regiments; with the former, he was present, amongst other affairs, at the taking of Louisbourg, under Lord Amherst, and of Quebec, under Gen. Wolfe, enjoying his confidence and friendship to the hour of that great and good officer's death; at the taking of Martinico and St. Lucia, under Gen. Monkton, and of the Havannah, under Lord Albemarle. In 1779 he purchased the Lieutenant-colonelcy of the 59th, commanding that corps throughout the American war; at Boston, under Gen. Gage, and at the battles of Lexington and Bunker's-hill. Never having been once absent from his post till he sold out, about the year 1778, he sustained, during the whole course of his active and honourable duties, the well-merited reputation of a religious, benevolent, and honest man, leaving many to lament his loss, and no one to traduce his character.

In her 31st year, as the meridian of life was just attained, Mrs. Louisa Lochée, of Stoke Newington, the eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas King, auctioneer, of King-street, Covent-garden, with whom her husband is in partnership. Many may have fallen as young, as gentle, and as virtuous; but few can be lamented who were equally interesting. Whether she was fitted to shine in courts would be an useless enquiry; she moved not in a courtly sphere: but with those valuable characters who fill up the middle order of useful and social life, she demands an affectionate memorial. Her circle of friends was select, and formed by herself; and the claim of each individual to partake of her society was founded on integral worth. With personal beauty, an elegant form, an enlarged and cultivated mind, she possessed the softest and most fascinating manners; such as in the memory of the domestic, of the acquaintance, of the neighbour, will live long; in that of the friend, for ever. In retirement she appeared such a woman as every man of sense would seek to possess; all the

the sensibilities of her mind were concentrated to perform the various duties of a wife, and by a sedulous attention, to anticipate every wish of the lord of her heart. Twelve circling and unclouded suns passed in domestic felicity since she became united to the worthy object of her youthful affection; and that, not inconsequential period of time, was whiled away in happiness. But the High Disposer of Events had limited its extent, and the hour too early arrived of separation. On the sixth day, after a painful and protracted labour of full sixteen hours, which produced male twins, she sunk, after a short and almost imperceptible change (to use the words of her attendant), into sleep. What a task are the little strangers left to perform, in unison with a lovely sister, who scarcely preceded them two years, to awaken the firm and manly philosophy of a mind absorbed at the present moment in the silent agonies of grief; to urge their triple plea on his parental energies, and again to produce the balance of active exertion in him whom their departed mother almost idolized. May they unitedly succeed! and may their future blandishments repay all his consolatory cares for their welfare! Lamented Shade, farewell! had the Writer gone first, thine would have been a genuine tear; accept from him this tributary offering. Those who knew thee must regret the feebleness of the pen that attempted thy eulogy: those who know me will rest assured that partiality has not trespassed on the province of truth.

J. H.

At Putney, the wife of Charles Gray Graves, esq. eldest daughter of John Hicks, esq. of Plomer Hill, Bucks.

At Homerton, in her 74th year, Mr. Elizabeth Lambe.

At Enstone, Oxfordshire, aged 37, Mr. S. Cartwright, late of Chipping Norton.

Mrs. Yeo, Matron of the Royal Navy Asylum, Greenwich, relict of the late Governor Y. of Haslar Hospital.

At Putney, aged 84, Mrs. Cormick, relict of the late John C. esq.

At the Hotwells, Bristol, the Rev. Geo. Smith, vicar of Urchfont, and Alderbury, Pitton, and Farley, Wilts, and brother to Sir Edward S. bart. of Newland Park, Yorkshire. Urchfont is in the gift of the Canons of Windsor; Alderbury, &c. in that of the Treasurer of the Cathedral Church of Sarum.

Aged 85, Mr. John Carroll, of Oxford-street.

March 15. In Great Ormond-street, Mrs. Thornton, widow of the late Godfrey T. esq. of Mogerhanger-house, Bedfordshire.

After three days illness, Anne, wife of Samuel Lawford, esq. of Peckham.

Aged 36, Mr. Hilditch, printer, Tam-

worth. He has left an aged mother, a widow, and five small children.

At West Hanney, near Wantage, aged 73, Mr. John Wicks.

In the Poor-house, Whitehaven, aged 104, Olivia Grears, a pauper. This person, in August last, made herself a shift, which was all her own work, except the weaving.

March 16. At Woodford, in her 72d year, Mrs. Eggers, relict of Henry E. esq.

At Frognaal-grove, Hampstead, John Edington, esq.

At West Ham, Essex, aged 64, Mrs. Mary Drane.

At Wakefield, in his 95th year, Lieut. Gen. Loftus Tottenham, Colonel of the 55th foot; having served his Country with honour and distinction for near 80 years. He was the son of Sir John T. of Tottenham-green, co. Wexford, formerly of Somersetshire and Norfolk, and uncle to the late Marquis of Ely.

March 18. In James-street, Westminster, aged 85, Mrs. Jones, widow of the late Thomas J. esq. of the Exchequer.

Mary, only child of William Eddowes, esq. Albion-street, Blackfriars-road.

At Bexley, Kent, aged 87, Mrs. Leigh, widow of the late Mr. Serjeant L.

At Southampton, Andrew Williams, esq. late Physician General, and Colonel in the East India Company's service at Bengal.

At Kegworth, Leicestershire, in his 23d year, of a rapid decline, Mr. Israel Chamberlin, late Surgeon of the Lord Castle-reagh East Indianman.

At Worfield, co. Salop, aged about 40, Mr. William Allerton, a considerable farmer and butcher.

March 19. In London, aged 41, Mr. Matthew Foy, formerly an eminent butcher at Hull.

Aged 75, Mr. Jonathan Atherstone, of Higham on the Hill, near Hinckley.

Mr. Mitchell, hosier, of Leicester.

At his father's house, Paddington, of a rapid decline, aged 23, Basil Owen Woodd, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Basil Woodd.

In College-square, Bristol, at an advanced age, Mrs. S. Bowles, only surviving sister of the late Edward B. esq. of Shirehampton.

At Castle Kelly, Ireland, the Rev. T. Mahon, late of Annaduff, co. Leitrim, younger brother to Lord Hatland.

On board the Saldanha, in Lough Swilly, Ireland, of a typhus fever, Capt. John Stuart, R. N. son of the late Sir Charles S. K. B. and nephew to the Marquis of Bute, and the Lord Primate of Ireland.

March 20. In her 77th year, the wife of Mr. Weston, senior assistant of the city of Oxford.

In Stangate-street, Lambeth, aged 64, Mr. William Forster. He was senior clerk in the Excise Office for nearly 40 years, a performer in the Orchestra of the late Drury-lane Theatre, and secretary to the Royal Society of Musicians.

In the Bigge Market, Newcastle upon Tyne, in her 81st year, Mrs. Anne Waters, relict of the late Mr. Ralph W. painter. She was daughter of the late Mr. Michael Kirkhouse, of Newcastle upon Tyne.

At the Deanery House, Kevin-street, Mrs. Keatinge, wife of the Dean of St. Patrick's.

March 21. At Sandwich, in Kent, in his 77th year, the Rev. John Conant, M. A. 1775; rector of Saint Peter's in that town (1766), and vicar of Teynham (1805), in the same county. He was formerly Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, and in 1763 was appointed by that college (in whom the nomination is vested by the will of Sir R. Manwood, the founder), master of the Free Grammar School at Sandwich; an appointment which he some years ago resigned on account of ill health. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. John Conant, rector of Hastingleigh, in Kent; and one of his brothers (Nathanael C. esq.) has long been distinguished as a most able and active magistrate of the Police Office in Marlborough-street.

In her 75th year, Mrs. Everton, mother of Mrs. Haaselden, St. James's-square.

Mrs. Elizabeth Morgan, relict of the Rev. Morgan M. formerly rector of Abington, Berks.

In Colebrooke-terrace, Islington, Margaret, wife of Mr. Nathanael Thompson.

At Brighton, in her 27th year, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Henry Chatfield, rector of Balcomb, Sussex.

At her brother's in Green Lettuce-lane, of a typhus fever, in her 19th year, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. John Smith, of Newbottle, co. Durham.

In Dover-street, aged 86, Mrs. Cock, widow of the late William C. esq. Collector of Excise, Stirling.

In Wimpole-street, in her 44th year, Lady Elizabeth, wife of Lieut.-gen. Loftus, daughter of the late Marquis Townshend and Charlotte Compton, Baroness Ferrars, of Chartley.

March 22. In her 79th year, the wife of William Holbrook, esq.

Aged 76, Mrs. Mary Vigurs, of Greek-street, Soho.

At Macclesfield, Charles Ayton, esq.

At Ockham, Surrey, Mr. E. Milton.

At Bath, Mrs. Chetwynd, relict of Wm. Henry C. esq. of Grendon Hall, Warwickshire; and one of the four daughters of Francis Stratford, esq. of Merevale hall, Warwickshire.

At Thornbury, aged 69, Thomas Blegdon, esq. formerly of Bristol.

At Parsloes, Essex, in her 64th year, Mrs. Fanshawe, relict of John Gascoyne, F. esq.

At Devizes, Dr. Spalding, whose benevolent disposition, and assiduity in the duties of his profession, had gained him general esteem; and whose loss will be sensibly felt and long deplored by the poor of that town and neighbourhood.

The Rev. Joseph Thomas, of Abellgrove, Epsom.

March 23. At Tiverton, the Rev. William Walker, rector of Broughton Gifford, and of Sainswick, Somersetshire, prebendary of Wells, and in the commission of the peace for Devon.

The Rev. Rice Mark, 40 years curate of Eastham, Worcestershire.

In Austin-friars, William Scott, esq.

In Northampton-street, Bath, aged 70, the wife of John Rochford, esq. of Clongrennan, co. Carlow, Ireland, and sister to Viscountess Ferrard.

At Bath, Harriet Jane, fourth daughter of the Hon. Vere Poulett.

In his 70th year, R. Partridge, esq. of Hilsley, Gloucestershire.

March 24. In his 82d year, John Lewis André, esq.

At Bristol, in his 86th year, John Griffiths, esq.

At Sunbury, Mrs. Crawshaw, widow of the late Richard C. esq. of Cyfartha, Glamorganshire.

In his 68th year, John Trayton Fuller, esq. of Ashdown House, Sussex.

Suddenly, the wife of John Osborne, esq. of Lillesden-house, Kent.

At Mansfield, Notts, aged 75, Mr. William Wetherall, many years a respectable officer in the Excise.

March 25. At Lambeth, the wife of Charles Smith, esq.

In St. Vincent's-parade, Hotwells, Bristol, Miss Coombe, eldest sister of R. T. C. esq. of Earnshill, Somerset.

At Brighton, in her 78th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Peacock. Her remains were deposited on the 3d inst. in the vault of George James Hamilton, esq. at Bromley, Kent.

Aged 84, Robert Dowse, lately of Munby Chapel, near Alford, farmer.

Suddenly, having gone out to his usual occupation, apparently in good health, aged 50, Mr. R. Sutcliffe, of Wakefield, Supervisor in the Excise, formerly of Hull.

At the Custom-house, Aberystwith, aged 36, Mr. John Jones, the collector of those duties.

In Montague-street, Russell-square, Anne, second daughter of Thomas Dickson, esq.

In New-court, Swithin's-lane, the wife of Benjamin Travers, esq.

Aged

Aged 70, Mr. George Archer, of Bishopsgate-street.

March 26. Rev. Dr. Price, of Trinity college, Cambridge, Chaplain to the Prince Regent, and formerly rector of Great Houghton, Northamptonshire.

At Tooting, in his 85th year, Christopher Wilson, esq. of Aldermanbury.

At Fairy Hall, Kent, in her 12th year, Isabella Alexandrina Louisa, Countess of Byland, daughter of the Count and Countess of B.

At Laxton Hall, Northamptonshire, the seat of George Freake Evans, esq. aged 27, Major John Evans, 87th foot. The death of this gallant officer was occasioned by the many and severe wounds he received at the storming of Monte Video, in February 1807.—It is a remarkable circumstance, that at the time he was wounded, every man in his section was killed by his side, at the first discharge from the enemy's guns.

March 27. In her 70th year, the wife of Mr. John Bacon, Red Lion-street, Clerkwell.

Mr. Norris, of St. Peter-le-Bailey, Oxford. He attended his father's funeral to Headington on the Thursday preceding.

At Yarmouth, the Right Hon. Lady Gardner, wife of Rear Adm. Lord G. and daughter of Lord Carrington.

At Preston, Lancashire, aged 54, Lady Mary B. Bedingfield, abbess of the Convent of Benedictine Nuns, formerly of Ghent, Flanders.

At Gainsborough, in her 69th year, the wife of Capt. John Cook, of the Mary sloop, Lynn trader.

At Fulham, suddenly, in his 83d year, Mr. Weichsell, father of Mr. W. leader of the Band at the King's Theatre, and of Mrs. Billington.

At Halstead, Lieut.-Gen. Urquhart.

At Wenvoe Cottage, in his 56th year, the Rev. David Davies, rector of Llandough, and vicar of Roath, near Cardiff.

Rev. John Pery, rector of Houghton cum Wilton, Hants, and formerly of Christ-church, Oxford.

March 28. In Abingdon-street, in his 63d year, Richard Monkhouse, esq.

In Upper Berkeley-street, Sidky Effendi, chargé des affaires of the Sublime Porte. On the morning of April 1, about 9 o'clock, his remains were interred in the burial-ground of St. Pancras. The procession consisted of a hearse, containing the body, covered with white satin, followed by his Excellency's private carriage and two mourning coaches, in which were the priest and the late Ambassador's attendants. Upon arriving at the ground, the body was taken out of the shell which contained it, wrapped in rich robes, and dropped into the grave ; and immediately after, a

large stone, nearly the size of the body, with a Turkish inscription, was laid upon it ; and, after some other Mahometan ceremonies had been gone through, the attendants left the ground. The procession, on its way to the churchyard, galloped nearly all the way.

At Greenfield, Hannah Maria, wife of Mr. William Thompson, merchant, of Liverpool.

In his 21st year, William Richmond, esq. B. A. of Trinity college, Dublin, and nephew to the present respected Provost of that University.

March 29. At his chambers, Gray's-inn, in his 78th year, John Knill, esq.

At his mother's house, College-street, Westminster, in her 25th year, Eliza, wife of William Whitmore, esq.

At his son's house, Henley-upon-Thames, aged 88, William Combes, esq. formerly of Chandos-street, Covent-garden.

At Hazeley Heath, Hants, Anne, third daughter of the late William Jepson, esq. of Lincoln.

At Leith, Isabella, the wife of Mr. George Dunlop, merchant.

At his father's in the Isle of Wight, John Popham, esq. of Kitchill, Hants, and of New College, Oxford.

After a long illness, of a cancer, Rev. John Woods, rector of Fareham, Hants.

March 30. Aged 51, Mr. Richard Charter, of Cornhill.

In St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in consequence of the wound he received by falling from a scaffold, a few days before, in Aldermanbury, Mr. Butler, master-bricklayer.

At Upper-green, Kennington, in his 13th year, John, second son of George Davis, esq.

Aged 25, Mary, only daughter of Mr. Maynard, surgeon, Staithes, Yorkshire.

March 31. At Twickenham, Mr. Thomas Champion, of Mincing-lane.

At Bromley, Middlesex, in her 6th year, Elizabeth Anne, youngest daughter of Jukes Coulson, esq.

At Hackney, in his 78th year, Wm. Jesser, esq.

At the house of Mrs. Blackstone, at Worting, near Winchester, Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Henry Blackstone, of Adderbury, Oxfordshire.

Lately. Aged 87, Rev. John Clarke, master of the Free Grammar School, Guilsborough, vicar of Durton, Northamptonshire, and of Weston Underwood, Bucks.

Rev. Edw. Evans, vicar of Bettws, and rector of Llanddulas, Denbighshire.

Rev. Francis Annesley, late of Christ Church, Oxford ; M. A. 1758.

Rev. Rees James, rector of Whitton, near Presteign.

At Aberdeen, Rev. Dr. Patoun.

Rev. J. Llewellyn, rector of Llansanor, near Cowbridge, and Chaplain of the Immaculate,

Rev. John La Cloche, rector of the parish of Trinity, Jersey.

Aged 68, William Ward, esq. of Grove-house, Tooting.

At an advanced age, in the workhouse, Hull, Jonathan Watson, formerly an eminent school-master.

At Doncaster, at an advanced age, Mrs. Robinson, a maiden lady ; sister to the late Rev. Arthur R. vicar of the Holy Trinity Church, Hull.

At Exmouth, Devon, R. Shawe, esq. late of the 74th foot, and a Brigadier General in the Western district.

Mrs. Bamfylde, of Belvidere, Bath.

At Fivehead-house, near Taunton, — Crane, M. D. and F. R. S., an old correspondent in our Magazine, of whom we hope for further particulars.

At Wrynton, the wife of E. Green, esq. and daughter of the rev. Mr. Bryett, vicar of Salcomb, Devon.

At West Cowes, Isle of Wight, at an advanced age, Samuel Slingsby, esq. formerly for many years principal dancer at the Opera House ; in which situation, and by teaching in the first families, he acquired an ample fortune, and lived in London in a style of elegant hospitality ; but, engaging in building-speculations, he became the dupe of men less honourable than himself, and in consequence was for a time under great embarrassment, till relieved by an appeal to the Laws ; after which he retired to the Isle of Wight.

At Bristol, aged 82, Mrs. Webb, mother of Capt. G. Sale, of the Teresa.

At Boddington, Gloucestershire, aged 60, Miss R. Lioyd, sister of the late — L. esq. of Carthage, near Ross.

Wm. Turner, esq. of Lichfield.

Mrs. Rudd, relict of Bartholomew R. esq. of Marsk, Yorkshire.

Aged 93, Grace, relict of Tho. Wright, esq. of Cliff-St.-Mary, Devon.

In Swansea, Mrs. Barber, relict of M. R. esq.

Richard Day, esq. of Middleton, near Yaxford, Suffolk.

At Llandiadwanen, near Laugharne, Carmarthenshire, aged 104, Methusalem Williams, butcher.

Mrs. Copper, widow of Tho. C. esq. of Overleigh-hall, near Chester.

Mr. John Cherrington, Ironmonger, of Cirencester.

Aged 67, Baron John Henry Newman, formerly an officer in the American service, author of the Marine Dictionary, in six languages, a Spanish Dictionary, &c. and lately an eminent translator of the foreign languages.

Aged 111, Mrs. Anne Jarrard, of Lynn;

who retained her faculties perfectly until within a few weeks of her death.

At Holbeach, Lincolnshire, Mrs. Harrison, relict of the late R. H. esq. and daughter of the Rev. R. Stevens, of Tyd St. Giles.

At Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, aged 83, Mrs. Gynn, relict of Robert G. esq.

Mr. Cooke, of Welsyke, near Banbury Dun. In returning from procuring a marriage-licence, he fell into the river Don, and was drowned, with the mare which he rode.

At Ludlow, in his 74th year, Mr. W. Russel, formerly surgeon and apothecary.

In his 70th year, Tho. Partridge, esq. of Hillsley, Gloucestershire.

Aged 85, Mrs. Lewis, relict of the late Rev. T. L. of Exeter.

At Exeter, Mr. C. T. Johnson, surgeon ; in consequence of an accidental puncture by scissors, while employed in dissection.

Aged 20, Mr. J. Williamson, eldest son of Mr. Alderman W. of Coventry.

At Dover, Charles Wellard, esq. many years captain of one of H. M. Packets.

Aged 81, Mrs. E. Dunsford, of Exeter, and aged 82, Mr. Daniel Harold, coach-maker.

Aged upwards of 70, Miss Patty Foreman, of Eggleston-place, near Storrington. She possessed great property ; and, having no relation living, bequeathed the greatest part of it, upwards of 60,000*l.* to her bailiff ; in addition to which, she gave a legacy of 1,000*l.* to one of his daughters.

Aged 102, Mary Discombe, of Exeter ; who had 18 children, 37 grand-children, and 32 great grand-children.

At Milverton, Sarah, wife of Tho. Young, one of the people called Quakers ; and at the same place, Miss Comer, who for many years kept a respectable boarding-school.

At the vicarage, Stanwell, Miss Patey, second daughter of the late Sir James P. of Reading.

John Sone, esq. of Chambers-court near Tewkesbury, an eminent land-surveyor.

At Adsett, near Westbury-upon-Savery, aged 89, John Boughton, esq.

The wife of Mr. Septimus Sutton, surgeon, of Uley.

At Broughton, Oxfordshire, in his 60th year, W. Haywood, gent. formerly a respectable surgeon and apothecary at Banbury.

At Banbury, Oxfordshire, the wife of Mr. P. Usher, Dissenting minister.

At the Poor-house, Coxheath, aged 106, a woman named Jeffery.

At her grandmother's, Park-street, Bristol, aged 13, Allison Harvey, eldest daughter of Joseph Hochen, esq. Trinity Lodge, Monmouthshire.

At Marcham, Berks, James Symonds, esq.

At New Bampton, near Chester, the wife of Thomas Browne, esq. and eldest daughter of the late George Turner, esq. of Wiggall Hall, Derbyshire.

On-board the *Minerva* frigate, aged 17, Robert Kingsmill McClure, midshipman. In going into a boat from the shore, he fell overboard, and was drowned. He was nephew to Adm. Kingsmill.

At Teignmouth, Capt. Brydges, R. N.

On-board the *Inplaceable*, Thomas Hodgson Hookham, midshipman, son of Mr. Jordan H. New Bond-street.

At Exeter, Capt. Edward Batson, of the East Kent militia.

Aged 86, Col. Gwyn.

In Upper Wimpole-street, aged 88, Mrs. Maria Catharine Gell.

Mr. W. Stable, of Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.

In his 77th year, Rupert Clarke, esq. one of the magistrates of the Police Office, Shadwell.

Aged 81, Mr. J. G. Aggs, an eminent iron-founder of Norwich, and one of the Society of Friends.

Suddenly, Mr. Robert Cannings, of Ogborn St. Andrew, near Marlborough.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Allyn, relict of Capt. A. R. N.

At Cefnau, North Wales, in her 70th year, Mrs. Edwards, widow of Capt. E. R. N.

Mrs. E. P. Haviland, of Winstone, Gloucestershire.

The wife of M. L. Yeates, esq. banker, Exmouth.

Jane, wife of Mr. H. Matthews, of Usk, Monmouthshire.

At Enston, Oxon, in her 22d year, Anne, wife of John Phillips, esq.

Wm. Browne, esq. of Sondford, Devon.

At Bath, O. O. Elliott, esq. of Binfield, Oxfordshire.

At the hour in which she completed her 46th year, Susan wife of the Rev. J. P. Oldisworth, of St. Mary's, Swansea, formerly of Wadham college, Oxford, and daughter of the Rev. Edward Sparkes, vicar of Fairford, Gloucestershire.

Catharine, sister of Rev. Mr. Cox, Baginton, Warwickshire.

April 1. At Ockford Fitzpaine, co. Dorset, in the 63d year of his age, the Rev. Thomas Butler, LL. B. upwards of 30 years Rector of that parish—also Rector of North Barrow, Somerset, and Vicar of Hannington in Wiltshire.—His life was devoted to the practice of virtue and the duties of his holy calling; yet his active mind found leisure for the pursuits of Science and the useful mechanical Arts. He was afflicted with a dropsy combined with a liver complaint, the progress of which pointed out the approach of death,

which he viewed undismayed; and, being passionately fond of music, he took a solemn farewell of his organ a few days before his dissolution.—His known skill in Mechanics occasioned professional Artists of eminence, especially Opticians, to consult him, to whom he freely communicated many inventions of great value.—With these talents and acquirements he was unassuming among his friends, and affectionate to his parishioners and dependents—he was, therefore, respected and beloved by rich and poor, and long will his loss be regretted and his memory revered.—Mr. Butler was a very useful assistant in the improvement of the New Edition of Mr. Huchins's History of Dorsetshire; and zealously anxious for its completion.

Aged 26, Mrs. Selina Maria Blair.

In Cork-street, Burlington-gardens, James Wilson, esq. Superintending Surgeon of the medical establishment of Bombay.

At Bromley, Kent, John Stratton, esq. of Little Berkhamsted, Herts.

In Kentish Town, Mary, wife of Thomas Finch, esq. New Chapel-place.

April 2. At Kennington, the wife of Mr. William Albin Jones, formerly of Holborn-hill.

Aged 79, Mr. Dixon, gun-smith; the oldest resident in the Market-place, Leicester.

At Kingsdown, Mr. William Clarke, attorney-at-law, of Bristol.

The wife of the Rev. Peniston La Tour, rector of Boothby Graffoo, near Lincoln.

At her sister's in Fenchurch street, suddenly, Miss Adamson.

April 3. Aged 78, Mr. John Tubb, of Dean Court, near Oxford.

At Holbeach, the wife of Jos. Barker, esq.

April 4. In Conduit-street, Hanover-square, in her 82d year, the Hon. Mrs. Cholmondeley, widow of the late Hon. and Rev. Robert Cholmondeley.

In his 67th year, the Rev. John Kirby, of Mayfield, Sussex.

Charles Smith, esq. of Rochdale, a gentleman well known on the turf.

The wife of the Rev. William Wood, rector of Peckleton, Leicestershire.

In the prime of life, Mr. Andrew Wippeny Wait, whose professional talents have been for many years distinguished in the concerts of Bath and Bristol, as a performer on the trumpet.

At Kennington-common, in her 66th year, Mr. Luing, relict of the late Samuel Luing, esq.

April 5. At Birmingham, in his 71st year, Mr. Thos. Hamper. He was a native of Hurst-per-point, co. Sussex, but had fixed his abode in Birmingham at an early period of life, and resided there upwards of 50 years. Mr. Hamper was a tradesman.

tradesman and a Christian of what has been emphatically called the *Good Old School*: punctual (to a proverb) in all his engagements; affectionate in disposition; mild and cheerful in manners; of great temperance; anxious for the welfare of all mankind; and particularly so for the education of the poorer classes, which led him to exercise unremitting attention to the Sunday Schools in his neighbourhood. He was loyal to his King, and walked humbly with his God. Though a faithful member of the Established Church, and a constant attendant on all its ordinances, his truly benevolent and catholic spirit made him respect good men of every religious denomination. Partial to Ancient History, and devoting his leisure hours to reading, he became intimately acquainted (through the medium of the best translations) with the occurrences of elder days; and possessed a more distinct apprehension of the causes and consequences of the transactions of Greece and Rome, than often falls to the share even of professed literary characters. He attended divine worship at St. Martin's church twice on the preceding Sunday, March 31; but was seized with apoplexy on the following morning, and after a severe illness of four days, during which he displayed the calm resignation of a sincere, though unassuming, believer in Jesus Christ, tranquilly rendered up his soul "to God who gave it," esteemed and deplored by all who knew him; especially by her to whom he had been happily united 44 years, by a daughter-in-law whom he loved as tenderly as his own child, and by his only son * William, who, in communicating these brief notices, for a few minutes soothes his sorrow, and pays an imperfect tribute to the worth of a beloved and indulgent Father.—A family vault being prepared at King's Norton, co. Worcester †, his remains were therein deposited on Good Friday, April 12th.

At Hailey Farm, in Westmeston, co. Sussex, Mr. Henry Farley, who married Lydia, sister of the above-named Mr. Thomas Hamper. He was one of the respectable farmers of the Weald, and sustained through life the character of a truly worthy man.

At Gloucester, suddenly, aged 75, Robert Raikes, esq. formerly an eminent printer of that city, who, in the year 1793, first instituted Sunday Schools, and by his philanthropic exertions, contributed to the adoption of them in different parts of the kingdom.

At his seat, Byron House, near Macclesfield, in his 78th year, Michael Dainton, esq. and on the 9th his remains were

interred at Leek, co. Stafford, of which parish his father, the Rev. Michael Dainton, was many years vicar. Designed for the Christian Ministry in the Church of England (from which he was eventually diverted by a dread of not being able to fulfil the awful responsibility which he conceived to be attached to it), the classical education which he had received preparatory to it gave him that strong bias for Letters and Literature, which he retained through life, and for which he was so eminently distinguished. Having, on this ground, relinquished all ideas of the sacred office, he embarked, first in the Button and Twist trade, at Leek, the place of his nativity, with a patrimony so comparatively slender that it might be literally said, he was, under Providence, the architect of his own fortune. Here he pursued business with considerable success, and afforded another proof of the great effects which sometimes arise from little causes. But about thirty years ago he entered into partnership with the late John Ryle, esq. of Macclesfield, in the Silk trade, under the well-known firm of Dainton and Ryle: this connexion was maintained in uninterrupted peace and harmony to the period of Mr. Ryle's death, which happened in 1808, and eventually proved the formation and establishment of one of the first Houses in Europe, in a line, which, by its extensive manufactories, has since given bread to thousands. In this concern, he realised a very ample fortune: and, if inflexible integrity, united with unremitting industry and the utmost suavity of manners, are worthy of success, none but the envious and malignant will repine at his prosperity. His mind being early imbued with such a sense of Divine Things as forbade him to live without God in the world; and whilst too strong and inquisitive to rest upon any system, however generally believed, without satisfactory evidence of its reality, he entered into a minute investigation of the generally received doctrines of Christianity; at the same time humbly and earnestly imploring the aid and direction of the Father of Light, while engaged in this most important of all enquiries, which ended (as such a course will always end) in a settled conviction of their superlative and invaluable worth. Many years ago he read with candour and discrimination the various controversies which have so long agitated the Christian World, and the conclusion which resulted from this examination was, that though all who make Christ the foundation of their hope, have truth on their side, and that great respect is due to those of every denomination, who are serious and earnest enquirers after it; yet in point of Christian order, he preferred the moderate Episcopacy of the Church of England.

* Our frequent Correspondent.

† See our vol. LXXVII. p. 201.

to all other, as approaching, in his opinion, the nearest to Apostolic usage, and cordially embraced her doctrinal Articles and Homilies. His strong attachment to her devotional Liturgy, was evident from his constant and uniform attendance on the public service of the Church, from which he never absented himself until prevented by the infirmities and afflictions which terminated in his dissolution. The Writer of this article had the pleasure and satisfaction of seeing one of his letters to a friend about three months before his death, in which he gives a summary of his views of the Christian dispensation; and says, as nearly as can be recollected, "I am not ashamed to avow that I believe the doctrine of a Trinity of Persons in the Godhead, the Fall of Man, his Restoration to the forfeited favour and image of God by the Atonement of Christ, and the Necessity of the influences of the Spirit of God, to produce the fruits of a holy life; and these doctrines, I conceive, are the doctrines of the Church of England, and of the New Testament."

His charity, though guided by prudence and economy, was ever prompt and ready to patronize and aid any well-concerted design, which had for its object the amelioration and improvement of our species, especially if wanted for the promulgation of the Gospel of Christ, at home or abroad. And to the calls of indigence and distress his purse was ever open, when well-authenticated cases were brought before him; nor were objects of this description ever sent from his door without pity and relief. As in Religion, so in Politics, he was a disciple of the Old School. The zealous friend of his King and Country, and a warm admirer of the British Constitution, he observed with deep concern the inroads that were making on the Altar and the Throne, by a new and false Philosophy. His zeal in counteracting these on many occasions was prompt and energetic. He considered the constituted authorities of the land as the best bulwarks, under Divine Providence, of its liberties: And in serving the office of Magistrate, as Mayor and Alderman of the Borough of Macclesfield, uniformly evinced, how much he had the well-being of society, and the good order of that large and populous town at heart. But neither his public avocations, nor his great and extensive private commercial concerns, prevented him from devoting a portion of his time to the duties of the closet. He had his stated periods for prayer, meditation, and reading of the Holy Scriptures. God was his portion! and he delighted to acknowledge him in all his ways. In his last illness, the system on which he firmly relied, and which had derived from the glorious Gospel of the blessed God, only yielded him

strong consolation and support. And renouncing his own both righteous and unrighteous deeds, and in full dependance on the merits of his Saviour, he finished his course in the prospect of awaking to a blessed and glorious immortality, leaving a Widow, and a numerous train of Children and Grand-children; to lament a most affectionate Husband, a kind and indulgent Father, and a public loss.

April 7. In Green-park-place, Bath, aged 83, Sir William Addington, *knt.* who for upwards of 28 years was a Magistrate of the public office, Bow-street, in which situation he evinced a spirit, fidelity, and zeal for the public good highly honourable to his character. In 1795, at a meeting in St. Pancras Fields, and in the suppression of many riots, (especially in those of the year 1780) no magistrate, for alacrity and intrepidity, stood more conspicuously distinguished. In the memorable affair of Hadfield, he acted with a firmness not to be shaken by popular ferment; and the result proved his penetration and discernment. His judgment, however, at the time was questioned, and did not escape animadversion; yet the correctness and integrity of both were afterwards sanctioned on the trial of that unfortunate man, by the verdict of a jury, under the able direction of Lord Kenyon. Sir William withdrew from his public situation; but not without having experienced such treatment in this affair as to have been a source of disquietude to him during his remaining years. In him were united the utmost generosity of disposition and liberality of sentiment, with accomplishments particularly characteristic of the gentleman and the scholar. He was author of a very useful compilation, intitled "An Abridgment of Penal Statutes," &c. which, for utility and remarkable perspicuity of arrangement, has been generally admired. It was first published in an 8vo volume, 1775, and reached the fourth edition in 4to, with large additions and annotations, in 1798.

April 8. At Shaston, Dorset, in his 67th year, equally respected and regretted, Lawson Huddleston, *esq.* the intimate friend of Mr. Butler—on hearing of whose decease (see p. 403.) he was much affected, and soon became seriously indisposed; and, notwithstanding his age, there is no doubt but that his death was accelerated by that of his old friend.

April 13. In the 44th year of her age, after an illness of a few days, Mrs. Hawkes, wife of Mr. Tho. Lakin Hawkes, of Mosely, near Birmingham. In benevolence she had few equals, and could have no superiors. She had that elasticity of affection, that healthful relish of life, which were the result of uncontaminated goodness, and a child-like simplicity of heart;

heart; so that she communicated to all around her, a feeling of interest in the sphere of action in which she moved; a feeling of interest, that now, alas! will only be remembered to be regretted; whose monumental record will be a void in the hearts of all who knew her. The most painful experience of human life results from the sterility of excitement which we vainly and variously deplore, in all its vain and various scenes; and there can scarcely be a more genial and reconciling spectacle to those who have any relish for what is lovely in the works of Providence, than that of a human being, active and happy, not from self-love and worldly schemes prosperously advanced, but from benevolence, and from the power of making the interests of others her own. Such was the refreshing spectacle which the object of this imperfect tribute afforded, a spectacle whose close will not be felt merely as an impressive event in the annals of death, but additionally as a solemn arrest to the sensibilities of a numerous acquaintance. Her private character no one could contemplate without esteem and admiration. She was at once affectionate, and easily active in an eminent degree in all her domestic relations; to the friendless she was always a friend; and to none might be more emphatically applied the following beautiful scriptural quotation: "When the ear heard me then it blessed me; and when the eye saw me it gave witness to me, because I delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me; and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy." Nor was it alone in pecuniary donations, or in occasional and easily dispatched acts of beneficence, that her charity distinguished itself; she allied herself to those who wanted a friend; she made the fate of the unfortunate her own; and was not so much the benefactress, as the sister of those who suffered. In society she was

cheerful, communicative, and friendly; always giving pleasure to the hearts of those with whom she associated, if their hearts were rightly disposed. Her reading was extensive, but of this she made no display. Her acquirements were obtained in hours sedulously selected from those devoted to various and arduous duties. A numerous family, a numerous family-connexion, numerous friends, a numerous acquaintance, an active benevolence, each made engrossing claims on her time: and to these might be added a disposition naturally sociable and warm. Her acquirements, gained amid these various apologies, for their omission, were gained for the internal satisfaction of her own mind, and not for the ostentation of display. To her husband, the encourager of and the partner in her virtues, and to her children, the imitators of those virtues, no one can now be an effectual comforter, except that Being who hath promised a blessing to those who rightly "mourn." It scarcely need be added to the above sketch, that the object of it possessed an elevated and liberal piety. For what human virtues were ever exerted to a wise purpose, that had not the love of God, as well as the love of human kind, for their foundation?

April 17. At Buckingham, in his 43d year, Rev. Henry John Rider, B. A. His remains were attended to the grave by a large number of most respectable friends and acquaintance, each testifying their esteem and regard for the deceased by more than common veneration. He possessed very rare abilities, united to the greatest modesty and diffidence. As a preacher, he was superior to most of his profession. His delivery was the most impressive imaginable, and failed not to convey to the hearts of his hearers the important truths he was endeavouring to infix on their minds. A most rapid decline deprived society at large, and his friends individually, of one of its most useful and valuable members.

AVERAGE PRICES OF NAVIGABLE CANAL PROPERTY, DOCK STOCK, FIRE-OFFICE SHARES, &c. in April 1811 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London:—Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, 1170*l.* the last Half Year's Dividend at the rate of 45*l.* per Share clear, per Annum.—Birmingham, 1085*l.* ex Dividend 21*l.* clear, Half Year—Coventry, 855*l.* dividing at the rate of 32*l.* per Share.—Grand Junction, 261*l.* 245*l.*—Shrewsbury, 145*l.* dividing 6*l.*—Kennett and Avon, 43*l.* 42*l.* 10*s.*—Wilts and Berks, 35*l.* 10*s.* 29*l.* 10*s.*—Rochdale, 54*l.* 52*l.* 10*s.*—Ellesmere, 60*l.* 62*l.* 84*l.*—Grand Union, 8*l.* Discount.—Lancaster, 25*l.* ex Dividend 1*l.* per Share clear—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 24*l.*—Grand Surrey, 94*l.*—New ditto, 11*l.* 10*s.* Premium.—Thames and Severn New Shares, 32*l.* to 37*l.*—Croydon, 30*l.*—West India Dock Stock, 165*l.*—London Dock 126*l.*—Ditto Scrip, 24*l.* per Cent. Premium.—Commercial Dock Old Shares, 159*l.* with New Share attached.—Albion Assurance, 57*l.*—Globe, 119*l.* 10*s.* 120*l.*—Rock, 18*s.* Premium—East London Water-Works, 180*l.*—Grand Junction Water Works, 8*l.* 10*s.* to 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Premium.—London Institution, 68*l.* 5*s.*—Strand Bridge, 12*l.* Discount.—London Flour Company, 8*l.*—Dover Street Road, 10*s.* to 11*s.* Premium.—Commercial Road, 135*l.* per Cent. ex Half-Yearly Dividend of 3*l.*

BILL

BILL OF MORTALITY, from March 26, to April 23, 1811.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5 116 5 and 10 55 10 and 20 35 20 and 30 70 30 and 40 101 40 and 50 127 103 - 1	50 and 60 131 60 and 70 105 70 and 80 68 80 and 90 35 90 and 100 5
Males - 782	1565	Males - 663	1233			
Females 783		Females 568				
Whereof have died under 2 years old 384						
Peck Loaf 4s. 11d.; 4s. 8d.; 4s. 8d.; 4s. 8d.						
Salt £1. per bushel; 4d. per pound.						

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending April 20, 1811.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.									
Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	93	3 00	0 35	8 27	5 44	7				Essex	89	8 31	0 33	6 29	10 39	9			
Surrey	95	4 40	0 36	2 28	8 16	0				Kent	87	6 53	0 33	6 29	9 10	9			
Hertford	83	8 49	0 36	8 26	6 41	3				Sussex	88	6 00	0 33	3 28	0 00	0			
Bedford	79	5 43	2 33	8 26	6 39	0				Suffolk	82	3 00	0 32	5 26	8 37	8			
Huntingd.	78	4 00	0 30	2 21	6 35	3				Cambridg.	74	1 00	0 33	0 18	10 34	9			
Northam.	77	8 43	0 28	4 20	7 35	8				Norfolk	80	7 43	4 30	2 26	2 34	8			
Rutland	84	6 00	0 30	6 25	3 38	0				Lincoln	79	3 38	0 32	3 20	5 38	9			
Leicester	79	5 41	5 32	3 22	11 35	11				York	78	8 00	0 31	10 34	7 45	4			
Nottingham	89	4 41	9 37	0 25	2 43	10				Durham	80	6 00	0 45	0 27	2 00	0			
Derby	88	0 00	0 39	6 26	4 49	6				Northum.	72	6 56	6 34	6 23	7 00	0			
Stafford	85	3 00	0 38	9 25	9 42	8				Cumberl.	80	3 49	4 35	10 26	2 00	0			
Salop	87	4 63	8 39	9 33	7 00	0				Westmor.	94	5 50	0 41	7 28	8 00	0			
Hereford	87	8 51	2 37	5 28	10 46	1				Lancaster	86	0 00	0 52	10 28	2 62	0			
Worcester	82	0 00	0 39	2 30	6 35	4				Chester	80	10 00	0 40	8 27	6 00	0			
Warwick	90	7 00	0 39	11 30	4 44	11				Flint	93	9 00	0 53	7 00	0 00	0			
Wilts	90	6 00	0 39	10 27	10 31	8				Denbigh	91	1 00	0 47	5 29	4 00	0			
Berks	98	0 00	0 36	2 29	4 46	1				Anglesea	00	0 00	0 37	0 20	0 00	0			
Oxford	94	2 00	0 35	11 26	8 43	11				Carnarv.	85	4 00	0 44	0 23	0 00	0			
Bucks	90	8 00	0 32	8 27	0 41	2				Merionet.	89	4 00	0 45	2 27	4 00	0			
Brecon	110	4 00	0 49	7 25	8 00	0				Cardigan	96	0 00	0 00	0 18	10 00	0			
Montgom.	96	9 00	8 56	5 33	3 00	0				Pembroke	77	0 00	0 38	10 16	0 00	0			
Radnor	98	7 00	0 39	4 27	10 00	0				Carmarth.	104	0 00	0 44	8 18	8 00	0			
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.										Glamorg.	103	10 00	0 44	6 24	0 00	0			
83 7½ 8½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½										Gloucester	98	6 00	0 37	10 31	2 42	9			
Average of Scotland, per quarter.										Somerset	90	9 00	0 39	9 22	10 49	11			
65 3¼ 4¼ 4¼ 4¼ 4¼ 4¼ 4¼ 4¼ 4¼										Monmo.	96	0 00	0 40	0 00	0 00	0			
										Devon	102	0 00	0 36	9 00	0 00	0			
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.										Cornwall	92	10 00	0 42	5 26	6 00	0			
										Dorset	90	0 00	0 36	5 10	0 49	4			
										Hants	92	8 00	0 35	6 28	4 00	0			
											86	4 44	4 37	11 25	1 43	4			

PRICES OF FLOUR, April 22:

Fine per Sack 80s. to 00s. Seconds 70s. to 75s. Bran per Q. 14s. to 16s. Pollard 26s. to 30s.

RETURN of WHEAT, in Mark-Lane, including only from April 8 to April 13:

Total 3,510 Quarters. Average 86s. 7½d.—10½d. lower than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, April 20, 46s. 8d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, April 24, 42s. 10d. per Cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, April 22:

Kent Bags.....	6l.	10s. to 7l.	5s.	Kent Pockets.....	7l.	0s. to 9l.	0s.
Sussex Ditto.....	5l.	12s. to 6l.	6s.	Sussex Ditto.....	6l.	6s. to 7l.	10s.
Essex Ditto.....	6l.	0s. to 7l.	0s.	Farnham Ditto.....	10l.	0s. to 14l.	0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, April 26:

St. James's, Hay 7l. 15s. 0d. Straw 3l. 18s. — Whitechapel, Hay 7l. 6s. Clover 8l. 3s. 6d.
Straw 3l. 5s. — Smithfield, Clover 8l. 10s. Old Hay 8l. 10s. Straw 3l. 5s.

SMITHFIELD, April 26. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	5s.	0d. to 6s.	0d.	Lamb 7s. 0d. to 8s. 4d.
Mutton.....	5s.	0d. to 5s.	8d.	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:
Veal.....	6s.	0d. to 7s.	4d.	Beasts about 543.
Pork.....	5s.	6d. to 6s.	8d.	Calves 140.
				Sheep and Lambs 6,300.
				Pigs 350.

COALS, April 26: Newcastle 55s. 0d. to 57s. 3d. Sunderland 49s. 0d. to 47s. 6d.
SOAP, Yellow 80s. Mottled 90s. Curd 94s. CANDLES, 12s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 13s. 0d.
TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 3s. 9d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 3s. 9d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL, 1811.

Bank Stock.	5 per Ct. R. Red.	5 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Cons.	5 per Ct. Navy.	5 per Ct. 1797.	Long Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchange Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Om-nium.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Irish 3 per Ct.	Eng. Toll. Tickets.	English Prizes.
30 shut	shut	64½	shut	97½	shut	shut	shut	23s 80pr.	5 pr.	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	63½	92 10	0 Full Money.
31 Sunday	shut	64½	shut	97½	shut	17½	shut	19s 16pr.	2 d 1 pr.	69½	64½	shut	7 dis.	shut	shut	Ditto.	Ditto.
1 shut	shut	64½	shut	97½	shut	shut	shut	17s 81pr.	per 5 pr.	69½	shut	64	shut	shut	shut	Ditto.	Ditto.
2 shut	shut	63½	shut	97½	shut	shut	shut	24s 25pr.	2 a 5 pr.	69½	shut	64½	6½ dis.	shut	shut	Ditto.	Ditto.
3 shut	shut	64½	shut	97½	shut	shut	shut	24s 27pr.	3 a 7 pr.	shut	shut	shut	6½ dis.	shut	shut	Ditto.	Ditto.
4 shut	shut	63½	shut	97½	shut	shut	shut	26s 27pr.	5 a 8 pr.	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	Ditto.	Ditto.
5 shut	shut	64½	shut	97½	shut	shut	shut	29s 20pr.	6 a 10 pr.	shut	shut	shut	shut	93½	shut	Ditto.	Ditto.
6 23s	63½	64½	80½	97½	shut	17½	shut	29s 28pr.	10 a 5 pr.	69½	shut	shut	shut	93½	shut	Ditto.	Ditto.
7 Sunday	shut	64½	80½	97½	shut	17½	shut	27s 28pr.	4 a 7 pr.	shut	shut	64½	6½ dis.	93½	shut	Ditto.	Ditto.
8 shut	63½	64½	80½	97½	shut	17½	shut	29s 20pr.	5 a 7 pr.	63½	64½	shut	shut	shut	shut	Ditto.	Ditto.
9 23s	64	64½	80½	97½	shut	17½	shut	29s 28pr.	5 a 8 pr.	63½	64½	shut	shut	shut	shut	Ditto.	Ditto.
10 23s	63½	64½	80½	97½	shut	17½	17s½	29s 28pr.	5 a 8 pr.	63½	64½	shut	shut	shut	shut	Ditto.	Ditto.
11 23s	63½	64½	80½	97½	shut	17½	shut	29s 28pr.	5 a 8 pr.	63½	64½	shut	shut	shut	shut	Ditto.	Ditto.
12 Good Fr.	shut	64½	80½	97½	shut	17½	shut	29s 20pr.	6 a 8 pr.	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	Ditto.	Ditto.
13 shut	63½	64½	80½	97½	shut	17½	shut	29s 20pr.	6 a 9 pr.	70½	shut	shut	6½ dis.	shut	shut	Ditto.	Ditto.
14 Sunday	shut	64½	80½	97½	shut	17½	shut	29s 20pr.	6 a 10 pr.	70½	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	Ditto.	Ditto.
15 Holiday	shut	64½	80½	97½	shut	17½	shut	29s 20pr.	6 a 10 pr.	70½	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	Ditto.	Ditto.
16 Holiday	shut	64½	80½	97½	shut	17½	shut	29s 20pr.	6 a 10 pr.	70½	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	Ditto.	Ditto.
17 23s	63½	64½	80½	97½	shut	17½	179½	29s 31pr.	6 a 9 pr.	70½	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	Ditto.	Ditto.
18 23s½	63½	64½	80½	97½	shut	17½	180	30s 29pr.	6 a 10 pr.	70½	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	Ditto.	Ditto.
19 240½	63½	64½	80½	97½	shut	17½	180	30s 29pr.	6 a 10 pr.	70½	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	Ditto.	Ditto.
20 240½	63½	64½	80½	97½	shut	17½	181	30s 28pr.	7 a 10pr.	70½	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	Ditto.	Ditto.
21 Sunday	63½	64½	80½	96½	shut	17½	shut	29s 28pr.	6 a 7 pr.	63½	64½	shut	shut	shut	shut	Ditto.	Ditto.
22 240½	63½	64½	80½	97	shut	17½	182	29s 29pr.	6 a 7 pr.	63½	64½	shut	shut	shut	shut	Ditto.	Ditto.
23 240	63½	64½	80	96½	shut	17½	182	24s 23pr.	6 a 5 pr.	69½	63½	shut	shut	shut	shut	Ditto.	Ditto.
24 240	63½	64½	79½	96½	shut	17½	182	25s 26pr.	3 a 6 pr.	69½	63½	shut	shut	shut	shut	Ditto.	Ditto.
25 240½	63½	64½	79½	96½	shut	17½	182½	25s 26pr.	2 a 5 pr.	69½	63½	shut	shut	shut	shut	Ditto.	Ditto.
26 240½	63½	64½	79½	95½	shut	17½	181½	25s 24pr.	1 a 4 pr.	69½	63½	shut	shut	shut	shut	Ditto.	Ditto.
27 240	63	64½	80½	96	shut	17½	182	26s 27pr.	2 a 5 pr.	69½	63½	shut	shut	shut	shut	Ditto.	Ditto.

Printed by NICHOLS and SONS, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, London.

WILKINSON and CO. Stock-Brokers, 11, Holborn, 37, Cornhill, and 58, Haymarket.

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Embellished with a Perspective View of LITTLE SALING CHURCH in ESSEX; and with the
Monument to the Memory of DEAN NOWELL, in Old St. Paul's Cathedral.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London:
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1811.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY for April, 1811. By Dr. POLLE, Bristol.

Days. Mo.	M. 8 h.	G. heat	Inches. 20ths	WEATHER.
1	38 54		29-19	morning hazy, afternoon clear
2	46 56		29-14	mostly cloudy, afternoon light rain
3	47 60		29-16	cloudy at times
4	48 57		29-17	mostly cloudy
5	42 55		29-18	morning cloudy, afternoon clear
6	39 58		29-16	mostly clear
7	34 40		29- 9	morning light rain, with sleet, afternoon rather cloudy
8	31 39		29- 9	clear
9	30 44		29-10	clear
10	34 45		29-12	mostly cloudy, frequent rain—Ther. at 22 at 6 this morn.
11	32 46		29-19	rain in the night, day cloudy at times
12	34 46		29-12	mostly cloudy, some light rain, high wind
13	51 60		29-17	morning light rain, cloudy at times
14	54 61		29-19	cloudy, showery
15	52 62		29-19	cloudy, some light rain
16	52 56		29-16	cloudy, rainy
17	49 57		29-11	scattered clouds, evening windy
18	49 53		29- 0	morning rainy and windy, afternoon clear
19	50 51		29- 0	mostly cloudy and showery, high wind
20	52 57		29- 4	morning some rain, mostly cloudy, high wind
21	55 58		29- 8	cloudy, showery, high wind, evening lightning & thunder
22	57 63		29- 9	cloudy, showery, evening uncommon lightning & thunder
23	58 71		29- 7	morning cloudy, rainy, some thunder, afternoon clear
24	56 69		29-12	scattered clouds, evening much lightning, some thunder
25	57 60		29-12	cloudy, showery
26	55 62		29-12	cloudy in general
27	52 63		29- 8	cloudy, evening rain
28	52 58		29- 8	cloudy, frequent showers
29	47 55		29- 2	mostly cloudy, very showery
30	54 56		29-12	cloudy, showery

The average degrees of Temperature, calculated from observations made at eight o'clock in the morning, are 46 90-100ths; those of the corresponding month in the year 1810, were 45 50-100ths; in 1809, 59 77-100ths; in 1808, 43 10-100ths; in 1807, 42 33-100ths; in 1806, 43 80-100ths; in 1805, 42 87-100ths; and in 1804, 37 99-100ths. The average temperature of this month exceeds that of any other of the corresponding months in the last seven years, by one degree and 40-100ths, and exceeds the average of the same for the last seven years, by 4 degrees 71-100ths.

The quantity of Rain fallen this month is equal to 2 inches 13 100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1810, was 1 inch 42 100ths; in 1809, 3 inches 75 100ths; in 1808, 5 inches 37 100ths; in 1807, 49 100ths; in 1806, 1 inch 29 100ths; in 1805, 2 inches 78 100ths; and in 1804, 2 inches 27 100ths.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for May, 1811. By W. CART, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in pts.	Weather in May, 1811.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in pts.	Weather in May, 1811.
4.	°	°	°			M.	°	°	°		
27	54	62	50	29,55	fair	12	57	77	64	29,66	fair
28	54	60	50	,50	fair	13	54	74	66	,50	fair
29	50	54	46	,40	showery	14	66	64	50	,66	fair
30	48	58	50	,75	cloudy	15	50	68	56	,76	fair
M.1	54	61	49	,64	rain	16	60	66	50	,78	fair
2	55	40	51	,72	showery	17	52	66	50	,85	fair
3	50	59	55	30,00	cloudy	18	52	67	56	,87	fair
4	52	63	54	29,90	fair	19	54	54	48	,89	rain
5	53	60	46	,80	stormy	20	53	69	56	,80	fair
6	46	55	47	,99	small rain	21	55	64	57	,67	cloudy
7	48	52	50	,70	rain	22	57	69	60	,65	cloudy, thund.
8	47	54	48	,58	rain	23	50	67	51	,85	fair
9	49	56	50	,50	rain	24	57	68	57	,85	showery
10	53	64	53	,70	fair	25	61	71	60	30,00	fair
11	54	67	56	,76	fair	26	68	84	67	30,00	fair

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For M A Y, 1811.

Mr. URBAN,

May 18.

WE commemorate the great actions of Naval and Military Commanders by Votes of Parliament and splendid Monuments in Westminster Abbey, or St. Paul's; and the Public can do no more; for, to extend these honours to every brave man that falls, would be impracticable.

But there is an action of one individual in an humble rank, so singular, that a testimony of private respect might tend to commemorate an effort of devoted heroism, which appears to have no parallel either antient or modern. It is that of *John Sykes*, cockswain of Admiral Nelson's barge, when he was attacked by a Spanish boat of superior force, off the mouth of Cadiz harbour, July 4, 1797.

The method I propose for commemorating this gallant action is, by erecting a plain stone tablet in the Church of Portsmouth, or Plymouth, or both; where it might be read by every common seaman, and prove an incitement to similar conduct in the breast of every individual in the service, if called upon in a similar situation.

If this Proposal should meet with

the approbation of others who think as I do, I will pay *five guineas* into your hands, to commence a subscription for the purpose*.

The fact is recorded by Lord Nelson himself; and again by the Historian of his Life, Vol. II. pp. 2 and 24, in these words:

"The noble conduct of John Sykes, who died of his wounds, has been mentioned by Admiral Nelson. This brave man twice saved the life of his beloved Commander, by parrying the blows that were aimed at him; and, at last, actually interposed his own head to receive the full force of a Spanish sabre; which, fighting as they were, hand to hand, he could not otherwise have prevented from falling on Sir Horatio."

I propose the Monument to be a plain stone, not marble, with the following inscription upon it, or any better that may be proposed; to be cut in a large letter, and placed low, so as to be read with ease, and withinside the Church, if leave can be obtained. I imagine the expence for such a stone, carved and put up, would hardly exceed twenty guineas; and if the subscription answered double that sum, a stone both at Portsmouth and Plymouth would not be superfluous.

Inscription:

"To the Memory of
JOHN SYKES,
Seaman,

of His Majesty's Ship Theseus, who was Cockswain of Admiral Nelson's Barge when he was attacked by a Spanish boat on the night of July the fourth, 1797, off the Mouth of Cadiz Harbour.

This brave man

twice saved the life of his beloved Commander, by parrying the blows that were aimed at him, and at last actually interposed his own head to receive the full force of a Spanish sabre, thus sacrificing his own life to preserve

the Gallant Nelson.

To commemorate the devoted attachment of a British Seaman to a brave and generous Commander,

This Monument is erected.

English Barge :
Admiral Nelson,
Captain Freemantle,
eleven seamen:
six killed,

Spanish Barge taken :
Don Miguel Fremoyen,
three Officers,
twenty-six seamen:
eighteen killed,
all the rest wounded."

* Our worthy Correspondent is so moderate in his ideas of the expence requisite for this laudable testimonial to merit, which he proposes, that there can be little doubt of its being immediately supplied. Epr.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, May 20.*

I TAKE the liberty of sending you a few remarks upon a phenomenon noticed in your pages 124 and 234. It is stated that the Laplanders will offer a stranger a piece of cold iron in severe weather, which, on being applied to the tongue, produces a sensation of burning. May not this be effected by the *rapidity* with which the vital heat rushes to one point in order to restore an equal temperature; the quantity of which caloric may be so abundant, as for a moment to cause sensations of the nature alluded to. The blackened appearance assumed by leaves when affected by frost (evidently resembling the action of fire) may be accounted for on the same principle, *viz.* the sudden transmission of heat from different parts of a plant to its leaves, which we know are of a most delicate structure.

F. L.

Mr. URBAN, *May 6.*

AS you value the interests of Society, of which I cannot but think you are a principal guardian, I am persuaded you must be the advocate of the Established Religion of the country, and would promote its extension by every means in your power, to the extremities of this sea-girt Isle; and upon this laudable principle I have ventured to trouble you with the following observations:

In the course of the two last years, the consideration of the want of places for public worship for this populous metropolis was very prevalent, the inhabitants of which, in many parts of it, have been doubled within a few years; and, with the exception of some Chapels built at the fashionable end of the town, and let out as a profitable concern, there is not any addition to the Parish Churches, but which we had sanguinely expected through the exertion and persuasions in Parliament of our Archbishops, Bishops, Nobles, and others, who have felt for the cause of Religion, admitted the necessity of these measures, and whose names have been repeatedly mentioned with the respect and veneration they were entitled to, from the patronage they were disposed to give to such important undertakings, as well as for their general efforts in the promotion of learning, virtue, and religion; but, alas! Sir, although other

matters come in course, and supplies are voted for Army, Navy, and Ordnance, the contracts for loans, and the considerations of currency, embarked in with eagerness, not a word has escaped on this great subject, the ultimate end for which we profess we have been arming, and expressly stated to be for the defence of our Religion and Laws, in that solemn appeal to the Deity we have been making for his support and blessing in the perilous war in which we are engaged.

Whence is this apathy in so essential a concern? or have we discovered that our Constitution can be upheld without the aid of Religion? that our success is not owing to the blessing of Providence, or that our professions are without the zeal requisite for their adoption, and when millions are voted for the purposes of War, funds towards so salutary a measure are not even thought of?

Admitting that new buildings cannot be undertaken without a heavy tax on the Landholders, many Churches that are competent to be enlarged, and require to be so, for the increased inhabitants of the Parishes, should, under the immediate authority of the Diocesan, be forthwith rendered sufficiently commodious.

Sorry I am, however, to notice that this is not the case with the metropolis only; there is hardly a village in the neighbourhood, say within ten miles of London, where the houses and inhabitants have not so multiplied as to require the enlarging of the old Church, or building a new one upon a larger scale; and the most disgraceful squabbles prevail about pews and seats amongst the wealthier class, whilst the inferior characters and labouring poor have no accommodation beyond that of standing in the aisles, which will barely contain them, and therefore they decline to come: chancel pews are made a property of by the lay proprietor; and those who are accommodated with pews attached to their houses by a faculty or by an allotment of the vestry, feel not the inconvenience suffered by others, or the privations of the poor, where there should be as little distinction as is consistent with Christian society. In many places they cannot have the Gospel preached unto them for want of room. As in
the

nity of London also the village is replete with seminaries of education, even for the children of the lower class, the want of accommodation for them is severely felt, the children seek for admission in the Church, and often retire crowded together in a very indecent manner: thus the rising generation cannot expect devotion: religious improvement; and all the heads of families may meet with accommodation, their servants are excluded the service of their masters from these causes.

As regards to the inferior orders of the community is as impolitic as it is profitable, and more or less we are answerable for, the sad effects cannot expect sobriety, industry, and diligence, in those who are excluded from instruction. It is also argued, that there is room for any as will come to Church, and argument is in course unnecessary the result of these unwisdoms is the establishment of Chapels of every sect, and in such numbers warrant the assertion that mankind are as well as a social being, will no more live without some notion of religion, than without a place of worship and a constituent sufficient ground of preference to the Chapel.

A parish not many miles from London I understand the liberality of the donors (much to their credit) at two solemn meetings determined the enlargement of their church for the accommodation chiefly of the lower classes, &c., and have sufficient funds to effect it; nothing can be done without the assent of the Commons, and this on the consent of families the removal of Monuments and the monuments, the representatives of perhaps cannot be found; or they refuse their consent, and perhaps, interdict the enlargement, together, or create a material thereto, by which means the church, salutary as it is, may be decayed if the inhabitants chuse a meeting-house, it might be without such obstacles, and be as ready; and the fact is not that many have been so built, in constant use: Are not these monuments equally disgraceful, in

the ecclesiastical establishment, with the lukewarm zeal of the laity?

On some future day, I may apprise you of such villages as appear to require this improvement, by stating their population, and the size of their chancel; and call more pointedly on our legislators to remedy these serious mischiefs, which are a trespass against religion and morality. The luminaries in Church and State are earnestly importuned, and looked up to, for the completion of this essential service to their fellow-subjects and posterity; and they are invoked by all considerate persons to lay their commands on those whom their authority can influence, nor longer to pause over this one thing needful, as they regard the higher interests of their countrymen, and the future prosperity of this exalted nation.

A Member of the Church of England.

Mr. URBAN, Temple, May 20.

AT a time when great attention is paid to the revival of old English Literature, especially in the republication of Works on British Antiquities and Biography, I am desirous of calling the notice of the publick to the labours of the industrious and accurate STRYPE. His pages contain an immense body of useful and interesting matter, relating to our *Ecclesiastical History*, and to persons who occupied the highest situations in the Church, at most important and critical periods; and it is well known how intimately the higher ecclesiastics were formerly employed in the distribution of the Laws, and in all affairs that related to the civil part of the constitution.

That these works are a mine, to which modern writers may successfully resort, has been sufficiently evinced by the valuable materials which Mr. Archdeacon Churton has drawn from them, and with which every chapter in his *Life of Dean Nowell* is illustrated.

The publications of Strype, to which I particularly allude, are the following; and it is unnecessary to say, that every buyer of Books feels their scarcity, from the prices which he is now obliged to pay for them.

Memorials of Archbishop Crammer.
Life and Acts of Archbishop Grindal.
— of Archbishop Parker.
— of Archbishop Whitgift.
— of Archbishop Aylmer.

Annals of the Reformation, &c. of the Church of England.

Ecclesiastical Memorials during the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Mary.

Messrs. Cadell and Davies sometime ago announced a History of London, founded on Strype's Edit. of "Stow's Survey," being in the press. This will supply a great desideratum in Topography. ***

Mr. URBAN,

May 6.

I SHALL be obliged to any of your numerous Readers to inform me who was the Author of a Translation of the whole New Testament into Latin Hexameters. I never met in my reading with any mention of or quotation from it: and though I have seen the book itself in a distant Parish Library, I can only now speak from memory. I recollect that it appeared to be written by a chaplain of Queen Elizabeth, who was afterwards made a Bishop by James I. On consulting Godwyn *De Præsulibus Angl.* I found that John Bridges, Dean of Salisbury, and fellow of Pembroke-Hall, Cambridge, was consecrated Bishop of Oxford in 1603, after the see had been vacant eleven years. He died at 90, May 6, 1618; but no mention is made in Godwyn of his being the author of the above work: nor in Wood's *Athenæ Oxon.* who refers for a farther account of him to "Hist. & Antiq. Oxon." lib. ii. p. 291: of which last book I have not been able to get a sight. If any of your Readers will give an account of this curious translation and its author, he will oblige many of your Readers, as well as

Yours, &c.

N. N.

Mr. URBAN,

March 20.

IN your Volume LX. p. 1055, it is stated that the death of the late very worthy and learned Dr. Michael Lort, was owing to an accident which he met with in going to his Rectory at Male-end, near Colchester. I wish to know in what year he was instituted to that Rectory; and, as he was probably buried there, should be much gratified by a copy of his epitaph. Perhaps some Essex Correspondent may be so kind as to oblige me.

Any particulars also of the Rev. John Jones, many years curate to Dr. Young at Welwyn, or of the late Dr. John Carr, of Hertford, would be a favour.

M. GREEN.

Mr. URBAN,

May 7.

YOUR Correspondent, p. 518, in the first Part of your last Volume, styling himself Biographicus A. fairly allows his want of correctness relative to the families of Tuite (not Tute) and Blake. From what circumstances he could even suppose that Sir John Blake was presumptive heir to the Wallscourt barony, I cannot conjecture. With respect to the Morris family, he persists in his former statement, on the alledged authority of "eminent heralds;" and he adds, "whatever your Correspondents may at any time therefore state to the contrary, is most probably devoid of truth." Now, in the face of this amiable assertion, I repeat, without fear of contradiction from any well-informed channel, that Archdall's deduction of the Lords Mountmorres and Frankfort, from a baronet of the line of Morres of Knockagh Castle is erroneous. The direct ancestor of those Noblemen was Hervey Morres, who obtained a grant of the estate and manor of Castle Morres, co. Kilkenny, (still the inheritance of the family,) and who was probably descended from a branch of the Morres's of Knockagh, previous to the grant of the patent of baronetage. Sir John Morres, of Knockagh Castle, was created a baronet in 1631; and it is matter of doubt, whether any male descendant of his body is now in existence; if not, the title is, of course, extinct. Your intelligent Correspondent, M. M. M. page 530, who seems better informed as to the history of this ancient house, could, perhaps, inform your Readers, as to the relationship existing between Hervey Morres, the patentee of Castle Morres, (the direct ancestor of the Lords Mountmorres and Frankfort,) and the Knockagh family. Archdall's statement, that the above Hervey Morres, of Castle Morres, was son of Sir John Morres, bart. has been long since found to be erroneous. A gentleman, who conceived himself entitled to the baronetage, procured copies of the wills and marriage settlements of the baronets, of the line of Knockagh, and the result of his investigation was, that neither he nor the Mountmorres family, were descended from the gentleman, but that their ancestor must have branched off at a remoter period from the parent stem.

Yours, &c. ASSISTANT READER.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN.

May 3.

DREW KNOX, Parson of Paisley, the first Protestant bishop of the Isles in Scotland, and after Bishop of Raphoe in Ireland, of the ancestor of the Northland. The Prelate left an only son, as, also Bishop of the Isles, who in 1628, issueless. Lord North descends from the Silvyland of the Knox family, and is by the extinction of the elder (of which the Bishop was a son), the chief male representative of the antient family of that ilk and Ranfurly, in irony of Kenfrew.

Archibald Acheson, of Glencair-co. Haddington, in Scotland, for General, and many years Secretary of State for Scotland, was in Ireland in 1610, and in 1618 (Ynnar's Survey) had two hundred three men upon his estate of bearing arms. He was created a baronet in 1628, and died 84, at Letterkenny in Ireland. lineal descendant Sir Archibald, baronet, was created Viscount, and was grandfather of the 1st Earl of G. who is the eighth under the patent of 1628.

The family of Echlin is of Scotch; but Mr. Echlin, who was raised to baronetage in 1721, was not of that country. The family been settled in Ireland for more than a century previous to that time. 1st Echlin was Bishop of Down 13.

Andrew Stewart, created a baron of Nova Scotia, was the eldest of Andrew, first Baron Castleart of Ireland, who was the 1st Baron Ochiltree of Scotland, in latter honour he sold to his son Sir James Stewart (son of the 1st of Arran) with the permission of crown. On the failure of the line of James Stewart, who thus became Lord Ochiltree, the Lord Castleart laid claim to the barony, as being again to the elder branch, had formerly enjoyed it; but claim was rejected, as, I understand, no such instance of the alienation of a title is on record, in the case of English or Irish peerage, and peculiar to the Scotch baronage. present Earl of Castle Stewart is admitted lineal male descendant of Andrew fourth Lord Ochiltree, yet deemed incapable of enjoying dignity, in consequence of that

Lord having sold it to his cousin, though an honour conferred on the first Lord with special remainder to his male descendants.

With respect to the Meares' family, I shall not interfere with your Correspondent's harmless attempt to dignify them, by identifying them with the Morres' family of Ireland, and the Delamere family of England.

Yours, &c.

G. V.

Mr. URBAN,

May 4.

I BEG leave to refer Scrutator to a Volume published at the Hague, in 1698, where he will find, word for word, the remarks made upon what appeared singular in our customs and manners by the Abbé Delaporte, of a later date, as quoted by Scrutator in p. 218.

The Title to the Volume is, "Memoirs and Observations made by a Traveller in England; on what appeared to him most remarkable in Religion, Politics, or Manners, Historical Facts, or Natural Curiosities, with a particular Description of whatever is curious in London: the whole enriched with Plates."

The plates consist of Views of our Public Buildings, Quakers' Meeting, Milk Maids' Garland, &c. under the assumed name of H. M. de V. (H. Marville de Velly).

Should Scrutator wish to be satisfied of the very original as well as ingenious Author of these remarks, he will find his real name by turning to the Correspondence of the Rev. James Granger edited by Malcolm: I think, in the Letters of the Rev. Mr. Cole, recommending a perusal as being useful to Mr. Granger, of an Edition printed at Paris, even later than that of the Abbé Delaporte, in 4 Vols. 8vo.

Yours, &c.

ANTI-SCRUTATOR.

Mr. URBAN,

Yaxley, March 18.

THE following inscription is taken from a tombstone in the churchyard at Yaxley, an explanation of which I request some one of your Correspondents to favour me with. A.M.

"Sacred to the Memory of John M'Kay, late Private in the Fifth, or Ross-shire Militia, who died at Norman Cross, Sept. 1st, 1808, aged 17 years. Born in the Parish of Dornoch, County of Sutherland, Scotland. Chriochnaich mi nis mo chath's mo reis, is dia aomh bas is uaib; M'anam a choisrig mi dia, triallaidh gu neamh le bnaich.

This stone was erected by his Parishioners."

A M'KAY

A METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, kept at CLAPTON, in Hackney,¹

from the 16th of April, to the 15th of May, 1811.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		Hyg.	Wind.	Weather, &c.
	Max.	11 p.m.	Max.	Min.			
Ap. 16			50.00		0.5	S. W.	showery
17						S. W.	clear and clouds
18	59	40	29.34	29.22	0.15	S. W.	showers—clear
19	56	47	29.29	29.28	0.12	S. W.	clear and showers
20				29.34	0.23	S. W.	fair and windy
21	62	48	29.63	29.59	0.4	S. W.	clear and clouds
22	66	54	29.68	29.60	0.9	SW.—SE	clear and clouds
23	75	55	29.76	29.62	0.3	N.—S.	clear and clouds
24	74	53	29.87	29.80	0.1	W. S. W.	clear and clouds
25	61	53	29.85	29.80	0.0	W.—S.	clear and clouds
26	65	48	29.78	29.66	0.0	NW.—W	showers—fair
27	64	44	29.64	29.62	below 0	S.—S. W.	clear and clouds
28	64	50	29.65	29.55	.7	S. W.—S.	fair—showers
29	56	46	29.41	29.67	0.5	S.—W.	showery
30	61	48	29.81	29.78	0.7	W.	fair—showery
May 1	63	55	29.68	29.65	1.9	S. W.	continuous showers
2	62	49	29.98	29.66	1.7	W. S. W.	showers—clear
3	61	52	30.05	29.91	1.11	S. W.	showers—rainy
4	65	54	29.94	29.91	1.14	S. W.	drops of rain—fair
5	62	47	29.95	29.73	1.12	SW.—NW	windy—fair & showers
6	55	45	30.08	29.95	0.11	N.—E.—S	showery
7	61	47	29.83	29.72	0.14	W.—S. W.	showery
8	59	51	29.85	29.72	0.15	S.	fair and rainy
9	55		29.58	29.52	0.20	S.	rainy
10	64	55	29.78	29.75	0.12	S. E.	fair—showers
11	68	54	29.85	29.84	0.12	S. W.	fair
12	75	61	29.78	29.66	0.0	S. S. W.	fair
13	74	59	29.59	29.52	0.0	S.	fair
14	68	49	29.74	29.51	0.0	S. S. W.	fair—drops of rain
15	67	54	29.82		0.1	S.—S. E.	clear—rain at night

OBSERVATIONS.

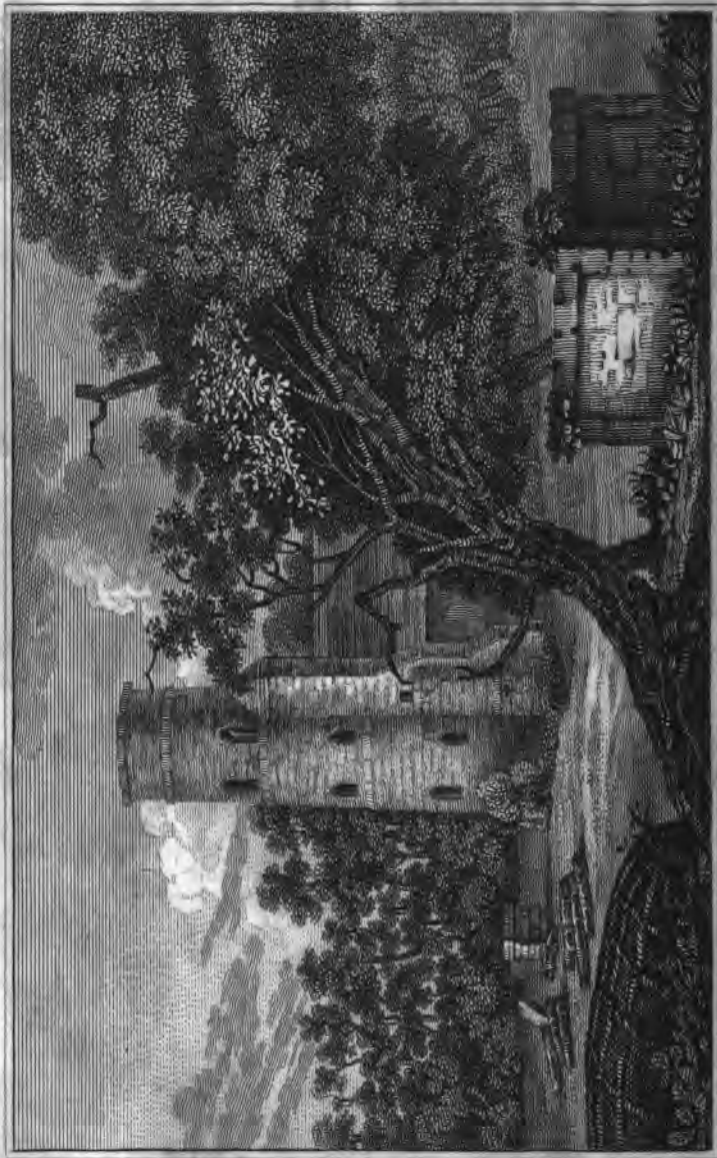
- April 17. Only *Cumulus petroides* observed.
 18. *Nimbi* pouring hail and rain.
 19. The *Cirrus* appeared early, followed by *Cirro-stratus*, *Cirro-cumulus*, and *Cumulus*, and eventually by *Nimbus* and showers.
 21. *Cirrus* extending its fibres along with the current of air. In a lower region *Cumuli* float along in different planes, the lower ones black and lowering. The Cuckoo and Swallow first seen. A lucid meteor observed about 3 P. M.
 22 to 25. *Cirrus*, *Cirro-stratus*, *Cirro-cumulus*, *Cumulus*, and *Cumulo-stratus*, of various figures continually prevail, with Summer lightning and dry air.
 26 & 27. Same kind of clouds with showers.
 28. The multifarious appearance of the *Cirro-stratus* exhibited a beautiful sky this afternoon; in some places it was finely undulated, then became reticular, and lastly confused vapour. *Cirro-cumulus* and *Cumulus* also seen: showers late in the evening.
 29 & 30. *Nimbi* (with Cirrose fibres extending from them) pouring down showers.
 May 1. Continued showers through the day.
 2 & 3. Showers with clear intervals.
 4. Only *Cumuli* to-day.
 6, 7, & 8. Showery at times,
 9. Rainy.
 11. *Cirro-stratus* coloured by setting suns.
 12 to 14. *Cirrus*, &c. Sky deep blue in the Eastern horizon. On the 13th only *Cumuli*: 14th, *Cirri* and *Cumuli*.
 15. Only *Cumuli* in forenoon. Towards evening *Cirrus*, *Cirro-stratus*, and *Cirro-cumulus*, in different altitudes, by approaching and collapsing, formed very dense *Nimbi*: and exhibited very various tints and unusual appearances; and ended in rain.
 N. B. The electric bells of *De Luc's* column were silent till the 7th May, when they began to ring, and have continued ringing, more or less regularly, till the present time.
 Clapton, May 16, 1811.

THOMAS FORSTER.

Mr.



Gen. Mag. May 1811. Pl. p. 47.



LITTLE SALING CHURCH, ESSEX.

Mr. URRAN, *Thatched Vicarage,*
Feb. 1.

ENCLOSED I have sent you a drawing, by Mr. Lynes, of Little Saling Church, in Essex (see *Plate 1.*) The Tower is circular, and remarkably curious and elegant. The height of it is 22 yards, and the diameter of the circle, 5½. The only description I have it in my power to give you of the Church itself is, that originally it was a Chapel of Ease to Great Bardfield, from which circumstance, the Hamlet or Parish is now called Bardfield Saling, as well as Little Saling; and I believe it was also called Bardfield juxta Saling. The Church or Chapel was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, March 12, 1380, and was consecrated by the Bishop of Pisa, who performed that ceremony for the Bishop of London. It is now a Donative in the gift of Barilett Goodrich, esq. and at present is enjoyed by the Rev. William Bradbury, M. A. Vicar of Great Saling. T. Jux.

Mr. URRAN, *Feb. 18.*

IN the severe discussion that has recently taken place between the Edinburgh Reviewers and that gentleman who has with such credit to himself stood forward in defence of the University of Oxford, so many charges have been brought against the plan of study now pursued in the above-named University, that, could the generality of mankind be only persuaded to believe one half of them, the reputation of Oxford would be sunk never to rise again.

Καὶ τραυμάσαν μὲν εἰ τόσων ἐπὶ ἡλικίᾳ
Ἀνὴρ ὅδ', ὡς πρὸς οἶκον ἀχαιεύετο
Φάτις, τίτραται δίκτυον πλῆλι λῶνιν.
Εἰ δ' ἦν τεθνηκώς, ὡς ἐπληθύνον λόγῳ,
Τρισυμάτης ἦ' αἰ Γερῶν ὁ δειότερος
Πολλὴν ἀνέθεν (τὸν κατὰ γὰρ εἰ λόγῳ
Χθονὶ) τρῖμορον χλαῖναν ἐξ ἡνυχὸς λαβὼν,
Ἀπαξ ἱκαστὴν κατθανόν μορφοματι.

Æschyl. Agam. 875. seqq. ed. Schutz.

But among all these accusations I cannot help observing that the one which would have carried the greatest weight, and to which I think every reflecting person would instantly have given his assent, has been passed over in silence. I mean the omission in the existing statutes of a separate class for those who may distinguish them-

GENT. MAG. May, 1811.

selves in Divinity and Hebrew. I shall only ask these simple questions: Are not the generality of those undergraduates who study at Oxford, intended for the Church? And is it not better for those who are intended for the Church to be well skilled in Hebrew and Divinity, with a moderate knowledge of the classics and sciences, than to have spent their whole time on the productions of antiquity, which, however excellent in themselves, cannot by any means be compared by Christians with that Holy Volume which can alone "make them wise to salvation"? Since this is the case (I take it for granted no man can conscientiously answer in the negative to those questions) we must allow there is a most palpable and notorious neglect in the present statutes. But we ought not to forget that Rome was not built in a day, and that sufficient time has scarce yet elapsed for the University to feel and consider the effects of her existing examinations—Ere long, however, I trust, the finishing stroke will be put to the present statutes, and that the study of Hebrew, so essential to clergymen, will at least be considered of equal importance with the classics and sciences. The knowledge of Hebrew would not only point out to the rising generation the errors and inconsistencies of our authorised version, but also instruct them in many internal proofs of the veracity of our religion, which those only who are well read in Hebrew can possibly be acquainted with. It would be useless in me to urge any thing farther respecting the utility of the study of Hebrew, a thing which carries conviction with itself. Suffice it to say, that with the knowledge of that sacred language, the prosperity of the Christian Church has risen and fallen; and, consequently, that the University of Oxford, as the guardian and bulwark of religion, is in a twofold manner bound to protect it; add to this, that the most wise in all ages have considered the Hebrew to be the most antient language, and that inexhaustible ocean from whence the Greek and Latin, Persian and Arabic, &c. have derived their source; rivulets, indeed, highly ornamented, but not to be compared to the simple majestic parent from whom they have sprung.

OTOBRENIIS.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Tedstone Delamere,*
April 1.

IN the Gentleman's Magazine for June 1810, page 508, your Correspondent, who truly assumes the signature of HUMANITAS, observes, there is a class of afflicted fellow-creatures, namely, the opulent Blind, in this country, who are ignorant of the means of knowing how to write; and wishes some plan may be devised to enable them to do so.

To those who *could* write

"Ere dim suffusion veild their orbs
that roll

In vain to find the piercing ray of Heav'n," perhaps it may be my happy lot to suggest such a plan. For such sufferers I have a real and poignant fellow-feeling, having myself, when about 19 years of age, experienced the same calamity. A calamity indeed! when,

"tho' with the year
Seasons return,—to them, alas! return
Nor day, nor sweet approach of ev'n or
morn, [rose,
Nor sight of vernal bloom, nor summer's
Nor flocks, nor herds, nor human face di-
vine;
But clouds instead, and ever-during dark
Surrounds them,—from the cheerful ways
of men [fair,

Cut off, and, for the Book of Knowledge
Presented with an universal blank [*]

To beguile the tedious hours, during the temporary affliction above-mentioned, I hit upon the following expedient, by which I was enabled to write in a tolerably even and legible manner.

I directed a carpenter to make for me, of fine wood, a gauge (or gage, as it is pronounced), nine inches long, two inches broad, and half a quarter of an inch thick, having rather more than an inch of the middle part cut away, except about an inch at one end. This gauge I laid at the top of my paper or book, which I found should be of some thickness, to render it sufficiently tangible, in order to square it exactly with my gage: that is, it should consist of several folded sheets or pages, that, by the *feelth* (for the sake of perspicuity, to coin a word) the gage, at commencing, might be placed even. This done, within the open space of the gage, I wrote two lines, being assured, in the first line,

* I presume in being pardoned for introducing a few verbal alterations in this fine passage of Milton, to make it amalgamate with my subject.

that I was going on right, by the pen's occasionally touching the *upper* part of the gage, in making the long strokes upwards (as in letters *b, d, h, &c.*) and, in the second line, being assured that I was right, by the pen's touching the lower part of the gage, in making the long strokes *downwards* (as in the letters *g, j, y, &c.*). When the two lines were finished, I placed a very thin slip of smoothly-planed wood, of the same breadth as the gage (but rather longer), upon the part next to be written on, close below the gage, taking care not to move it till I put the gage upon it; and then, (by means of a perforated notch) I gently drew it away, at the end where it was rather longer than the gage. This being done, I wrote two lines more, in the manner just described, and so on till I had filled my page.

Although I used a common pen, made to yield the ink freely, it seldom failed to leave its trace, as I was mindful to dip it into an inkstand properly supplied (*without cotton*) at the end of every line. But an ingenious contrivance called a *Fountain Pen* will do better, and never deceive the sightless writer.

That others may derive that comfort or recreation from the simple expedient, which, while in a state of darkness, it afforded me, is the sincere wish of
L. BOOKER.

P. S. My misfortune was occasioned by inflammation: which yielded only to judicious regimen, and about eight weeks' confinement in a room from which every ray of light was excluded. At a future time, if they will be deemed acceptable, I shall be happy to communicate some reflections upon blindness, which may tend to reconcile those who are visited with it to their lot.

Mr. URBAN, *May 3.*

I HAVE but a short account to settle with John Carter this month, because the narration of the Master Workman has, I conclude, settled the question between him and his accuser, in the simplest language possible; and as the accuser has not re-asserted his charge, it requires no farther mention. I shall make but one observation, and be silent on this subject *for ever*.

John says, "The Magistrate, on hearing our business, considered it of
no

no moment." John thought the same; but by what name does Solomon describe the man who scatters firebrands, and says, "Am I not in jest?" but I have done.

I must not, however, pass over the charge of forgetfulness brought against me, in regard to John's explanation respecting the *arch*.—Forget it, John? Never. Neither I, nor your friends, nor your enemies, will ever forget it, as long as you shall sign yourself AN ARCHITECT. No, nor your knitting together Henry's Chapel by the fingers of angels; for knitted, knatted, knotted, or netted, it would be equally nonsense.

But, Mr. Urban, my principal reason for troubling you with this is, to answer the requisition for signing my own name—a challenge that comes with a very ill grace from a man, who under the fictitious signature of *An Architect* has been traducing the whole profession for these twenty years. But he now proclaims that *the Architect* is John Carter. I only request that I may retain my fictitious signature as long as John has retained *his*—and at the termination of the same period, if John and I are alive, I may, perhaps, gratify his curiosity. But he says his support depends upon his *architectural knowledge*, which I have traduced. The term is equivocal; for, if he means the practical and mechanical part of this knowledge, it is true that I never have allowed him to possess it: but if he means architectural drawing, or a knowledge of antiquities, I have ever admitted it with the most perfect candour; for, however this may be disputed by others, I do assure him, that I did not write the letter in your journal for March, signed "J. R. Thompson, Short's Buildings, Clerkenwell."

One word more: he calls me a retainer of the Master Workman: I answer that I have never received a retaining fee—the character, credit, and ability of that Artist, I have maintained against all John Carter's attacks for these seven years; they want my assistance no longer; let his works speak for themselves; they are now open to every eye, and I have never walked through Palace Yard since, when John Carter was not there, that I ever heard a single spectator speak of them without admiration in the extreme; if John will still traduce them,

he shall be answered, as long as he and I shall live, by

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

P. S. Pray, Mr. Urban, do inquire of John Carter, and inform us next month, what is meant by an offspring of the brain without a father, nursed in the gloom of bigotry, and anti-antiquarian predilection? To me it is as unintelligible as *Liskram*—*Bethan*—*atos*.

Mr. URBAN,

Inverness-shire,

May 1.

AFTER perusing Mr. Carter's letter in page 631 of your last Volume, I found my memory awakened to a letter which I had read some years ago in the Edinburgh Magazine for March 1785. The letter is from Mr. Evan Baillie of Oberiachan, Inverness-shire, a most worthy and very sensible gentleman, and a lawyer of great accuracy and strict punctilio in all his transactions and assertions. The letter is dated March 22, 1768. In it he says that the *felie beg*, or little kilt, is rather of a late than ancient usage. Mr. Baillie asserts it to be the invention of one Thomas Rawlinson, an Englishman engaged in carrying on iron works in Glengany and Lochaber, 50 years before he wrote, with whom he was acquainted, and who introduced it among his workmen, from whose example it soon became common. Mr. Baillie never saw the kilt in use till the year 1725, when he came to reside in Inverness-shire, his native county, after having passed a few years in Edinburgh; nor did he ever before hear such a piece of dress mentioned even by his father (who was a very sensible highland gentleman) though he was born as far back as 1655. I therefore judge that the present dress of our Highland soldiers is quite different from the ancient costume of any part of Scotland, which I apprehend consisted of jackets and trowsers; indeed I believe that the journal of an English officer who came with the Protector Somerset to the battle of Pinky, mentions the dress of the Scotch soldiers to be sheep-skin jackets and trowsers, without the least mention of kilts, plaids, or tartan. The Scotch bonnet I believe to be probably much the same as that in use some centuries ago in England and on the continent, before the introduction of hats. As to tartan, I cannot say

when

when it was first made a part of the Scottish garb, though it is obvious to any person acquainted with antient costume, that party-coloured dresses were much in use among most European nations, without any regularity in making one side of the figure from top to bottom correspond with the other half: but, on the contrary, care was taken to make the difference as great as possible. Plaids, or loose cloaks like plaids, were, I dare say, the outward costume of most nations in antient times, as they indeed are in our own days. To these remarks I may add, that there is, perhaps, no strict propriety in using tartan in the costume of Macbeth, and certainly none in dressing him or his Thanes in kilts or *fetic brags*, which are not yet an invention 100, far less 1000, years old. I believe that tartan is part of the dress of the peasants in the South of France in some districts. But the tartan, kilt, and the other parts of the present Highland garb, have received so much splendour from the achievements of our countrymen in modern times, that no reference to antiquity could possibly add much honour to where so much has been more lately acquired; and no lover of his country will desire to see what has been called the garb of old Gaul (properly or not) changed for any other—antient or modern.

Yours, &c.

H. R. D.

ANALYSIS OF BOOKS, No. III,
(Continued from Vol. LXXX. ii. page 437.)
Title.

"*Carmen Deo Nostro. Te decet Hymnus.*"

Sacred Poems

collected, corrected, augmented,
most humbly presented,
to my Lady the Countesse of Denbigh,
by

her most devoted Servant,

R. C.

In hearty acknowledgement of his immortal obligation to her Goodness
and Charity.

At Paris.

By Peter Targa, Printer to the Archbishoppe of Paris, in S. Victor's
streete, at the golden Sunne.
M, DC LII.

The Author of the Poems appears to have been the celebrated Crashawe; the Editor, Thomas Car. It is well known that in the latter part of his life he became a convert to the Ro-

man Catholic religion, and was a Canon of Loretto.

The introduction, in which the Editor gives a pleasing character of Crashawe, is worthy of selection.

"Crashawe,

The

Anagram

He was Car.

Was Car then Crashawe; or was Crashawe Car,

Since both within one name combined are?
Yes, Car's Crashawe, he Car; his loves
alone [one.

Which melts two harts, of both composing
So Crashawe's still the same, so much desired

By strongest wits, so honor'd, so admir'd,
Car was but he that enter'd as a friend
With whom he shar'd his thoughts, and
did commend [each other;
(While yet he liv'd) this worke; they lov'd
Sweet Crashawe was his friend; he Crashawe's brother.

So Car hath title then; 'twas his intent
That what his riches pend, poore Car
should print. [one

Nor feares he checke praying that happie
Who was belov'd by all, disprayed by
none. [pleas'd all,

To witt, being pleas'd with all things, he
No would he give, nor take offence; befall
What might, he would possesse himselfe,
and live [give

As dead (devoyde of interest) 't all might
Destase t' his well composed mind, forestal'd [call'd

With heavenly riches, which had wholly
His thoughts from earth, to live above in
th' aire

A very bird of paradise. No care
Had he of earthly trashe. What might
suffice

To fit his soul to heavenly exercise,
Sufficed him: and we may guesse his hart
By what his lipps bring forth, his onely part
Is God and godly thoughts. Leaves doubt
to none

But that to whom one God is all, all's one.
What he might eate or weare he tooke no
thought; [sought.

His needfull foode he rather found then
He seeks no downes, no shectes, his bed's
still made;

If he can find a chaire, or stoole, he's layd;
When day peepes in, he quitts his restlesse
rest, [rest.

And still, poore soule, before he's up he's
Thus dying did he live, yet liv'd to dye
In th' Virgine's lappe, to whom he did applye
[thence was styl'd

His virgin thoughts and words, and
By foes, the chaplain of the Virgin sayd
While yet he lived without: his mod' estie
Imparted this to some, and they to me.
Live happie then, deare sent; injoy the rest
Eternally

Eternally by paynes thou purchacedest.
While Car must live in care, who was thy
friend,
Nor cares he how he live, so in the end
He may enjoy his dearest Lord and thee;
And sitte and singe more skilfull songs
eternally."

This little book, consisting of 131 pages, is ornamented with neat engravings, viz. an heart with a lock; Numisma Urbani VI; The Nativity; Epiphany; Crucifixion; a Representation of our Saviour, intituled Expostulatio Christi cum mundo ingrato; The Holy Sepulchre; a Stand for the Pix, with this inscription, Ecce panis Angelorum; Day of Judgment; Virgin and Child; St. Teresa, with this inscription, Le vraye portraict de St. Terese, Fondatrice des religieuses et religieux reformez de l'ordre de N. Dame du mont Carmel: Decedée le 4^e Octo. 1582. Canonisée le 12 Mart. 1622. The drawings from which these engravings were made, were executed by Crashawe, as it appears by

"An Epigramme

upon the pictures in the following poems which the author first made with his owne hand, admirably well, as may be seene in his manuscript dedicated to the Right Honourable lady, the Lady Denbigh."

"Twixt pen and pencill rose a holy strife
Which might draw virtue better to the life.
Best witts gave vote to that: but painters
swore

They never saw peeces so sweete before
As thes: fruites of pure nature; where id
art
Did lead the untaught pencill."—

CONTENTS.

To the noblest and best of ladyes, the Countess of Denbigh.

To the name above every name, the name of Jesus, A Hymn.

In the Holy Nativity, &c. a Hymn, as sung by the Shepheards.

New Year's Day.

In the glorious Epiphanie, &c. sung as by the 3 Kings.

The Office of the Holy Cross. The Howres. For the Howr of Matins. Prime.

The Third.—The Sixt.—The Ninth.—Compline.

The Recommendation.

Upon the Holy Sepulcher.

Vexilla Regis; the Hymn of the Holy Cross.

To our B. Lord upon the choice of his Sepulcher.

Nimia Charitas: or the Dear Bargain.

Sancta Maria Dolorum; or The Mother of Sorrows. A pathological descant upon the devout plain song of Stabat mater dolorosa.

Upon the bleeding Crucifix, a Song.

Upon the Crowne of Thorns.

Upon the Body, &c.

The Hymn of Sainte Thomas, &c. Adoro te.

Lauda, Sion, Salvatorem.

Dies Irae Dies illa.

The Hymn, O gloriosa Domine.

In the glorious Assumption of our B. Lady.

Sainte Mary Magdalen, or the Weeper.

A Hymn to the Name and Honor of the admirable Sainte Teresa, Foundress of the Reformation of the dis-called Carmelites both men and women; a woman for angelicall height of speculation, for masculine courage of performance more then a woman, who, yet a child, out-ran maturity, and durst plot a martyr-dome.

An Apologie for the fore-going Hymn, as having been writ when the Author was yet among the Protestantes.

Upon the Book and Picture of the seraphicall Sainte Teresa.

A Song—A Prayer: an Ode—To the same—Alexias: the Complaint of the forsaken wife of Sainte Alexis.—3 Elegies.

Description of a religious House and Condition of Life.

Epitaph.—Death's Lecture.—Temperance.

Hope by Cowley.—M. Crashawe's Answer for Hope.

Specimens in my next.

Yours, &c.

J. B.

THE TIMES, No. II.

"Nec te nobilium fugiat certamen equorum
Multa capax populi commoda Circus habet."
ORIB.

AS I do not consider myself bound to follow any plan in my lucubrations, I shall always enter on that subject which happens first to strike me, only taking care to keep in view the main object which I have sufficiently explained in my first paper. A circumstance which I shall mention has induced me on this occasion to say something on the subject of Theatrical Amusements.

The other day an old gentleman, a friend of mine, called upon me. As we had never met since he was last in London, about 20 years ago, I was very glad to see him. After a good deal of chat about old times, he informed me of the occasion of his visit to London: "Aaron," said he (for we were schoolfellows) "I have been, as you know, all my life addicted to scribbling; I have of late bestowed a good deal of time upon a Tragedy, which

which I have now brought hither, with a view of offering it to the Managers of some of our Theatres; but I wish first of all to have your opinion upon it." He then presented me with a MS. which, after a very slight glance, I was persuaded would not do. —I told him, "that I was afraid he had not been sufficiently careful in the choice of his model." My friend answered, that he had always considered the rules of the Grecian drama as too rigid; and that, if he had taken any liberties of which Aristotle would have disapproved, he had for his companions in error, Shakspeare, Otway, Dryden, Lillo, &c.—"My good Sir," said I, "you misapprehend me: I find no fault with either your subject or your plot. The circumstances of Charles the First's life might certainly be wrought into a very good Tragedy, if a proper attention were paid to those externals which you seem to disregard. You have opened your play with a description of the battle of * * * *. That is wrong; the battle must be fought upon the stage—it is now the custom."—My friend stared—"Nay, Aaron," said he, "you banter: I asked you to judge of my work, not to sneer at my understanding." I could not help smiling at his simplicity; and, having assured him that I was serious, went on: "What could be more sublime and interesting than to see half a dozen horses killed under Cromwell? And, I assure you, that they would do full justice to their parts."—"Again," said I, "you fall into the same error; the Review of the Parliamentary Army, which is described, should be displayed—the troops should be drawn up upon the stage, and fire three volleys in honour of their General; this, with a speech from the Protector, in 'Real Armour made by Mr. Marriott of Fleet-street,' would throw the house into raptures.—Again, the trial and execution must be upon the stage. You may, perhaps, find it difficult to meet with an actor who will go through the part of Charles with these alterations; but you must get over the beheading as well as you can: as the axe rises, the curtain may drop; or Grimaldi may enter the crowd, dressed like a Puritan, upon a jackass; and take my word for it, nobody will know whether the head is cut off or not.

I then commented on the other parts of the play.

My friend listened with attention; but, when I had done, I found that I had not quite overcome his attachment to the Old School. However, he promised to attend to the hints which I had given him; and I have no doubt that, if he does, his play will be rapturously received.

When my friend was gone, I could not help indulging in some reflections upon the subject on which we had been conversing. There is not, I believe, another amusement (eating and drinking excepted) equally ancient and universal. If we look into any civilized part of the world, we shall find a stage, not perhaps so rigid as that of the ancients, or so brilliant as our own, but equally suited to the genius of the spectators. It is not, however, my intention to enter into the history of the Stage. It would, I confess, be an interesting employment to investigate the origin of the British Drama. The Rising Sun is no unpleasant object of Retrospection at Mid-day. It would be amusing to mark its various mutations; to follow it through the Mysteries, Interludes, Mummeries, Tragedies, Comedies, Farces, and Pantomimes of our forefathers, until we arrived at our present Grand-Serio-Comic Melo-Dramatic Spectacles. But I have not room for such an undertaking, and must confine myself to the object in view; viz. to prove that our stage is in a state of greater refinement and cultivation than it ever was before. I believe every one will admit that that Spectacle is the most likely to produce an effect upon the Spectators, which is most intelligible to them; admitting this, how much has the influence of the Stage been increased! Many a worthy man can relish a Scene, who cannot comprehend a Sentiment; and thousands, who would understand no part of Othello but the smothering, may fully enter into the whole of Blue heard, and Timour.

I am of opinion that Horace was a great admirer of Pantomimic representation, and that he referred to it when he said
*Segnius irritant animum demissa per aures
 Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta.*

With so respectable an authority surely we may venture to change sentiment

ment for splendour, and sense for scenery. Again, is not the employment of its inhabitants always a source of prosperity to a Nation? If we look at the bills of one of our Minor Theatres, we shall find the names of more than 50 human performers, who are every night at work to entertain us, without mentioning Horses, Grooms, and Farriers. In former times a scene-painter, shifter, candle-snuffer, and two taylor, were quite sufficient to equip a company. Not so now—Our Drama has called to its assistance every art which can embellish its extended operations. Our ancestors were content with pictures of British life (except, indeed, where Spanish manners assisted their intrigues); but we have called upon every nation under heaven to contribute to our amusement. Tartars, Danes, Americans, Saracens, Moors, &c. are brought to our view in a manner which will, I hope, in a short time supersede the use of the Globes. I have, however, nearly reached my limits; and I am sure that I need not have said so much, were it not for those cavillers who ascribe every change to caprice, and call every improvement an innovation. If I have not convinced them, I am sorry for it; for the present I have done with them; but, as occasion offers, I shall resume the subject, and offer to them those farther considerations which my narrow boundaries for the present exclude.

N. B. In imitation of my worthy predecessor Mr. Fitz-Adam, I do hereby declare, that all such jokes as “These are sad Times,” &c. I hope the Times will mend soon; and are out of date, void of wit, and to be used by these only who can produce a certificate that they are unable to frame a new joke. AARON BICKERSTAFF.

Mr. URBIN, May 3.
ACCORDING to my promise, I have sent you an extract from the journal of a deceased friend, which relates the manner in which the inhabitants of the North Riding of Yorkshire celebrate Christmas. The account, though written in a familiar style, yet in every point will be found true.

Yours, &c.

R. S.

— Here, and in the neighbouring villages, I spent my Christmas, and a happy Christmas too. I found the ancient manners of our ancestors practised

in every cottage: the thoughts of welcoming Christmas seem to fill the breast of every one with joy, whole months before its arrival. About 6 o'clock on Christmas day, I was awakened by a sweet singing under my window; surprised at a visit so early and unexpected, I arose, and looking out of the window I beheld 6 young women, and 4 men, welcoming with sweet music the blessed morn. I went to Church about 11 o'clock, where every thing was performed in a most solemn manner. The windows and pews of the Church (and also the windows of houses) are adorned with branches of holly, which remain till Good Friday. From whence this custom arose I know not, unless it be as a lasting memorial of the blessed season.

“Happy was I to find that not only the rich but also the poor shared the festivity of Christmas; for it is customary for the clergymen and gentlemen to distribute to the poorest people of their own village or parish, whole oxen and sheep, and to each a pint of ale also. Such was the hospitality of our ancestors; would that such customs were still practised among us!”

“In the North Riding of Yorkshire it is customary for a party of singers, mostly consisting of women, to begin, at the feast of St. Martin, a kind of peregrination round the neighbouring villages, carrying with them a small waxen image of our Saviour adorned with box and other evergreens, and singing at the same time a hymn, which, though rustic and uncouth, is, nevertheless, replete with the sacred story of the Nativity. This custom is yearly continued till Christmas eve, when their festivity, or as they usually call it ‘good living,’ commences. Every rustic dame produces a cheese preserved for the sacred festival, upon which, before any part of it is tasted, according to an old custom, the origin of which may easily be traced, she, with a sharp knife makes rude incisions to represent the cross. With this, and furniture, made of barley and meal, the cottage affords uninterrupted hospitality. A large fire (on Christmas eve) is made, on which they pile large logs of wood, commonly called ‘yule clog’; a piece of this is yearly preserved by each prudent housewife: I have seen no less than thirty remnants of these logs kept with the greatest care.

“On the feast of St. Stephen large goose pies are made, all which they distribute among their needy neighbours, except one which is carefully laid up and not tasted till the purification of the Virgin, called Candlemas.

“On the feast of St. Stephen also, 6 youths (called sword-dancers, from their dancing with swords), clad in white, and bedecked with ribbands, attended by a fiddler, and another youth curiously dressed, who g: ne-
c. By

rally has the name of 'Bessy', and also by one who personates a Doctor, begins to travel from village to village, performing a rude dance, called the sword dance. One of the 6 above-mentioned acts the part of king in a kind of farce which consists of singing and dancing, when 'the Bessy' interferes while they are making a hexagon with their swords, and is killed. These frolics they continue till New Year's Day, when they spend their gains at the ale-house with the greatest innocence and mirth, having invited all their rustic acquaintance.

"There is in this part of Yorkshire a custom, which has been by the country people more or less revived, ever since the alteration in the Style and Calendar: namely, the watching, in the midnight of the New and Old Christmas eve, by Bees-hives, to determine upon the right Christmas, from the humming noise which they suppose the bees will make when the birth of our Saviour took place. Disliking innovations, the utility of which they understand not, the oracle, they affirm, always prefers the more antient custom.

"Another strange custom also prevails: that those who have not the common materials of making a fire, generally sit without one, on New Year's Day; for none of their neighbours, although hospitable at other times, will suffer them to light a candle at their fires. If they do, they say that some one of the family will die within the year

D—D R—E."

MR. URBAN, May 16.

I AM not surprised at ARCHITECT's answer to my observations on his works, as it is much milder than I expected; and had it not been for a base charge he has brought against me, I should not have troubled you further on the subject. For what "obvious reasons" J. Britton is placed as my schoolmaster, I know not, as neither he, nor any other man, is responsible for my opinions.

As I have no reason to change my opinion of the arrangement as formerly given, I shall quit the subject: the publick being in possession of the two statements, each individual is at liberty to follow that which he thinks most correct.

When, Mr. Urban, I professionally differed with ARCHITECT, I little expected the masked friend (J. Carter) would have been brought forward, to back the charge of ingratitude; but, as I have been for those favours dragged forward, the following trait will show the extent of my obli-

gations: In the Winter of 1807-8 I was employed in a survey of part of Henry's Chapel: the Western Turrets coming in my department, knowing J. Carter had sketches of these Turrets, I took the opportunity to speak to him at the Abbey, when he *generously offered* to shew me his sketches, and appointed a meeting at his own house. Owing to my not being acquainted with the neighbourhood of Pimlico, I was considerably beyond the time of appointment; J. Carter was just going out, he nevertheless turned back, and showed me a sketch (if I may so call it), hastily drawn on a piece of loose paper, without measurement of any kind, or accuracy, as *something like what I wanted*; upon my asking him to permit me to take the sketch with me, he said "*No; it could be of no use to me*"; and here ended his "instructions," and the *only communication I ever had, direct or indirect*, concerning Henry VIII's Chapel; and for such favours he lays the charge of ingratitude at my feet.

Yours, &c. J. R. THOMPSON.

MR. URBAN,

May 1.

BEING the other day in the Meeting-house Yard, at Sutton, in the parish of Broughton Asley, near Hinckley, the following epitaphs were transcribed; which will be preserved by being inserted in your widely spreading Miscellany. Mr. Cracherode (it is said) was related to the very eminent Divine of the same name, who died in 1799 (see Volume LXIX. page 354 & seqq.

M. GREEN.

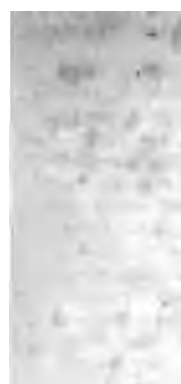
"Sacred

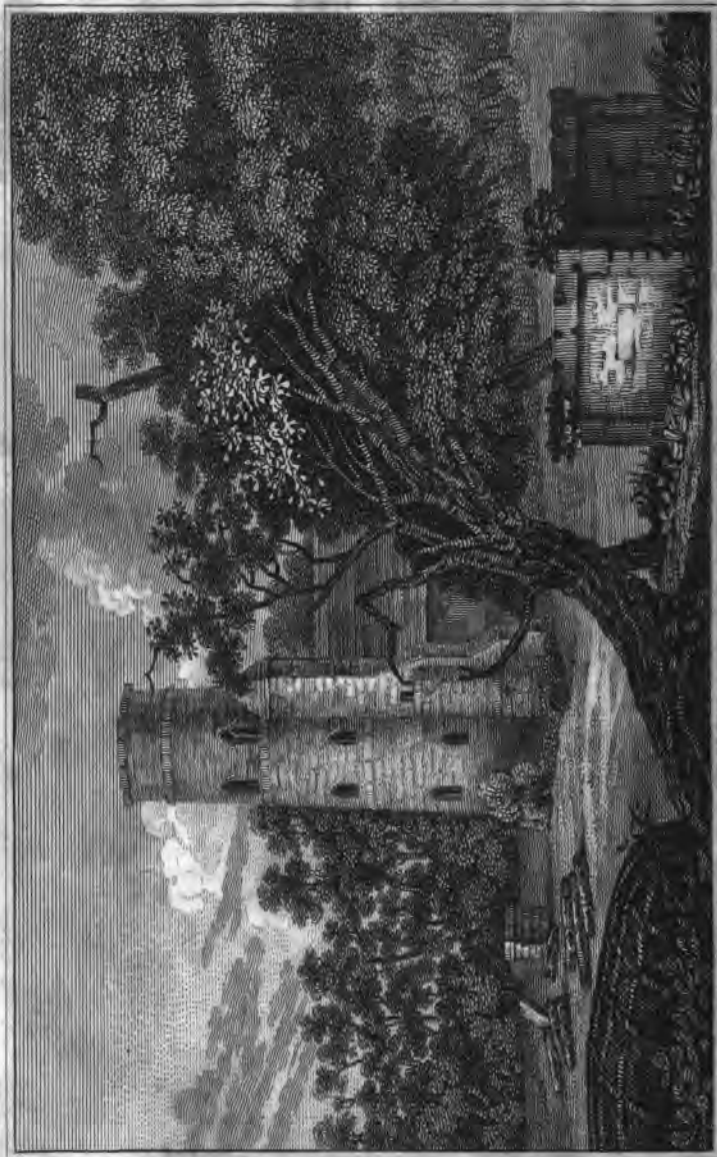
to the Memory of the Rev. Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode, Minister of the Gospel, and Pastor of Sutton Church, who died suddenly on Lord's day afternoon, the 22d of November, 1807, aged 49 years: being on his return from Leir, where he had been preaching, with his accustomed animation, from the Gospel of St. Luke, c. xix. v. 10. 'For the Son of Man is come to seek, and to save, that which was lost. He often expressed a desire, and an expectation to die suddenly. He would say, Sudden death, sudden glory.'

On another stone at the same place:

"Here sleepeth the body of Mr. Robert Gilbert, Minister of the Gospel, and Pastor of the Church-meeting in this place. He departed this life December 17, 1742, in the 27th year of his age."

MR.





LITTLE SALTING CHURCH, ESSEX.

Mr. URBAN, *Theated Vicarage,*
Feb. 1.

ENCLOSED I have sent you a drawing, by Mr. Lynes, of Little Saling Church, in Essex (see *Plate 1.*) The Tower is circular, and remarkably curious and elegant. The height of it is 22 yards, and the diameter of the circle, 5½. The only description I have it in my power to give you of the Church itself is, that originally it was a Chapel of Ease to Great Bardfield, from which circumstance, the Hamlet or Parish is now called Bardfield Saling, as well as Little Saling; and I believe it was also called Bardfield juxta Saling. The Church or Chapel was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, March 12, 1380, and was consecrated by the Bishop of Pisa, who performed that ceremony for the Bishop of London. It is now a Donative in the gift of Bartlett Goodrich, esq. and at present is enjoyed by the Rev. William Bradbury, M. A. Vicar of Great Saling. T. JEN.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 12.*

IN the severe discussion that has recently taken place between the Edinburgh Reviewers and that gentleman who has with such credit to himself stood forward in defence of the University of Oxford, so many charges have been brought against the plan of study now pursued in the above-named University, that, could the generality of mankind be only persuaded to believe one half of them, the reputation of Oxford would be sunk never to rise again.

Καὶ τραυμάτων μὴν εἰ τόσον ἐπύχωνται
Ἀνὴρ ὁδ', ὡς πρὸς οἶκον ὀχετεύετο
Φάτις, τίτρωται δίκτυον πλεῖον λόγων.
Εἰ δ' ἢ νῦν τεθνηκώς, ὡς ἐπλήθυνον λόγοι,
Τριτάτος ἢ ἂν Γερῶν ὁ δεύτερος
Πολλὴν αἰῶνι (τὸν κατὰ γὰρ ὁ λόγος
Χθρὸς) τρίμοιρον χλαῖναν ἐξήχηε λαοῶν,
Ἀπαξ ἑκάστῃ καθ' ἑαυτὴν μορφώματι.

Æschyl. Agam. 875. seqq. ed. Schutz.

But among all these accusations I cannot help observing that the one which would have carried the greatest weight, and to which I think every reflecting person would instantly have given his assent, has been passed over in silence. I mean the omission in the existing statutes of a separate class for those who may distinguish them-

selves in Divinity and Hebrew. I shall only ask these simple questions: Are not the generality of those undergraduates who study at Oxford, intended for the Church? And is it not better for those who are intended for the Church to be well skilled in Hebrew and Divinity, with a moderate knowledge of the classics and sciences, than to have spent their whole time on the productions of antiquity, which, however excellent in themselves, cannot by any means be compared by Christians with that Holy Volume which can alone "make them wise to salvation"? Since this is the case (I take it for granted no man can conscientiously answer in the negative to those questions) we must allow there is a most palpable and notorious neglect in the present statutes. But we ought not to forget that Rome was not built in a day, and that sufficient time has scarce yet elapsed for the University to feel and consider the effects of her existing examinations—Ere long, however, I trust, the finishing stroke will be put to the present statutes, and that the study of Hebrew, so essential to clergymen, will at least be considered of equal importance with the classics and sciences. The knowledge of Hebrew would not only point out to the rising generation the errors and inconsistencies of our authorised version, but also instruct them in many internal proofs of the veracity of our religion, which those only who are well read in Hebrew can possibly be acquainted with. It would be useless in me to urge any thing farther respecting the utility of the study of Hebrew, a thing which carries conviction with itself. Suffice it to say, that with the knowledge of that sacred language, the prosperity of the Christian Church has risen and fallen; and, consequently, that the University of Oxford, as the guardian and bulwark of religion, is in a twofold manner bound to protect it; add to this, that the most wise in all ages have considered the Hebrew to be the most ancient language, and that inexhaustible ocean from whence the Greek and Latin, Persian and Arabic, &c. have derived their source; rivulets, indeed, highly ornamented, but not to be compared to the simple majestic parent from whom they have sprung.

OXONIENSIS.
Mr.

"Parliament enjoined and trusted him to make a Catechism for public use."
—"Executrix optime de se merito posuit."

Yours, &c.

B. N.

Mr. URBAN,

IT is now nearly twelve months since a letter appeared in the Supplement to the Gentleman's Magazine, (for July 1810, p. 618.) from a candid and intelligent writer, objecting to the authenticity of a passage in the Tournament of Rowley: It is nearly the same length of time since you did me the favour of publishing my answer to his objections. I have expected, month after month, that your Correspondent would have done me the honour to acknowledge that my answer was not only explicit, but satisfactory. In this, I am sorry to say, I have been hitherto disappointed, unless I may presume that silence is an admission to that effect.

I have lately looked into that valuable work "Mr. Jamieson's Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language;" and I find in the List of Authors quoted by him, the following, characterised in this unqualified manner.

"Chatterton's Poems, (published as Rowley's,) 8vo. London, 1777."

After a diligent search, I have not been able to discover a single quotation from that book; notwithstanding it would have afforded many happy illustrations of obscure Scottish phrases. I presume, that Mr. Jamieson, either convinced in his own mind, or depending upon the generally received opinion of the forgery, totally declined the use of the Poems. I, who have ventured in "The Introduction to an Examination of the Internal Evidence respecting the Antiquity of Rowley's Poems," to stem the tide of public opinion, and who believe myself able to prove in the most satisfactory manner that it was impossible for Chatterton to have written the Poems attributed to Rowley, and that every argument hitherto offered in objection to their antiquity is fallacious, may be permitted to notice one or two of the passages in Mr. Jamieson's Dictionary, which might have given its Author a fair opportunity of shewing that those Poems are well entitled to the confidence of every one who is interested in the study, not only of the old English

Language, but of old English or British customs.

Mr. Jamieson has favoured us with an excellent disquisition on the word *Beltane*; part of which shall, with your permission, be quoted, as an article worthy of appearing in the Gentleman's Magazine.

"BELTANE, BELTEIN, s. The name of a sort of Festival observed on the first day of May, O. S.; hence used to denote the term of Whitsunday.

"At Beltane, quhen ilk bodie bownis
To Peblis to the Play,
To heir the singin and the soundis,
The solace, suth to say,
Be firth and forrest furth they found;
Thay graythit tham full gay."

Peblis to the Play, St. I.

"On the first of May, O. S. a Festival called *Beltan* is annually held here. It is chiefly celebrated by the Cow-herds, who assemble by scores in the fields, to dress a dinner for themselves, of boiled milk and eggs. These dishes they eat with a sort of cakes baked for the occasion, and having small lumps in the form of nipples, raised all over the surface. The cake might, perhaps, be an offering to some Deity in the days of Druidism." P. Logierait, Perth. Statist. Acc. v. 84.

"A town in Perthshire, on the borders of the High-lands, is called *Tillie*, (or *Tullie*) *Beltane*, i. e. the eminence, or rising ground, of the fire of Baal. In the neighbourhood is a Druidical Temple of eight upright stones, where it is supposed the fire was kindled. At some distance from this, is another Temple of the same kind, but smaller, and near it a well still held in great veneration. On *Beltane* morning, superstitious people go to this well, and drink of it; then they make a processional round it, as I am informed, nine times; after this they in like manner go round the Temple. So deep-rooted is this heathenish superstition in the minds of many who reckon themselves good Protestants, that they will not neglect these rites, even when *Beltane* falls on Sabbath.

"The custom still remains (in the West of Scotland) amongst the Herds and young people to kindle fires in the high grounds, in honour of Beltan. *Beltan*, which in Gaelic signifies *Baal* or *Bels-fire*, was anciently the time of this solemnity. It is now kept on St. Peter's Day. P. Loudoun, Statist. Acc. iii. 105.

"But the most particular and distinct narration of the superstitious rites observed at this period, which I have met with, is in the Statist. Acc. of the P. of Callander, Perth.

"The people of this district have two customs, which are fast wearing out, not only here, but all over the High-lands, and

and therefore ought to be taken notice of, while they remain. Upon the first day of May, which is called *Beltan*, or *Bel-tein-day*, all the boys in a township or hamlet, meet in the Moors. They cut a table in the green sod, of a round figure, by casting a trench in the ground, of such circumference as to hold the whole company. They kindle a fire, and dress a repast of eggs and milk in the consistence of a custard. They knead a cake of oatmeal, which is toasted at the embers against a stone. After the custard is eaten up, they divide the cake into so many portions, as similar to one another as possible in size and shape, as there are persons in the Company. They daub one of these portions all over with charcoal, till it be perfectly black. He who holds the bonnet is entitled to the last bit. Whoever draws the black bit is the devoted person who is to be sacrificed to *Baal*, whose favour they mean to implore, in rendering the year productive of the sustenance of man and beast. There is little doubt of these inhuman sacrifices having been once offered in this country, as well as in the East, although they now pass from the act of sacrificing, and only compel the devoted person to leap three times through the flames; with which the ceremonies of this Festival are closed.

"It would appear that some peculiar sanctity was also ascribed to the 8th of May, from the old Scottish Proverb, 'You have skill of man and beast, you were born between the *Beltans*,' i. e. 'the first and 8th of May.'

"Although the name of *Beltein* is unknown in Sweden, yet on the last day of April, i. e. the evening preceding our *Beltein*, the country people light great fires on the hills, and spend the night in shooting," (qu. making much noise?) "The first of May is also observed."

The whole of this curious Article extends to several quarto pages, to which Mr. Urban's Readers are referred. Mr. J. might on this occasion have quoted the following lines from the second Battle of Hastings, where mention is made of Salisbury Plain and Stonehenge:

"Here did the Brutons adoration paye
To the false God whom they did *Tauran*
name,

Dightynge hys altarre with greete fyres in Maie,

Roastyng theyr vycualle round aboute the flame."

This is a pointed allusion to the ceremonies of *Beltein*, which it would be gross absurdity to believe that a boy of thirteen or fourteen years of age would have been likely to have

introduced in so casual and incidental a manner. It can hardly be with propriety ascribed to the pen of any forger; although it must be admitted as a very natural allusion for Turgotus of the eleventh, or Rowley, in the 15th Century.

This passage is more worthy of notice, because Mr. Tyrwhitt, who was a stranger to the ceremonies of *Beltane*, proposed, instead of *vycualle* to read *vyclymes*; and I know a good Critick, a believer in the antiquity of the Poems, who was so well satisfied with the amendment as to express himself thus: "Notwithstanding there are accessible sources for the name of *Tauran*, the false God of the Britons, it is difficult to give Chatterton credit for any thing more than the very probable school-boy error in transcribing *vycualle* for *vyclymes*." But it appears, that Chatterton has here given us the exact word of his Author; as he has also done in the other Battle of Hastings, l. 304.

"Hereward born on Sarim's spreaddyng
plaine,
Where *Thor's* fam'd Temple many ages
stoode;
Where Druids, auncient Preests, did
ryghtes ordaine,
And in the middle shed the *victymes*
bloude."

In one Poem, we find a correct allusion to the *dressing of victuals*, as described in the ceremonies of *Beltane*; and, in the other, to the sacrifices, perhaps of human victims, by the Druids.

In one of Mr. Jamieson's quotations we are told, that these great fires were lighted in Sweden, both on the first, and on the 8th of May; in another, that the entire month of May, in the Irish language, is, on account of these Pagan ceremonies, to this day, called, *mi, na Beal-tine*. Hence the Poems with propriety, say, "*dightynge hys altarre with greete fyres in Maie*," viz. on the 1st, the 8th, or any part of that month, and not on any one particular day. Mr. J. gives us a quotation also from an ancient Glossary, which asserts that the Druids lighted two great fires every year; and hence the farther propriety of Rowley's mentioning fire in the plural number.

The negligent manner in which Mr. Tyrwhitt edited the Poems, is, perhaps, in nothing more evident than in his

his non-explanation of the false God *Tauran*. *Torran* is now the name of thunder in the High-lands; therefore *Tauran*, or the Thunderer, seems to apply with consistency and propriety. He is the *Gallicum Tau* mentioned in Davis's Celtic Researches, the Bel of the Phœnicians, the Baal of Scripture, the Thor of our Saxon Ancestors, probably the Moloch of the Ammonites, and the Pagan Deity still ignorantly and superstitiously worshiped on the first and the 8th of May in the Highlands of Scotland. "This *Tau* was the symbol of the Druidical Jupiter. It consisted of a huge giant oak, deprived of all its branches, except only two large ones, which, though cut off and separated, were suspended from the top of the trunk, like extended arms." See the Monthly Review, January 1805. If I am not much deceived, I have noticed, ten years since, something like a representation of this Pagan Deity in a grove of oaks, in that beautiful seat of the Howards at Corby (i. e. Crow) Castle, near Carlisle.

Is it probable, that Chatterton could not only have hit upon the leading circumstances in the worship of this Deity, the *dressing of victims* in one Poem, and, in the other, the *shedding of the blood of victims*? It is to Mr. Jamieson's learned and interesting researches, that we are indebted for a clear and satisfactory elucidation of the obscurity in the first allusion. The correctness of the latter may, perhaps, appear by a reference to the first Book of Lucan's *Pharsalia*.

"Et quibus immitis placatur sanguine diro
Teutates, horrendisque feris altaribus Hesus
Et *Taranis* Sæthicæ non mitior ara
Dianæ."

Here we have the *Tauran* of Rowley, thus described by Farnaby, in a note on the *Pharsalia*. "*Taranis*.] Jupiter, quasi *βερραλίνος*, tonans, à *Taran*, quod Wallis Britannis (qui Veteris Gallicæ Linguae vestigia & reliquias retinent) Tonitru sonat, ut videtur Phil. Cluverio lib. I. de Antiquitate Germaniæ, cap. 9---his omnibus litatum *humanis* Hostiis, uti *Dianæ Tauricæ*. Vide Cæs. l. 6 de Bello Gallic. Solin. c. 34. Melaj. 3. c. 2. Lactant. de falsa Relig. l. i. c. 21. Pythæi Adversaria l. i. c. 3. Cluverium l. i. de antiq. Germ. c. 22. 26. & 28."

Rowley has no sooner dropped this incidental allusion to the Temple of *Thor*, and the shedding of the victim's blood, than he proceeds to mention other circumstances very natural for him or his predecessor Turgotus to have done:

"Where auncient Bardi did their verses
syng
Of Cæsar conquerr'd, and his mighty
hoste,
And how old Tynyan, necromancing
Kinge,
Wreck'd ail hys shyppyng on the British
Coaste,
And made hym in his tatter'd barks to lie,
Till Tynyan's Dethe and opportunitie.
To make it more renom'd than before,
(I tho' a Saxon, yet the truthe will telle.
The Saxonn's steyn'd the place wyth
Brittish gore,
Where nete but bloud of Sacrifices felle.
Tho' Chrystians, styлле they thoughte
mouche of the pile,
And here theie mett when causes dyd it
neede;
'Twas here the auncient Elders of the
Isle
Dyd by the trecherie of Hengist blede."

The tenth line of this Quotation seems to imply that human sacrifices are not to be understood by the word *victymes* in those preceding. If the Reader wish to enter more fully into the subject, he will find a long and a very interesting note upon it in pages 71. 2. 3. 4. 5. and 6. of Dr. Milles's Edition of Rowley's Poems.

Having already exceeded the bounds to which Mr. Urban seems desirous of confining his Correspondents, I must defer till another opportunity some farther remarks on Mr. Jamieson's scientific and instructive Dictionary.—But, before I conclude, I must request the attention of your Readers to the last line of Mr. J.'s first quotation from Pebb's to the Play: "*Thay graythit tham full gay*." It adds one to many passages which I have noted, from Chaucer, and other ancient writers, ascertaining the true meaning of the verb *graythe*, viz. to dress or adorn; which the late Mr. Tyrwhitt, in his Glossary to Chaucer, was very unwilling to admit; as it legitimates the substantive *gratche*, in the sense of apparel, to which he had incorrectly objected during the Rowleian Controversy.

Yours, &c.

JOHN SHERWEN, M. D.
Bath, May 5, 1811.

Mr,

Mr. URBAN, *May 7.*
THE following Entry in the Register of Burwell in Cambridge-shire, preserves the record of a remarkable, though melancholy event:

"N. B. On Sept. 8, 1727, about 9 o'clock in the evening a dismal fire broke out in a Barn, in which a great number of persons were met together to see a puppet-show: in the Barn there were a great many loads of new light straw: the Barn was thatched with straw, which was very dry, and the inner roof of the Barn was covered with old dry cobwebs, so that the fire like lightning flew round the Barn in an instant: and there was but one small door belonging to the Barn, which was close nailed up, and so could not easily be broke open, and when it was opened, the passage was so narrow, and every body so impatient to escape, that the door was presently blocked up; and most of those that did escape, which were but very few, were forced to crawl over the heads and bodies of those that lay on a heap at the door: and the rest in number, 76, perished instantly; and two more died of their wounds within two days. The fire was occasioned by the negligence of a servant, who set a candle and lantern in or near the heap of straw, which was in the Barn: the servant's name was Richard Whitaker, of the Parish of *Hadstock* in *Essex*, near *Linton* co. *Cambridge*, who was tried for the fact at the Assizes held at *Cambridge*, March 27, 1728, but was acquitted.* [The names of the persons who perished by the said fire, are entered in the Register, being buried there.]

"On May 12, 1723, about 3 o'clock in the morning, there was a violent hail shower, and between six and seven o'clock I measured some of the hail-stones, and they were then 2½ inches round in the smallest part, and near three inches in the largest, notwithstanding they had laid upon the ground from 3 o'clock to that time, and were considerably wasted by the heat of the Sun, as might plainly be seen by them, for there was a large quantity of water amongst them."

Mr. URBAN, *Tedstone Delamere,*
May 1.

THE Parish Church of Tedstone Delamere, in the County and Diocese of Hereford, is situated at a short distance from the Parsonage, upon the declivity of a hill, commanding a beautiful and extensive prospect over nearly the whole of Wor-

cestershire, into Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Gloucestershire. The Malvern Mountains, clustering grandly in full view, appear not more than ten miles distant: and the Cotswold, Breendon, Broadway, Ridgeway, Lickey, Clent, and Abberley Hills,—besides the nearer ones of Barrrow, and Ankerdinge, form also noble features in the scene. The Churches of Worcester, (visible from the Parsonage) "and many a village tower and spire," pleasingly arrest the eye, as objects dedicated to the GREAT LORD OF NATURE, by the piety of Man.—The one belonging to this Parish, is a small, but very antient structure, strengthened on all sides with buttresses; from most of which Nut-trees shoot up very luxuriantly: and, notwithstanding the scant supply of nutriment afforded them in the masses of stone, where they grow, they generally yield their "kernel'd bunches"—to the descendants, chiefly, of the first planters, which were, probably, *mice*: some of whose autumnal store, having slipt into crevices beyond their reach, germinated, and shot forth, in the singular manner we now see them. From the distension of their roots, they are evidently injurious to the Fabric, notwithstanding they contribute much to its picturesque beauty. They cannot, however, now be removed without demolishing the parts where they have fixed their station.—What adds also to that beauty, nearly the whole of the North side of the Church is clothed with a mantle of Ivy; giving to the rustic Edifice a solemn and venerable appearance. Near the South door are two prostrate figures—much worn by Time and human footsteps; but whose Effigies they are, no inscription informs us. They seem habited in the Costume of the reign of Queen Elizabeth; perhaps about which time the Church was built: as a Sacramental Cup and Cover, belonging to the Parish, bears the date of 1513.

In the Chancel of the Church, are the following Sepulchral Inscriptions,

1. Upon a flat stone:

"Hic jacet in tumulo Richardus Creswell, Gen. qui obiit vicesimo tertio die Aprilis, ætatis suæ anno octogesimo quarto, Redemptionis humanæ 1643; Carolo primo cum Angliæ proceribus periculose litigant."

2. Upon

* A person who died in 1774, near *Newmarket*, is said to have confessed his having been the unhappy occasion of this fire. See our vol. XLIV. p. 92. Edit.

2. Upon a flat stone:

"Here lieth the body of James Parry, M. A. descended of an antient family; who was eminent for his humble spirit, religious life, and generous behaviour and conversation. He was Prebend of the Church of Hereford, and Rector of this Parish 40 years; where he deceased the 12th of September 1671, being aged near 80 years.

'He hath dispersed abroad: He hath given to the poor: His righteousness remaineth for ever.' 2 Cor. ix. 9."

Upon the same stone:

"Here lieth the body of Mary, the wife of George Primrose, gent. buried Dec. 25th, 1687."

3. Upon a flat stone:

"Hic jacet
Thomas Dolman, Artium Magister,
hujus Ecclesiæ Rector ac decus:
pietate verâ, summâ eruditione,
sanctitate ac suavitate morum,
insignis typus.
Melior pars, corporeâ solutâ mole,
in cœlis fulget,
terrenas contemnens, ipsaque
tumulum ossa ditant.
Obiit quarto die Decembris, 1690,
ætatis suæ 39.

4. Upon a mural monument, bearing Arms—a Lion rampant with two beads Argent, on a shield Or:

"Juxta inhumantur reliquiæ
Roberti Mason,
qui fuit Pætorii Dominus
et hujus Ecclesiæ Patronus;
Qui fati cessit 16 April. ann. 1631.
ætatis suæ lxiij.
Et, in eodem tumulo, Hesteræ
Uxor is ejus, quæ obiit 28 die Sep.
1702, ætat. suæ lxxxiij.
Filiorum itidem quinque
Filiarum binarum,
quos ornavit vivos vita cœlebs.
Beati mortui qui in Domino moriuntur.
Pietate posuit Robertus Filius
solus superstes."

5. Upon a flat stone:

"Subtus inhumantur reliquiæ
Gulielmi Mason, qui obiit 19^o
die Septembris, 1693, ætat. suæ 70.
Et Richardi Filii ejus, qui obiit
anno ætat. suæ 69, ann. Dom. 1717.

6. Upon a mural tablet:

"Near to this place lye interred, the bodies of Dorcas, daughter of John Holland, gent. and Katherine his wife, and of German, the son of the said John and Katherine—in hopes of a happy Resurrection, 1726."

7. Upon a mural monument, bearing the Arms of the Family:

"Near this place lieth the body of the Rev. Mr. John Landon, M. A. Rector of Nustead and Ifield in the County of Kent, who died the 3d day of June, 1777, aged 77. His religious principles and literary abilities were evident from what he did and wrote in vindication of the Religion he professed, &c."

8. Upon a flat stone in the aisle:

"Here lieth the body of Frances Bateman, who departed this life, May 28th, An. Dom. 1703.
She was a woman that did take delight
In pious thoughts and actions day and night.

So kind a wife,—so tender to her mother,
That there's behind her left scarce such another.

Heav'n took her soul: the Earth her corpse did seize,—

Yet not in Fee; she only holds by Lease;
With this proviso—when the Judge shall call,

Earth shall give up her share, and Heav'n take all."

Yours, &c.

L. BOOKER.

HENRY THE SEVENTH'S CHAPEL.
ARCHITECTURAL PROCEEDINGS.

(Continued from p. 206.)

THE work going on at the East end of the Chapel cannot strictly be called either a repair, or a restoration of any particular decoration; but it is to all intents a literal rebuilding of the East external upright. The principal portion of the turrets right and left in their upper halves, with the flying buttresses, and the centre upper window, destroyed: new masonry has been substituted in their places. The grounds on each side the window, the space above, and entablatures, new work wrought upon the old. The whole of the lower centre window, nearly occupying the space from turret to turret, destroyed, and a new one is now building up. The opening thus presented in consequence of the operation, exposes the returns of the interior of the centre small Chapel, full of compartments, and niches with statues; an arch expauding from side to side of the returns is also visible. Allowing it possible that this arch might have no immediate connexion with the window gone, yet I must comment on the lateral pressure the arch in a certain degree had towards it. As it is, some sort of temporary support given to

to it would have eased my doubts, and the more so, as at particular parts we find whole masses taken away from alleged necessity; therefore attention should not be wanting to other objects so nearly situated to them.

Many men there are, who profess a strong partiality for subjects of Antiquity, in regard to the beauty of design, execution, or in consideration of the historic events attached to them. Mutilations are imputed to time or chance, and those parts left in a state of preservation are looked upon with the highest veneration: thus the interest of the remains is kept alive, unalloyed, and undiminished. But should a fresh re-working, doing away, or adding to, on any of the original particles, be resorted to; suppose a building, statue, or painting, then the charm that binds the Antiquary is dissolved, and chagrin and apathy take place of fair instruction and just delight.

Subscribing to such a habit of thinking, it will not be much wondered at, if I cannot fall in with the stream of general approbation ever ready to be bestowed on a performance because it is new, and furnished out from the hands of those who are basking in the sunshine of patronage and fashion. My office is not flattery, but Architectural Intelligence.

MASONRY.

The new-wrought lines done in lieu of the old ones in the Chapel, from the several comparisons I have made between each, are gone through with correctness; at any rate, the labour bestowed is excessive; indeed, the smallest attempt of this kind, true or otherwise, would have called up every exertion that the artificer might possess, to enable him to arrive at strokes bordering on the verge of perfection. I examined with great care the disjointed pieces of the old work lying in the inclosure on the North side of the Chapel, that I might find if there were in them any he or she joggles, as they are termed, plug, or cramp-holes, contrivances resorted to in the modern universal practice of piling up stone-work; but all the relics, either in their horizontal or perpendicular faces, bore smooth surfaces, the joints straight, &c. In the returns of the mullions, were a series of plug-holes for the mere purpose of receiving the

iron bars, in order to secure the glazing, and which bars likewise prevented sacrilegious depredations; but for no other masonic intent. This, however, requires further investigation; and I may soon catch the opportunity of witnessing whether the men can in any wise proceed, in their copying system, to raise their courses without joggles, cramps, &c.; or, from unavoidable circumstances occurring in their daily practice, be compelled to use them.

In the basement of the Chapel, I perceive, the courses are tooled into delicate frosted compartments. I have my surmises that this is not the original masonry, as I never yet noticed a similar thought in any of our old piles: perhaps some latter novelty. Be this as it may, the fancy has been followed by our students in Henry's Architecture, but in a manner too coarse to assimilate with their trials in the stories above.

An entire new perforated diamond compartmented parapet, with pinnacles at the angles of the summit of the front, have been introduced, whether from any supposed authentic documents, or from the never decaying source of imagination, it is not for me to determine; though some help of this sort, I believe, is in being, for the composition of the parapets to the side aisles. In fact, I fear the above specimen is purely ideal, as it does not in my eye accord with the prevailing characters of the elevations; extreme richness, and the filling the centres of the various diamond, and other compartments, with roses, or portcullises.

J. CARTER.

(*The SCULPTURES in our next.*)

MR. URBAN, *Harpenden, April 19.*
ALTHOUGH the evidence * and arguments † first advanced, with a view to establish the fact of hodgehogs sucking cows, were supported by such a degree of proof as to exclude all reasonable doubt, and which indeed still remain *wholly* unrefuted; yet, in the opinion of your respectable Correspondent, page 211, they are entitled to no higher consideration and credit than as conducive to mere presumptive evidence. The inaccuracy of this decision may probably proceed from

* Vol. LXXIX. p. 817.

† Vol. LXXX. p. 312.

the circumstance of the paper, containing the testimony referred to, having by some means escaped his perusal; for, as a desire of impartial investigation seems to be the ultimate object of his research, candour forbids me (though the omission certainly appears inexplicable) to suppose that a communication so essential to that important purpose, would be intentionally suppressed. However, as the former of the papers alluded to is that which first induced the discussion, I cannot refuse myself the satisfaction of soliciting him to consult it, as an indispensable document for vindicating and establishing the reality of the circumstance in question: and, indeed, I am more inclined to urge the indulgence of this request, because he has already evinced an apparent disposition to admit, with candour and fairness, the point in dispute, whenever it should appear to be supported by sufficient evidence. Such evidence, Sir, it is presumed, is there produced; and, being ocular, is, consequently, the most conclusive, perhaps, of any which the nature of the subject is capable of receiving. Hence it may not be unreasonable to infer, that irresistible conviction will result from an unprejudiced reference to that credible, disinterested testimony, and which will afford him the most satisfactory proof, both of the *possibility* and *truth* of the fact.

In order to avoid all further collision and dispute on this subject, which, I fear, is now beginning to assume the appearance of personal controversy, more than a desire to promote useful information; I beg leave, Mr. Urban, to be permitted to conclude it with this remark:—Although your Correspondent has obligingly offered to furnish the publick with his servant's daily occurrent discoveries respecting the propensity of hedge-hogs to sucking cows, &c.; and although she be allowed to have the utmost vigilance in detecting, and the greatest fidelity in relating them; yet it cannot, surely, be supposed that your intelligent Readers will be better satisfied with this source of information, than that of which they are already in possession, and derived too from the actual vision of several respectable Herdsmen, the greater part of whose time, both by day and night, for a long series of years, has

been anxiously occupied in superintending cattle, and defending them against the depredations of various kinds of noxious animals * which are induced to pursue them for their milk. And the better to guard their evidence from every possible suspicion, two gentlemen of unquestionable integrity and honour have voluntarily attested their veracity, and thus given ample credibility and support to it.

Notwithstanding the innate cupidity by which these sagacious little creatures are impelled by their own wants to invade man's comfort, yet, whenever it should seem absolutely requisite to deprive them of life, let not the idea of inhumanity be too hastily and inconsiderately associated with this painful act; but rather let it be benevolently imputed to a humane motive, similar to that by which skilful physicians are actuated, when they find it no less necessary to recommend the amputation of one incurable member, that the whole may not finally prove mortal. And also, let the astonishing appearance of their curious external form, and the equally wonderful habits and pursuits of their instinct, be indelibly impressed on the mind of him who inflicts it, and powerfully plead in mitigation of its severity, that the "Hand that made them is divine."

W. HUMPHRIES.

P. S. Since the transmission of the preceding reply, I have been favoured with a communication † from Mr. Lovegrove, a reputable farmer's son in Buckinghamshire; which is the second instance of ocular evidence that has been publicly adduced to establish the certainty of hedge-hogs sucking cows; and which, I trust, will prove to be so strong a confirmation of the former as will dissipate whatever doubt may yet remain in the minds of those gentlemen who have hitherto been of a different opinion respecting that circumstance, and other properties of this truly singular animal.

W. H.

* Such as hedge-hogs, stotes, weasels, cats, &c. &c.

† *Extract from Mr. Lovegrove's letter:*

"During my residence in Buckinghamshire, I have frequently found hedge-hogs in the cow-layers, and once I discovered one at the dugs whilst the cow was in a recumbent posture, and have every reason to believe it had been sucking."

Mr.

MR. URBAN, *Hull, March 16.*

THE following is an exact transcript of the lines prefixed to Browne's *Britannia's Pastorals*, by Thos. Wenman, respecting which your Correspondent Mr. Fry enquires in your present Volume, p. 32. J. C.

"To his friend Mr. Browne.

All that doe reade thy workes and see
thy face, [to grace]
(Where scarce a haire growes vp, thy chin
Doe greatly wonder how so youthfull yeeres
Could frame a worke where so much worth
appeares.

To heare how thou describ'st a Tree, a Dale,
A Groue, a Greene, a solitary Vale,
The Evening Showers, and the Morning
Gleames, [Streames,
The golden Mountaines, and the silver
How smooth thy verse is, and how sweet
thy Rimes, [lines ;
How sage, and yet how pleasant, are thy
What more or lesse can there be said by
men, [thy pen.

But, *Muses* rule thy hand, and guide
THO. WENMAN,
æ Societate Inter. Templi."

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

BOOK II. SATIRE III.

IT may be admitted on competent evidence that our bard finished and published the first Book of his *Satires* in the year of Rome 718, which coincides with the 29th of his age. Between that and the year 721 toward the end of it, the present piece was probably composed. The two first *Satires* of the second Book, and a few epodes seem to have been all that his muse amid the troublesome and disagreeable dissipations of the Roman town-life, was able to produce.

In reality, the love of Poetry (notwithstanding he shewed, even in a species nearly bordering upon prose, so eminent a talent for it) was not such a predominant passion with him, as to make the occurrence of very powerful obstacles necessary to deter him from an occupation which he had formerly, according to his own confes-

sion, been urged to adopt by mere necessity; and which he now continued, as the only one which accorded with his liberal turn of mind, and his propensity to the *sacrosancto farniente*, and suited his situation and temper, rather for his own amusement, the entertainment of his friends, and occasionally in self-defence against his enemies, than from ambition of the title and fame of a great poet: although some years afterwards, the success of his first lyric odes seems to have wrought some change in his sentiments on that head.

To say the truth, Horace, at his then stage of life, sacrificed likewise pretty assiduously at the shrines of those two other divinities, whose service the wise Solon had the art of associating with the love of the muses*, as well perhaps as they can be associated by a very wise man, with the help of fourscore years. It would probably have been too much to demand, of the favourite and commensal of *Mæcenas*, in *dulci juvenia*, in the roseate bloom of life, amid so many scenes of levity and wanton mirth, and surrounded by so many flattering charms and tempting opportunities, the moderation of an octogenary Athenian statesman. *Mæcenas* certainly required it not of him: but could he expect from those who were not his friends, from such as knew him only by the reputation he had acquired, or from his writings, an equal lenity and indulgence? It is perfectly natural that his apparent indifference to fame must have drawn upon him much censure, as the source of his prematurely stopping in that career which he had so successfully commenced: and we may easily imagine, that the malignity of the public, on investigating the causes of the long lethargy of his muse, was not much inclined to spare a man, who even in his first productions had set himself up for a censor of morals, and whose wit and pleasantry had laid him open to so much animadversion.

* At that age it was, when he says in one of his poems:

Ἐξελθὲ Κυπριγενὲς γυνὴ μοῖ Φίλα καὶ Διονυσὴ
καὶ Μουσῶν, ἅ τι δὴ σ' ἀνδρασίον Ἐυφροσύνας.

A couple of lines untranslatable into our language, at which some have taken offence, perhaps merely because they did not comprehend their meaning. Indeed any one, besides Solon, might have said the same, without *being* the same; but nobody should presume to put such a construction upon the words of Solon as neither does nor can belong to them, for the paltry satisfaction alone of acting the part of his tutor twenty-five centuries after his decease.

It was therefore high time, unless he was content to lose all that he had already gained, to step forward with a new work calculated to excite sensation: and because—for the very reason that he considered his poetry as only another method of *doing nothing*, and that not always the most agreeable to himself—if he should now once more tax his genius to please the public, he would fain satisfy them as far as possible once for all. These reasons induced him to present the Romans with a publication, the purport whereof should be, in a harmless and instructive tale, with the utmost urbanity and good-humour, to exhibit them all and severally, as so many arrant bedlamites. The subject, it is evident, was not without its difficulties; but it was exactly in this sort of ticklish enterprises that his principal strength lay, and where the versatility of his genius never left him at a loss for happy turns of invention. He who declares all others to be mad, must naturally put himself at the head of them. But even that was not enough, or rather it would have been far too little, for putting a fair face on the business: since it would have still always looked as though it were only *pro forma*, and in order to pay a sort of compliment to the rest, that he included himself in the huge muster-roll. Both propriety and the interest of the piece required, that he should give a satire of this force and universality, the air of a philosophical deduction. To this end he ingeniously avails himself of the celebrated paradox of the Stoics: 'ΟΤΙ ΗΙΑΝΤΕΣ 'ΟΙ ΜΩΡΟΙ ΜΑΙΝΟΝΤΑΙ, that all (moral) fools are (physically) mad, or wrong-headed, which, in a manner, spontaneously occurred to his mind. The serious assertion, however, of such a proposition, would in the poet's own person have been unbecoming, and from the mouth of some venerable master of the order of Stoics would have had too little amenity. Jest and earnest must be here so delicately administered, and so imperceptibly blended together, that with all the conviction that his arguments produce, we could not forbear laughing, as at a good comedy, though we felt ourselves hit.

Nothing could well be at once simpler and happier in all these respects,

than the conceit by which Horace attains these several ends: nevertheless, I very much doubt, whether one in a thousand, who now find this conceit perfectly natural, would have fallen upon it without him. In a word, he puts the whole discourse into the mouth of Damasippus, known at the time over all Rome as a great fool; and even that not as coming from his own stock or fund, but from the mouth of another fool, Stertinus, a philosophical quack, who in virtue of his stoical beard and mantle, and two hundred and forty volumes of declamations and argumentations on the dogmas of that sect, believes he has a sort of right to set up for the special contradictor of the whole human race.

The first advantage accruing to the poet by this contrivance, was: that his stoic, while deliberately proving that all fools are out of their wits, is not composing a satire, but merely delivering, in good earnest, an abstract of the morality of his order. Secondly, a couple of chaps like Damasippus and Stertinus—of whom one spared no man, seeing he had nothing more to lose, and therefore, because by his folly he had reduced himself to beggary, had an interest in augmenting the host of the crazy as much as possible; and the other was authorized by his profession to adopt the cynical audacity—a couple of such fellows could blurt out home truths, without offence. Thirdly, Horace, by assigning to a fool the part of telling him to his face, the various censures that were passed upon him at Rome, saves himself the disagreeable trouble of an apology, and has the satisfaction of disarming and silencing his censors, by rendering it impossible for them to say any thing worse of him than he, without disguise, in very beautiful verses and with the best grace in the world, has already said and admitted. And in short, what was the marrow of the business, this contrivance procures him a fair opportunity and ample materials for making himself merry, as it were by one expence, at Damasippus and Stertinus, at the pretended philosophers of his time, at his adversaries and critics, at the various classes of fools and blockheads, in a word, at all mankind, which must confer additional

tional honour on his genius, his taste, and his dexterity in the Socratic method of reasoning on human affairs. For this last appears almost at every turn, though with such an incorporated alloy of stoical sophistry, as was requisite to the character of Stertinus. To conclude, he prudently says not a word in vindication of himself against the charges of sloth and voluptuous indolence, that had (probably even by his friends) been objected to him, he even appears to plead guilty without reply. The only proper course he had to take in his own defence, was all at once to come out with a larger and more finished work, than any that had hitherto been seen from his hand: and that was what he did.

Ipsis Saturnalibus huc fugisti.] That is, to his Sabine estate, as presently afterwards in the 10th line we are more plainly informed. The Saturnalia fell in the middle of December. Therefore not the season when people generally went into the country; and Horace, as Damasippus thinks, could have no other reason for choosing such a time of year, and that precisely in the holidays, when all Rome was for three days and more successively engaged in merriment, to run from the pleasures of the town, than for the purpose of self-recollection at his little farm, and, after a pause too long for his reputation, to compose something that might answer the expectation which he himself had raised in the public mind, by so singular a flight from Rome. — Moreover, it deserves here to be remarked, that this is the first time that Horace mentions his Sabinam, and as it happens very often and on every occasion in his following pieces; we have good grounds for concluding that he had only a little before, perhaps not till the present year, at least not prior to the year 720, been put in possession of it by Mæcenas.

Quorsum — comites educere tantos.] The works of our poet are the most speaking proof of his familiar acquaintance with the Grecian muses; but this passage is particularly remarkable, as it informs us of his favourite study, at least in this period of his life. Plato and Menander, together with the poets of the first comedy (for Eupolis, is here made to stand, not for himself exclusively and alone, but likewise for Cratinus and

Aristophanes, whom he elsewhere names in a similar view), were therefore the writers with whose works he nourished his muse, upon which he modelled his genius, and who so richly provided him with the attic salt, and the Socratic spirit, which communicate such a pleasing poignancy, such a charming association of philosophy, wit, and pleasantry to his own writings, and by them so striking a pre-eminence to every other production of Roman literature! It is true, these Greeks could not have imparted to him all this, had not nature previously endued him with that felicitous disposition, which constituted him her intellectual kinsman. With all this disposition, however, had it not been for his early sojourn at Athens, and the practice of the advice which he gives to young poets,

vos exemplaria Græcæ

Nocturna versate manu, versate diurna,

he would never have become, what he proved afterwards, through their familiar converse. — But how comes the old original iambic poet Archilochus* in company with Plato and Menander? We might at all events be satisfied with the answer, that Horace introduced him merely because he admired his iambics, and for enabling him to diversify his reading. But here appears to be a particular design at bottom. Horace began about this time to try his genius in the lyric species of versification; the epodes were the first that he ventured of the kind, and Archilochus, as we are informed by Plutarch, was the inventor of the epode. Or perhaps it was to work himself up to transport by reading the iambics of that antient bard, of whose fire and poignant salt, the Greeks related such mighty effects, for finishing the iambics which had so long been owing by him to Mæcenas. Mæcenas had (to use his own expression) dunned him to death† for these promised iambics, and with inquiries when they would at last be ready. He had pleaded in excuse, his

* See Gent. Mag. Volume LXXVIII. p. 495.

† *Mollis inertia cur tantam diffuderit imis Oblivionem sensibus, &c.*

Candide Mæcenas, occidis sæpe rogando. Deus, deus nam me vetat

Inceptos, olim promissum carmen, iambos Ad umbilicem adducere. Epod. xiv.
passion

passion for Phryne; but as that nymph was only a *libertina*, *neque uno contenta*, this plea could not long be of any validity, and the commenced iambs must be made fit for presentation. These perhaps were the very iambs, *ad Canidiam*, with which the epodes conclude, at least they are the only ones found in the works of our poet. They contain so much of the spirit of Archilochus, that we may easily suppose that Horace finished them at this opportunity, and therefore took the Greek iambic poet for his companion. — A neat allusion to the *comites*, which the great men took with them when they went into the country.

Vitanda est improba syren desidia.]

Horace in more than one place accuses himself of a disposition to laziness, and marks a proneness to rest from the labour of doing nothing, as a feature of his character; as in fact it is perhaps a general lineament in that of all who are born poets. *Inertes horæ* and *prope rivum somnus in herba*, are in their estimation essential parts of a happy life, and their genius is generally never more and better occupied, than in those idle hours. They may justly adopt the old paradox *quiescent laboro*. Here, however, the question turns on a different species of indolence, on the *mollis inertia*, on account whereof, he, in the above cited epode, excuses himself to Mæcenas; to be short, on the sloth of an *Epicuri de grege porcellus*, to whom love, wine, and sleep leave neither time nor inclination to the nobler occupations of the mind. The promptitude with which he appears to acquiesce in this reproach, is not, however, the effrontery of a scurra, *qui dum risum quatit neque sibi ipsi parcat*, as Baxter, who sometimes talks in his sleep, affirms in a note on the passage, *me libertina, neque uno contenta Phryne macerat*, (epod. xiv.) It is rather a simple observation, thrown out to mollify his censors by the frankness with which he exposes to them his weak side; or even to give them a gentle hint that he is rich enough not to care about a petty loss; that he was well aware of the true reason why they took such a lively interest in his conduct, and would not deprive them of the pleasure of speaking ill of him; since it did them so much good, but could in reality do him no harm; since it depended entirely on himself

at any time to confute their malignant censures by facts.

Dii te, Damasippe, doceque verum ob consilium, doment lenore!] If the professed stoics began about this time to become ridiculous and contemptible, their own behaviour was at least as much to blame for it, as the prevailing manners, and the general notions, which had imperceptibly changed with the political constitution. They had heretofore stood in about the same relative position to the cynics, as the minorities did to the capuchins: the difference, however, was progressively diminishing from day to day, and the stoics affected, like their canine brethren, to go ill-combed, to let their beards grow long, and to distinguish themselves from well-bred men, by dirt, slovenliness, and impudence. With many of them, penury might perhaps be the real reason of their adopting filth and rags as the garb of wisdom; and this circumstance Horace appears to have had in view, when, with such a comically pious mien, he wishes that all the gods and goddesses would reward Damasippus for his good advice, with a barber!

Frequentia compita.] Where the auctions were held, as the Cruquian scholiast informs us. *Mercuriale nomen*, for the name Mercurius. This Damasippus, who here portrays himself as well as ever any painter drew his own likeness, had for his family name Junius (as the scholiasts relate), and is doubtless the identical Damasippus, who offered himself as the purchaser of certain statues, which Cicero would fain have got rid of. This latter had commissioned a friend to purchase for him some fine statues, with which he intended to adorn his Arpinatian villa. The friend, who probably was a connoisseur, and in the purchase had looked solely to the exquisite beauty of the workmanship, had bought for him three *bacchantes*, a *Mars*, and another anonymous figure; but the price he paid was far too much for the purse of the great consul, and for his moderate admiration of the art. — “Thou hast paid more for them,” writes Cicero to his commissioner, “than I would give for all the statues in the world.” — Accordingly he had it very much at heart that Damasippus should take them at the same price; if not (says he), we must look out for a pseudo-Damasippus

pus (i. e. for some pretender to that taste and discernment which Damasippus actually possesses) even though I must be a loser by the bargain*. In another letter† he speaks of a garden which he was desirous to buy of Damasippus. Both these letters of Cicero serve to confirm all that this unfortunate virtuoso says of his judgment in matters of art, and of the traffic he carried on in houses and gardens. As between the time when these letters were wrote, and this dialogue of Damasippus with our poet, above twenty years had elapsed; it is easy to conceive, how the former, who, from a lover of the arts, was gradually become a dealer in pictures and statues, by the passionate ardour with which he carried on this profession, in so long a time, could at last have brought matters to such a pass, that no choice was left him, after making a composition with his creditors, but either to drown himself, or to affect the stoic.

The *querere amabam, quo vaser ille pedes lavasset* Sisyphus &c. relates, in my opinion, not to the well-known fondness of the Romans for works of art that had no other value except that of their high antiquity; but to a question at that time much debated among the *elegantiores*; namely, whether the so highly prized Corinthian brass was a composition with which the ancients were already well acquainted; or, whether, as was generally believed, it originated entirely by chance on the destruction of the city of Corinth by the Consul Mummius‡. By the epithet *vaser ille* the poet alludes to the stories related by the Greeks concerning this Sisyphus, who, in the heroic ages, was said to have reigned at Ephyra and Corinth, and whence the proverb, Σισυφῆος μηχανή, Sisyphus's tricks, derived its origin.

Si quid Stertinius veri crepat.] This Stertinius, who so opportunely comes to the relief of the desperate Damasippus, by pointing out to him a sovereign remedy for his misfortune, was, according to all appearance, a person who might be laughed at, without trespassing on philosophy. On the credit of a scholiast he is affirmed to have wrote 220 volumes

upon the stoic philosophy; in the loss of which, posterity has certainly suffered somewhat, if they were composed in the same taste with the discourse which Horace imputes to him in this satire. The word *crepat* has, perhaps, no reference to this multiplicity of Stertinius, but to the bold positive tone in which he delivered his dogmas. Nearly in the same sense, Horace in the seventh epistle says of Vulteius Mena:

— ex nitido fit rusticus, atque
Sulcos et vineta crepat mors.

Caudam trahat.] The blackguard boys that infested the streets of Rome (whom we shall not wrong by representing as the most profligate young rascals upon earth) delighted in fixing a tail, as opportunity served, to the back of people passing along, in order afterwards to run in their way again, and burst out a laughing at their *appendix*. To this practice the jocular expression here, which occurs again in the 299th line, seems to allude. Baxter, who in the foregoing *palantes* sees oxen, now sneers at those critics who are so purblind as not to perceive, that likewise this *caudam trahat* relates to his aforesaid oxen!

Mater te appello clamantibus.] The Iliona was at that time a celebrated tragedy of Pacuvius; and his *mater te appello* is often quoted by Cicero as a scene which produced a sensation altogether extraordinary. The ghost of the murdered, and as yet unburied Polydorus, appears to his sleeping mother, and addresses her in these words:

*Mater, te appello, tu quæ curam somno suspensio levas,
Neque te mei miseret: surge & sepeli natum, &c.*

In the representation of this tragedy, at which the ridiculous event here related fell out, a certain Fufius played the Iliona, and one named Tatienus the ghost of Polydorus. The rest is perspicuous enough in the text. Probably, this disaster had recently happened to poor Fufius, and was therefore still fresh in every one's memory.

Scribe decem à Nerio: non est satis; adde Cicuta, &c.] Nerius and Perillius Cicuta, were, as we may guess without the aid of an interpreter, two well-known renowned bankers, of whom, at the rate of a competent

* Cicero *epist. ad Familiar.* vii. 23.

† *Ad Attic.* xii. 29.

‡ *Confer Plin. hist. nat. lib. xxxiv. cap. 2.*

petent per-centage, money was always to be had. Cicuta appears once more farther on, better, as the *caput representativum* of all usurers and harpagoes. *Scribe decem à Nerio*, here, from the construction, is as much as to say: Let him give ten bonds or obligations to Nerius (for the money lent him)*. Of the fancied obscurity of this passage, which occasioned Gronovius and other learned critics, to mistake these two bankers for lawyers, Horace seems to be perfectly innocent. The *notum in scirpo querere* is by far too frequently applicable to grammarians when they interpret poets.

Arbitrio Arri.] Probably one of the two brothers who are afterwards more distinctly described as prodigious spendthrifts. Staberius could adopt no better means of binding his heirs to the performance of that clause in his last will, which he had so much at heart, than by ordaining, that in case of non-compliance, they should incur the penalty of giving an entertainment to the whole Senate, of which a prodigal like Arrius should have the management. W. T.

LETTER LXX. ON PRISONS.

O divine Amicitie, félicité parfaite;
Soul mouvement de l'âme où l'excès soit
permis !†

King of PRUSSIA'S Letters.

Sambrook-Court, April 14.

AS Mr. Neild observes in the following Letter, that I accompanied him in his visit to the prison described, I can cordially unite in his narrative, of its excellent state and management.

Every person has probably experienced events in life, so impressive, as to afford certain fixed data in their enjoyments, which no vicissitudes obliterate, no subsequent events extinguish. Of gratifications commenced at a certain period, never to be forgotten, is that which fixed my friendship with that distinguished visitor of prisons and friend of the prisoner;

* *Scribere* (as the scholiast here rightly observes) is in the law-language the same as to *honorare*; *scribere* signifies to repay the borrowed sum.

† Oh divine Friendship, perfection of felicity!

Thine are the only emotions of the soul in which excess is good!

and his kind acceptance of my company in the present instance, I remember with pleasure, and recall with gratitude. If I have occasionally introduced his name with encomium, it has not been with his knowledge, for he has uniformly repressed every expression of this kind whenever he has seen my letters prior to their having been committed to the press; but if ardour of feeling, or excess of expression, are admissible, it is under the influence of disinterested and sincere friendship, agreeably to the motto adopted by J. C. LETTSOM.

SURREY. THE COUNTY GAOL, and BRIDEWELL. Gaoler, *James Ives*, Salary, £300, and if the Debtor's fees should not amount to an additional £100 *per annum*, the County to make up to him the deficiency. Also, for the Bridewell, £50. For the conveyance of Transports he makes a bill, and is allowed the expence. Fees, as per Table. Garnish, abolished. Chaplain, Rev. *William Mann*. Duty, prayers and sermon on Sunday; and prayers on Tuesday and Thursday. Salary, £50. and £30. as secretary to the visiting committee. Surgeons, Messrs. *Saumarez* and *Dixon*. Salary, £75. for prisoners of every description, in the Gaol and Bridewell; and £5. for travelling charges, to report, at the Quarter Sessions, the state of the prisoners.

Number of Prisoners, 1809, April 18th: debtors, 61, felons, &c. 71, Bridewell, 37. Allowance, One pound and a half of bread *per day*, to prisoners of every description, except those debtors who receive sixpence a day from their plaintiffs.

REMARKS. This noble building does honour to the County. It is situated in an open and airy part of Horse-monger-lane, in the parish of St. Mary Newington, in the county of Surrey. The boundary wall encloses about three acres and half of ground. The Sessions house adjoins it, to which there is a communication from the prison; and a housekeeper is appointed to keep it clean, with a suitable salary, and apartments for her use.

The Gaol, which is likewise the county Bridewell, was first inhabited on the 3d of August, 1798, and has in front, the Turnkey's lodge, on the ground floor of which is a day room, another room with a cold bath; and a third is the wash-house, with an oven,

&c. Over these four rooms, of 18 feet by 15, for the Turnkeys to sleep in; and at the top of all is a spacious lead-flat, where criminals are executed.

After passing through the lodge, an avenue paved with Yorkshire stone leads to the keeper's house, which is in the centre of the prison, and from which the several court-yards are inspected.

For master's side debtors there is a court-yard paved with flag-stone, 75 feet by 30, enclosed by handsome iron palisades, so that a thorough air is admitted; and arcades paved in the same manner, 31 feet by 26, under which to walk in wet weather. Close to these is a day-room, 27 feet by 20, with a fire-place; and they have likewise sixteen sleeping-rooms, each 14 feet 6 by 9 feet 3, with an iron grated and glazed window. For these they pay *as per table*, which is printed and stuck up on the master's side, for the inspection of all persons whatever.

Common side debtors have also a court-yard, with arcades, a day-room, and 12 sleeping-rooms, the same as those on the master's side: But they sleep in hammocks, and find their own bedding.

Women debtors have a court-yard, about 20 feet square; a day room, 18 feet square; and four sleeping-rooms, the same size as the men's, with wooden bedsteads: to which they also find their own bedding, and pay nothing.

The men felons are of four classes; each of which has a spacious court-yard, neatly paved with Yorkshire stone, and in size about 87 feet by 30, for the prisoners to take air and exercise in fine weather; or, if it be otherwise, they walk under arcades paved with flag stone; of about 48 feet by 27: also a day room for each class, 27 feet by 20, to dress their victuals in.

Each felon has a cell 8 feet 3 by 6 feet 9; with iron-grated window 4 feet by 2, a wooden inside shutter, a circular ventilator, 15 inches diameter, in the middle of each cell, a wooden inside door and an iron grated one to each. They are furnished with an elm-plank bedstead, only 22 inches wide, a flock bed, and pillow, two blankets and a rug: the bedding is shaken and rolled up, and the cells are cleaned every morning.

Here are likewise four day-rooms, with boarded floors, occasionally used for convicts under sentence of death;

each about 26 feet by 18, with a fire-place, a table, and benches, and 3 windows, 6 feet by 3, iron-barred and glazed.

The women felons have also a court-yard about 70 feet by 30, with arcades, day-room, cells, furniture, and accommodations, the same as the men felons. Convicts here under sentence of transportation do not receive the King's Allowance of 2s. 6d. *per week*.

The loobbies of this prison are all well ventilated, and 6 feet three inches wide.

Pumps are fixed in all the court-yards; Thames water is laid on, and at the top of the four corners of the gaol is a reservoir, each containing about 800 gallons of water, supplied from a well by a forcing pump.

Here are four spacious airy rooms, each 25 feet by 16, in a detached building, set apart as infirmaries, fitted up with flock beds, blankets, pillows, and rugs; and adjoining to them are court-yards 30 feet square, for convalescents to walk in. Also two rooms for nurses, another for the surgeon, and a fourth with a warm bath.

The Chapel is a very neat structure, where the prisoners are seated in their different classes; and all are required to attend Divine Service who receive the county allowance.

There are in this excellent prison no less than four cold baths, one warm bath, and an oven for purifying infected or offensive clothing. Of sleeping-cells there are on the ground floor 15; first story 82; and second story 80. Total 177. Debtors committed hither from the King's Bench for any offence, pay no fees *now* whatever, as formerly was the custom.

There is in the gaol a list of Ten *Legacies* and *Donations*. Some of the charities are for debtors expressly; the others are not so distinguished; but debtors have them all. In the title of the paper it is said "The gaol was formerly called the *White Lion Prison*." The common seal of the prison is a lion rampant. One of the legacies was bequeathed by *Eleanor Gwynn*, from which are sent to this prison, once in eight weeks, sixty-five penny loaves.

Whatever money is collected in Chapel, at what are called the *condemned sermons*, is paid into the hands of the chaplain, and by him laid out for

for the benefit of the prisoners, in coals, meat, and other necessities, at his discretion.

It once was customary for the executioner to demand, and by some means or other to procure six shillings and eight pence, from the criminal, on his way to execution. This inhuman practice was discontinued on the 16th July 1799.

Excellent rules and orders are made for the government of this gaol, which are fixed up in four different parts of it. The magistrates visit the prison in regular monthly rotation: their remarks are entered in a book; and every time the Committee meets, the surgeon also enters in his book the state of health in which he finds the prisoners.

All of them are discharged in a morning, after breakfast, and have from one to five shillings given them, according to their distance from home.

The Lent assizes for the county of Surrey are always held at Kingston, and during that time the prisoners of this gaol are confined at the *Stock House*, and the house of Correction. The Summer Assizes are once in two years at Guildford, and the prisoners then kept at the Bridewell there.

Every other summer they are held at Croydon, and during the time were confined, heretofore, in stables, which are now properly converted into a large room suitable for the purpose.

The Act for preservation of Health, and the Clauses against Spirituous Liquors, are conspicuously hung up; and the whole prison is remarkably clean.

The *Bridewell* or House of Correction, formerly situate in St. George's Fields, is now enclosed within the boundary wall of the *County Gaol*. Keeper, *John Spreadbury*. Salary £50. and a share in the prisoners' earnings, as hereafter mentioned. He is under the controul of the gaoler, but receives his Salary from the county, and the magistrates only have the power to dismiss him. Fees none.

For the men prisoners here are two spacious airy court-yards paved with Yorkshire flag-stones, about 37 feet each by 29, for exercise in fine weather, and two arcades each 27 feet by 23, paved with flag-stones. Also one large workshop of 37 feet square,

for those male prisoners who are employed in picking oakum and knotting yarn. Each prisoner has a cell 8 feet 3 inches by 6 feet 9, with an iron-grated window 4 feet by 2, a wooden inside shutter, circular ventilator 18 inches diameter, double door, and bedsteads and bedding provided, taken care of, and cell cleaned every morning, the same in all respects as those in the county gaol for the felons.

The women prisoners have one spacious and airy court-yard, of about 27 feet by 23, together with a workshop, cells, bedding, &c. the same, and their employment also, as the men prisoners.

The following is an account of the receipt and net profit of the prisoners' EARNINGS, from Michaelmas 1802 to Michaelmas 1803:

Earnings.....	£121	1	1
Expences attending the same.....	33	9	0

87 12 1

Deduct one third as allowance to the Superintendent	29	4	0
---	----	---	---

Nett profit to balance 58 9 1

The average number of Prisoners during the above year was 50. Of the balance, thirty pounds were laid out under the direction of the Rev. Secretary and Chaplain, in meat, coals, &c. and the remainder distributed as the visiting Committee thought proper.

EARNINGS from Michaelmas 1803, to Michaelmas 1804	111	15	8
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Expences attending the same.....	24	11	3
----------------------------------	----	----	---

87 4 5

Deduct the Superintendent one third	29	1	5
-------------------------------------	----	---	---

Nett profit to balance 58 3 0

During the above year the average number of prisoners was 45. Thirty pounds of the balance were, as before, laid out in coals and meat by the Rev. Secretary, and the remainder in sundry articles for their use, under the direction of the visiting Committee.

For the following years to Michaelmas 1807, I have similar accounts, but the two statements here given may

may suffice, as the distribution was similar, and nearly equal to the foregoing.

Every prisoner committed to hard labour in this Bridewell, receives one-third of his or her earnings, the keeper one-third, and the other third goes to the county. Every other description of prisoners receives one-half of the earnings, the keeper one-quarter, and the county has the rest.

When the Sessions are held at *Ryegate*, the prisoners sent from hence are confined there generally for two days in the *CAGE*, which has a strong room below, about 20 feet by 12 for the men, and above it are two rooms about 12 feet square, one for men and the other for women; they have loose straw only to sleep on.

My dear Friend,

I avail myself with pleasure of this opportunity to pay my acknowledgements to the Right Honourable Lord Leslie, to Sir Thomas Turton, Bart. M. P. for the Borough of Southwark, and to the Visiting Magistrates who did you and myself the honour to accompany us over every part of this well-regulated Gaol. The cleanliness and good order that prevail throughout it, I have not failed to notice in my publications on Prisons and imprisoned Debtors; and to it most probably may be ascribed its singular healthiness; twelve persons only having died by illness since the 3d August, 1798, when it was first inhabited, although the average number of prisoners in it is, and has been annually, from 150 to 200. I am, dear Sir,

Yours truly, JAMES NEILD.

To Dr. Lettsom, London.

MR. URBAN, Tunstall, April 6.

THE celebrated objection of Mr. Gibbon, that Our Lord foretold his second coming to judge the world in the generation in which he lived, I had flattered myself I had found an adequate solution of, in the plain and simple, but undeniable fact, that the Gospel history is an history of the great Controversy between Our Lord and his Countrymen, whether he was the person whom they expected as their Messiah, or whether, to use the language of St. Luke, they were to look for another. So important has this subject appeared to me, that I have endeavoured

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to call the public attention to it in various works, perhaps, even to the extreme of folly? But Bishop Horsley, after having professed to pay particular attention to the subject, says, "I shall now venture to conclude, notwithstanding the great authorities the other way, that the phrase of Our Lord's coming, wherever it occurs in his prediction of the Jewish War, as well as in most other passages of the New Testament, is to be taken in its literal meaning, as denoting his coming in person, in visible pomp and glory, to the general judgment." See his Sermons, vol. I. p. 56. This opinion of the learned Bishop, the Edinburgh Reviewer thinks he has supported with complete success; and to give all possible weight to his opinion, he has expressly said that, in his proper science of Theology, he will not venture to suppose the Bishop had a superior. And he has farther said of his Sermons, that even ordinary Readers may derive more advantage from them than from any volumes of Sermons which have issued from the press for the last fifty years. See also the British Critic and the Christian Observer, who have scarcely known how to express, in language sufficiently strong, their admiration of their superior excellence.

I am, I trust, very far from wishing to depreciate the real merit of Bishop Horsley, or of his Sermons; but his criticism upon the subject in which I am more immediately concerned, appear to me to have no claim whatever to the title of profound. On the contrary, I will venture to assert that they are wholly unworthy of his great name, and have a tendency, most materially, to injure the cause of Christianity. Who, for instance, but the Bishop, could have imagined that when Our Lord said—*there are some standing here*, Matt. xvi. 28. he meant *one individual only*, and that individual Judas the Traitor? Who but he could have put any other construction upon the phrase *tasting of death* in this passage, than that of dying? Or who, besides himself, could have reduced the awful doctrine of the eternity of hell torments from a verse in which there is not the most distant allusion to it? How much more natural would it have been for the Bishop to have referred to Our Lord's

Lord's original language that *the kingdom of heaven was at hand*, for an explanation of this passage; more especially as it is firmly supported by its connexion with a conversation which Our Lord had just had with his disciples upon the opinion which was held concerning him?

As it appears that the Bishop totally mistook the meaning of this verse, so there is abundant evidence that he was likewise greatly mistaken in his interpretation of the question of the disciples, and of Our Lord's language in consequence of his prediction of the destruction of Jerusalem. The phrase of Our Lord's coming, he says, wherever it occurs, in his prediction of the Jewish War, is to be taken in its literal meaning, as denoting his coming in person, in visible pomp and glory, at the general judgment. With respect to the question of his Disciples—*What shall be the sign of thy coming?* there is nothing in their sentiments or conduct at this period, which will justify the putting such a meaning upon it. As the prediction of the destruction of Jerusalem was totally incompatible with all their ideas of the nature of the Messiah's character, nothing could have been more natural than for the Disciples to apply to Jesus for information how such a prediction could be reconciled with their expectations of his being the Messiah. And that Our Lord understood this to be the great object of their question, is demonstrable from his immediately proceeding to caution them against looking out for others who might assume the Character of the Messiah, and from his again and again repeating his caution to them upon this head. His anxiety to support their expectations of his coming as the Messiah, also appears conspicuous from his telling them, after having mentioned various signs of the destruction predicted, that *as the lightning cometh out of the East and shineth even unto the West; so shall also the coming of the Son of Man be*. But lest this should not be sufficient fully to convey his meaning, Our Lord proceeds to give them the following very explicit and direct information upon the subject in the form of parable: *Now learn a parable, or instruction, from the fig-tree. When its branch is yet tender, and putteth forth leaves, ye know that summer is nigh; so like-*

wise ye, when ye shall see all these things—all the things he had been predicting—know that it—or, as St. Luke has it,—know that the Kingdom of God is nigh at hand.

Here again—if Our Lord's original language,—that *the Kingdom of Heaven was at hand*, had been attended to, a most easy and natural interpretation of the phrase *the Kingdom of God*, in the Parable, would have presented itself, and it must have been perceived that it was a direct answer to the question of the Disciples—*what shall be the sign of thy coming?* If this was not the meaning of the question of the Disciples and of Our Lord's answer to it, there would appear to be no consistency or bond of connexion between the several parts of the Gospel history, and in fact nothing which would enable any one to judge with precision of their meaning. But who is there who does not see, upon the slightest inspection of the Gospel history, that it was the grand object of the whole of it, to establish the truth of Our Lord's original declaration that *the Kingdom of Heaven, or of the Messiah, was at hand?* Who does not see the extreme propriety of the question of the Disciples, when, by the prediction of the destruction of Jerusalem, Our Lord had, in their opinion, been annihilating the very foundation of all their expectations that he was the Messiah? Who, in short, does not, under such circumstances, see the absolute necessity of his repeating his declaration that it was at hand, notwithstanding his prediction? If this is not genuine historical evidence, and that too of the highest kind, I know not what is.

But there is, it seems, another question which Bishop Horsley considered as decisive; that the question of the Disciples—*what shall be the sign of thy coming?* means his coming at the general judgment; for they further ask—*What shall be the sign of the end of the world?* Expositors, indeed, the Bishop says, suppose that, by the end of the World, the Apostles meant the end of that particular age, during which the Jewish Church and State were destined to last; but he ridicules this interpretation, as a *puerile refinement of verbal criticism*, founded upon what they call the idioms of the Jewish language, which, however, he says, are no idioms of the

the inspired penmen, but the idioms of Rabbinical Divines; a set of despicable writers, who strive to conceal their poverty of meaning by the affected obscurity of a mystic style. But St. Paul was no Jewish Rabbi, and yet he says — *Now once in the end of the World, or age, as the original certainly ought to have been translated, Christ hath appeared, to take away sin.* In another place he says — *the ends of the world, or age, are come.* And where, in fact, should we expect to find Jewish idioms, but in Jewish writers? The New Testament abounds in them, and so far, at least, prove the credibility of their narratives. In a word, as a reference to our Lord's original language, and to the consequent controversy whether Jesus was the Messiah, compels us, by all the rules of sound criticism, to understand the question of the Disciples — *what shall be the sign of thy coming?* of his coming as the Messiah, and not as the Judge of the World; so by the same reference we may conclude with equal certainty that the enquiry concerning the end of the World, or age, relates to the conclusion of the Mosaic age — or when that of the Messiah would commence. It was equally as natural to ask when he should come, as what would be the signs of his coming? If such a reference did not afford means of ascertaining with precision what is to be understood by these questions, the Gospel history would, in my humble opinion, be essentially defective. But that it is not so, this slight view of the subject must, I think, convince every dispassionate enquirer; and if he wishes to have a full view of this subject, I must refer him to my 'Triumphs of Christianity over Infidelity' — to my 'Letters illustrative of the Gospel History' — or to my last publication in reply to Bishops Newton, Porteus, and Horsley, and Sir Henry Moncrief Wellwood.

I have, it may be observed, taken no notice of any passage in the Epistles where the phrase *the coming of Christ* occurs — but I have, in a distinct treatise, I think satisfactorily, shewn that when St. Paul says, 2 Thess. ii. 1, 'Now concerning the coming of Christ,' he did not allude to his coming at the general judgment, but to the destruction of Jerusalem. When St. Peter again says, — *We have not followed cunningly-devised fables when we*

made known to you the power and coming of Our Lord Jesus Christ, &c. it is demonstrably evident that he referred to his first coming as the Messiah, and as a proof that *they had not followed cunningly devised fables.* — Bishop Horsley had a fine opportunity of enquiring into the meaning of this passage, in his four Sermons upon the sureword of Prophecy; but it is remarkable that he does not appear to have taken the smallest notice of it, though it was, most evidently, the foundation of the Apostle's subsequent reasoning. I must add, that I have no doubt that when the same Apostle mentions the scoffers as saying — *Where is the promise of his coming?* he uses the phrase in the sense of Christ's coming as the Messiah. In fine, the Epistles and Gospels appear to me to harmonize most admirably upon the subject of the coming of Christ, and very naturally; for, till Jerusalem was destroyed, the controversy concerning the nature of the Messiah's character could not, with any propriety, be said to have been finally settled. With what propriety then does the Apostle Paul say, *Other foundation can no man lay than that which is laid, that Jesus is the Christ?* If we take this as our guide in the study of the New Testament, it will contribute more to the knowledge of it than can be afforded by any or all the Commentators put together. I have laboured long to inculcate the importance of this system — but I know too well that nothing is so difficult as to produce a general conviction of any truth, however clearly it may be proposed. But I have so far performed my part. The rest must be left to the gradual operation of time and reflection.

N. NESBITT.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

NO. CLIV.

AS I ventured to give "Remarks" on "An Historical Survey of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of France," by the late Rev. G. D. Whittington, commencing vol. LXXIX. p. 523; it may be conjectured that I should not be wholly silent on an answer just submitted to the Publick, intitled, "A Treatise on the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of England during the Middle Ages," by the Rev. J. Milner, D. D. At my onset of comment on the production of the Adulator of the French, after professing to

to "take up such opinions only as came in contact with my professional experience," I suggested an idea that the historical part of his performance would "call forth some other hand to scrutinize its authenticity." In this hope I have not been disappointed; the learned and patriotic Dr. Milner having, in the hearing of many friends, declared, he took up the cause in honour of his Country, from the imperious necessity which he found impressed upon his mind, when perusing the following words in my "Remarks," p. 525: "It is a pity that no accurate and diligent Ecclesiastic, like our author (Whittington,) has not found time or inclination to ascertain the names of our ancient Architects in the same zealous way that he has done for those of France." This circumstance, I am proud to own, is a rich reward for all my labours past; it comforts me in the present hour of trial; and encourages me still to pursue my course in the path of *Architectural Innovation*, with courage, constancy, and truth.

I shall follow the Doctor's clue of conviction in like manner as I did the Reverend gentleman's thread of Gallic prepossession; and therefore thus take up the

Preface. The Doctor sets out with this observation, that the systems of learned and ingenious men, when treating on the subject of Pointed Architecture, have caused much variety of debate concerning its grandeur, beauty, and invention. Can I here forbear to reap another plentiful harvest of self-gratification, in finding my long, long arduous task of driving from the art the odious "nick-name Gothic" accomplished? "Pointed Architecture!" Soon, I augur, will the designation become general in all Essays professedly composed on this point of national pride.

The Doctor then informs us that he first brought forward the subject in his *History of Winchester*, and that he conceived the "whole style of Pointed Architecture grew by degrees out of the simple Pointed arch; that the Pointed arch itself was discovered by observing the happy effect of those intersecting semicircular arches, with which the Architects of the 11th and 12th centuries were accustomed to ornament their principal edifices; and that we are indebted to our Ancestors

for the progress of the art." Upon this head, he says, "various and uncertain judgments have been formed; and that there is a wayward disposition in many learned men, which leads them to believe any thing rather than what they see before their eyes, and to admit any other ancient people, even barbarians and ruthless destroyers of the arts, to have been ingenious and capable of making a curious discovery, rather than their own high-minded, magnificent, and enterprising Ancestors, who, nevertheless, were, beyond all dispute, the first people of the age (in which Pointed Architecture was invented and attained its first growth) for prowess and grand undertakings in general, and the most studious of ecclesiastical Architecture in particular, that any age, or country ever produced."

The Doctor next says, "he has attempted to refute the common objection, that Pointed Architecture is destitute of orders, rules, and proportions;" that there are "three distinct orders of the Pointed Style," as illustrated by the three last plates in the work. Plate VIII. Interior East view of Canterbury Cathedral, 12th Century. Plate IX. Interior view of York Minster, 14th Century. Plate X. Interior view of Henry VIII's Chapel, 16th Century. The Doctor observes, that Gervase, a Monk of Canterbury Cathedral, in his account of the building, "never once intimated that the style of it, or any part of it, was borrowed from Syria, Arabia, France, Spain, or Italy; but that he appears to attribute the merit of the whole chiefly to the ingenuity of the two Architects, both of them of the name of William."

Henry VIII's Chapel, the Doctor asserts, "will arrest the eye, and gain the chief and unequalled applause of many a spectator," and "that its characteristic features are magnificence, ingenuity, delicacy, and elegance;" and alludes to the "enthusiastic" idea, "knit together by the fingers of angels." Nevertheless, the Doctor gives his opinion that the design is "too gorgeous, and too elaborate to produce the proper effect of such a structure in its highest degree," and that the mind "will turn with pleasure to contemplate the chaste and appropriate decorations of the Second Pointed

Pointed Or ed in Yo
Minster. Every the o
ments is du subordinate to the pro-
per effects of the sacred fane, awful-
ness and devotion." After going
through the principal features of the
interior, he thus has it, "In short,
as no spectator, who has eyes to see,
and a soul to feel, would wish a sin-
gle ornament removed or altered, so,
it is presumed, no observer would re-
commend the addition of a single new
ornament to it." The Doctor has
preferred interior views, for illustrat-
ing his work, to exterior ones; "be-
cause, whatever pains our ingenious
Ancestors bestowed on the facades
(West fronts), their chief art and
magnificence was expended on the
inside of them. Their object was to
excite devout sensations, for the sake
of which the Pointed Style itself was
invented. In this point their ideas
differed essentially from modern Ar-
chitects, whose endeavours at some-
thing grand are manifested externally,
which, however, die away at the first
glimpse of their naked and mean in-
teriors." The Doctor thus concludes
his Preface:

"The claims of our Ancestors in
both respects, that is to say, both as
to the discovery and the improve-
ment of Pointed Architecture, have
been warmly contested, of late, by a
Divine of extensive reading and acute
observation, and by a young Noble-
man of the greatest hopes to Science,
both of whom seem to have travelled,
as well as to have written, in order to
prove that this style appeared earlier
and was carried to greater perfection
in France than in England. These
pretensions have been opposed with
equal warmth and firmness by an Ar-
chitectural Antiquary*, to whom his
professional art is more indebted for
its illustration, for the preservation
of some of its choicest monuments,
and for directing aright the public
opinion and taste concerning it, than
to any other individual whomsoever†.
There certainly has been too much
warmth on both sides. Controversies
in general, particularly on scientific

* In Mr. Urban's impartial Miscellany.

† The good Doctor well, no doubt, he
thought too partial in his opinion of that
individual, who is convinced more is said
in his behalf, than he can possibly lay
claim to, let his endeavours have been
what they may.

in er to c
re, be i
and with
or o r
not c
ous
by m
has on
ey
(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, May 10.

STILL, and still, the "Falsehood"
flutters where it did, between my
good Friend (cannot call him an
"Enemy") T. Gayer and self. Ge-
neral opinion must therefore fix the
Phantom on the right base. "Sky-
light;" certainly a very useful con-
trivance to light a gloomy place, where
windows cannot be conveniently run
up. In modern arrangement we have
the thing in offices, staircases, sa-
loons, cabinets, cupolas, domes,
&c.; but in our antient buildings no
such object can be encountered as a
part of the first work. Now as pro-
fessional men cannot divest themselves
of their daily practice; we must not
be over-surprised, if we stumble upon
Skylights in their designs in the
"Gothic" manner as they call it, or
in their improvements made on our
old works. For example—Straw-
berry Hill: A Skylight in the centre
of the Gothic Tribune. Lee, the seat
of the late T. Barrat, Esq. near Canter-
bury: Skylights in the Gothic Library
and Saloon attached to it. Skylight in
the Gothic anti-room, lately contrived
at the East end of the Crypt of St.
Stephen's Chapel, Westminster. Sky-
light, done some six or seven years
back, in the centre of the modern
Gothic groin-work to the chancel,
since flattened down to a large cir-
cular Drawing-room compartment,
with a scenic effect of painted clouds,
&c. St. Margaret's Church, Westmin-
ster. Skylights introduced into the
groins of the side aisles of St. Mary
Aldermary, Bow-lane.

This light-catching expedient might
be traced in different parts of the
kingdom; but the above List will be
sufficient to prove, as well as an OATH,
that "many a true word may be
spoke in jest;" and shew, that if a
Skylight can be knocked up in one in-
stance, it can in another. "Preven-
tion (of course) is better than cure."

J. CARTER,

Mr. URBAN, *Exeter, April 12.*
A LITTLE time since, I met with, in an old library, a singular and rare little Book of Roads, published about 170 years ago; and as books of this class are commonly very short-lived, perhaps it may be unknown to collectors; if you will, therefore, permit a description of it to appear in your interesting Miscellany, I think it will amuse many of your Readers.

Yours, &c. S. WOOLMER,

Printer of the Exeter Gazette.

The size of this book is rather more than 5 inches long by 2½ broad, containing 262 pages, and neatly adapted for the pocket; the title page,

"The
 EUROPEAN MERCURY:

Describing the Highways and Stages from place to place through the most remarkable parts of Christendome.

With a Catalogue of the principal Fairs, Marts, and Markets thoroughout the same.

By J. W. (*James Wadsworth*) Gent,

Usefull for all Gentlemen who delight in seeing foreign Countries; and instructing Merchants where to meet with their conveniences for trade.

London, printed by I. R. for H. Twyford, and are to be sold at the Three Daggers in Fleet-street, near the Inner

Temple Gate.

1641.*"

The Treatise is introduced with two epistolary dedications, the first addressed to

"The Worshipfull Robert Tracey, esq. Coronet of Horsemen to the Right Honourable Edward Viscount Conoway, Lord General of the Horse."

The second to

"The right Honourable, Noble, and Worshipfull, the Nobility and Gentry of England, addicted to History or Travell."

Afterwards follows an address to the Reader, which concludes with Latin and English verses, viz.

*"Zui cupis Europæ, Lector, percurrere fines
 A patria iutas & minus ire vias,
 Dux hic noster erit parvus (mihi crede) libellus,*

Quem tibi conquiras ære perexigua.

"Thou that wouldst knowledge and experience gaine,

By travelling France, Italy and Spain,
 With other parts, be Mercury thy guide,
 And censure, when his Journall thou hast try'd.

* It appears to have been printed three years before; for at the end of the book it says; "Imprimatur Tho. Wykes, March 23, 1639.

This winged Poste, that leadeth to all parts
 Will guide thee to most Fayres, Staples,
 and Marts;

To Academes, the nurseries of Arts:

The goodly townes of Florence, Rome and
 Naples:

That when thou art returned, thou maist
 say,

Thanks to the guide, and never grudge his
 pay."

A short preface of a page and a half precedes the body of the work. The cities and towns on the continent are historically related, and interspersed with curious remarks. The laconic account of Florence will present an idea of the author's style:

"This Florence is a most fair and stately city, as any in all Italy, and full of trading; thorow which passeth the river Arno, which goes into the sea at Legorne, and it hath four stately bridges over it, whereof one is called the old bridge, being all built with houses. There are likewise three strong castles, two stately palaces, belonging to the Duke of Florence, the old and new, with a stately gallery, which is adorned with all sorts of pictures and statues, and rooms within, wherein are preserved the most excellent cabinets of all sorts of jewels and precious stones, and as much variety as the world can afford; as likewise a most complete armory, both of old and new; as also a most famous Monastery in the said city, called Nucziata, whose church is adorned with pictures of many Popes, Kings, Dukes, Captains, Lords, and they are done in statues as if they were alive. And to speak of the great Church, and the Ball or Coupala upon the Church, wherein eighteen men may stand, and the brasse doores, which was brought from Jerusalem; and St. Laurence's Church, where the great Dukes of Florence are buried, and that new Church which is building by it, to transfer their bodies into it: It would take up a whole volume to describe and set forth the severall antiquities, statues there remaining."

Mr. Wadsworth, having allowed upwards of 200 pages in his travelling directions and details of foreign places, offers a little instruction in the method of travelling in those days, which is expressed with peculiar originality.

"THE INSTRUCTION OF THE VOYAGE
 TO JERUSALEM.

"Having promised before, to every one that desires to make this voyage, or at least understand it; it is as followeth: First of all, he that will undergo it, must dispose of himself in that manner, that his final end be, wholly to visit and contemplate those most holy places, wherein our
 Saviour.

Saviour Jesus Christ lived and dyed, desiring, through his merits, that he may obtain remission of his sins; and let him not go with intention to see the world, or for any ambition, or boasting of himself, or to say, I have been, I have seen, (and so forth) onely to be esteemed amongst men, as many doth, with *et nunc receperunt mercedem suam similiter*. Therefore let him so dispose of himself, as that he may freely and truly forgive all injuries, restore to other men their due, and live in the fear of God; for without this first and holy resolution, all man's purpose will be in vain. Secondly, let him dispose of his own worldly affairs so, as if it should please God to call him out of this miserable world that no part of a Christian be wanting in him. Thirdly, let him carry two purses with him, one well filled with patience, and the other 200 crowns in it, or or at least 150, viz. one hundred for the voyage, for it will cost every man so much, that hath regard of his life and welfare; the other fifty crowns are to keep him in sickness, or if any misfortune befall him. Fourthly, let him carry with him a warm suit of clothes, to wear at his return in winter; likewise good store of shirts to keep himself clean from nastiness and lice; caps, drawers, towels, and other necessities; then let him go to Venice, for there he shall find the most commodious passage of any city in the world, there being every year, on Ascension-day, a galliase assigned onely for the carrying of Pilgrims and Travellers thither; and although he shall finde other ships that will carry him cheaper, let him not abandon the galliase, for it will be more safe and secure for him: then let him agree with the Captain of the galley, who will not demand above sixty crowns at the most for him, both for victuals, carrying, and re-carrying, excepting when he comes to shore, he must pay for his horshyer, and the usual tribute of the Turks. Then let him make a little tent to lye in, buying a pallat to lye on, and other necessities as he thinks fit. Also let him carry two small barrels, one of wine, and another of water: Likewise let him buy Lombard's cheese, sasages, neat's tongues, and other salt meats, of all sorts; white bisket, a small quantity of all sorts of sweet meats, and above all the sirrop of violets, and green ginger preserved, for these will stand great stead, both by sea and land, with some preserve of roses. In the gally let him get his lodging as neer as he can in the middle, for if he have a weak head, there he will be lesse tost, and have more ayr. And after that he comes to land in Turkey, let him furnish himself with egges, chickens, bread, sweet meats and fruits, for in this voyage he must not be niggard of his purse. Let his apparel be decent and plain, and his purse somewhat free, with small gifts, both to the of-

ficers of the gallies, and his conductors by land; likewise, let him beware he make no disputes nor conference touching religion, and let him be carefull he alwayes keep himself in the midst of the caravan of pilgrims, and let him change all his money into Venetian gold and silver, at Venice, before his departure thence, which coyn and no other is passible; and with the aforesayd sum he may go and return to Venice (God willing) in the same galley.

After having finished this part, we find Mr. W. again at home upon the *High Ways*, and pursuing his Domestic Itinerary, which is displayed with a title:

"HIGH WAYS."

From London to the most remarkable Cities and Post Towns of England."

In which, with the roads, are given short historical narratives of the principal cities and towns of Great Britain. The two last places in his treatise are Windsor and Dover; they run thus:

"Windsor Castle is a stately palace of the King's, where he installs all the Knights of the Garter; and there are maintained 12 poor Gentlemen, or souldiers, which are called the poor Knights of Windsor, having good allowance as the old souldiers of the Charter-house, and rather better; a mile off is Eaton Colledge, the Nursery of Humanity, and thence they go to Oxford and Cambridge, as Westminster schollers do."

"Windsor is a brave place, and hath great store of Parks, and a brave Forrest about it; and you may go to it by Kingston, which is 10 miles from London, and two miles beyond it is Hampton Court, a stately palace of his Majestie, worth one's eyesight; and five miles beyond it, is Outlook, another house of pleasure of his Majesties; and thence you may go to Windsor, which is some seven or eight miles further."

"In the way from London to Dover, I would not have the stranger neglect the sight of the King's Navie, and the * great ship, there being not the like in the world; which fleet lyes at Chatham, two miles from the city of Rochester: and Dover-Castle is worth the viewing; and thence you may go over seas to France. Much more might have been said, but because of brevity sake I omit it."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge, April 13. The subject of the Seatonian Prize Poem for the present year is, *The Sufferings of the Primitive Martyrs*.

* A MS. note calls this *The Great Hurry*; but this seems to be a mistake, as that vessel is mentioned by several writers to have been destroyed long before.

Cambridge,

Cambridge, April 26. The subjects for the Prizes given by the Members for the University for the present year, are,—Senior Bachelors, *Utrum in optimâ Dialogorum ratione, Anti-qui Recentioribus sint præponendi?*—Middle Bachelors, *Studiorum quor-um in Academiâ sunt instituta laus et utilitas.*

Cambridge, May 6. The Norrisian Prize in this year adjudged to Rev. JOHN TADDY, M. A. late Fellow of Trinity College, for his essay on the following subject—*The divisions of Christians are not inconsistent with the truth of Christianity.*

The Prizes bequeathed by the late Provost of Eton, Dr. Davies, for the best compositions in prose and verse, on themes selected by the head Master, have this year been gained,—the one by Mr. DAMPIER, subject "*Moses servatus*:" the other by Mr. DANIELL, subject "*Augustus de Populo Romano bene meritus est.*"

The Royal Irish Academy have proposed a premium of 50*l.* to the writer of the best Essay on the following subject, viz. "Whether, and how far, the cultivation of Science, and that of *Polite Literature*, assist or obstruct each other."

Messrs. GOOD and LOCHNER, of Hatton Garden, have obtained the first premium for a design of the intended Hospital for Lunatics, in the place of Bethlem; and another premium for the erection of a Lunatick Asylum in the vicinity of Norwich.

The edition of Dryden's Poetical Works, with notes by the two Wartons, in four octavo volumes, is nearly finished.

The Political Romance mentioned in p. 344, under the Title of "Despotism; or the Fall of the Jesuits, a Political Romance," illustrated by Historical Anecdotes, will very soon appear. The Jesuits, who have been usually considered as a Religious Order, are in this work, founded on historical authorities, discovered to have been a *Political Body*, governed by a constitution, which, long guarded in concealment, was aiming at, and had nearly effected, an universal Monarchy. The Autocrat of the Continent appears to have revived the genius of this government, which, as it included every subtle stratagem, and every violent effort of the most enlightened and despotic power, necessarily exhibits a

moving picture of that solitary despotism, which is but treading, step by step, the march of terrific Ambition, already traced to his eye. In the copious notes annexed to this political Romance, both the *secret* and the *public* intrigues of the Jesuits are opened.

STRYPE's Memorials of Abp. Cramer, in two royal octavo volumes, and Bp. SHERLOCK's Discourses, in three volumes, are printing at the Clarendon press.

A new edition of SPELMAN's translation of Xenophon's Expedition of Cyrus is in the press.

A volume of Letters, by the late Rev. JAMES HARVEY, dated from 1736 to 1752, will speedily be published.

The Remains of JOSEPH BLACKET: consisting of sketches of original Dramas, Poems, including the *Times*, an Ode, and Memoirs of his Life, by Mr. Pratt, with a Portrait of the Author, and other interesting Engravings, may be expected in the middle of June.

The Rev. E. VALPY, B. D. has in the press, the third edition of *Elegantie Latinæ, or Rules and Exercissæ illustrative of elegant Latin Style.*

The Publick may soon expect some "Critical Remarks on Dr. Adam Clarke's Annotations on the Bible."

A new edition of Miss MITFORD's Miscellaneous Poems, with considerable additions, is in forwardness.

Mr. James P. TUPPER, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Fellow of the Linnæan Society, has in the press "An Essay on the Probability of Sensation in Vegetables, with additional observations on Instinct, Sensation, and Irritability."

Mr. BARKER of Trinity College, Cambridge, is preparing, for the use of Schools, a small edition of Cicero de Senectute & Amicitia, with English notes.

"Honiton Hill, a descriptive Poem" by the Rev. W. T. TUCKER, A. M. Rector of Wadworthy, Devon, is printing.

Dr. WILLIAMS, of Rotherham, is preparing a second edition, greatly enlarged, of his Essay on Divine Equity and Sovereignty; including an Examination of Bp. Tomline's Refutation of Calvinism.

The Rev. Samuel CLAPHAM will shortly publish, in an octavo volume, Sermons, selected from minor Authors, adapted to the Saints' Days, Festivals, &c.

49. *Memoirs of the Life of the Right Hon. Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Knt. late Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and one of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council: with some original Letters.* By John Wilmot, Esq. The Second Edition, with Additions; 8vo. pp. 235. White and Co.

THE former Edition of these Memoirs, prefixed to a Quarto Volume of "Cases and Opinions delivered in different Courts," by the Right Honourable Judge, was duly noticed, soon after its first appearance, in our vol. LXXIII. p. 156.

"That Edition being sold, and it being thought that a smaller and more portable one would be useful, an opportunity is taken to make some additions both to the Text, to the Notes, and by way of Appendix. Little more, however, is done than to add what was before curtailed. An apology must likewise be made for some of the Letters, which may appear trivial; but, as they introduce the subject of others, which relate to the important subject of Education, it was thought excusable to retain them."

There are few Readers, we believe, who will think that there is a single Letter in the volume that ought to have been omitted. A specimen or two shall be given. On the subject of Education, Sir Eardley thus expressed his sentiments to one of his family:

"The sooner my grandson goes to school, the better; the longer I live, the more mischief and misery I see from missing an education: for happiness does not depend upon fortune, but upon a mind well disciplined in youth, and capable of finding employment and amusement within its own reach, independent of all extraneous resources.

"Obedience is one of the capital benefits arising from a public Education: for though I am very desirous of having young minds impregnated with classical knowledge, from the pleasure I have derived from it, as well as the utility of it in all stations of life, yet it is but a secondary benefit in my estimation of Education: for, to break the natural ferocity of human nature, to subdue the passions, and to impress the principles of religion and morality upon the heart, and give habits of obedience and subordination to paternal as well as political authority, is the first object to be attended to by all schoolmasters, who know their duty and do it."

To his daughter, Lady Eardley, at the commencement of a new year, he thus affectionately writes:

GENT. MAG. May, 1811.

6

*** "The new year could not have been ushered in more agreeably to me than by a letter from you, animated with that spirit of gratitude and filial piety which have ever endeared you to me; and I most devoutly pray that you may always find the same happiness and comfort in your children that I have found in you. May Angels and Ministers of Grace hover perpetually round you all, and keep you in health and happiness, doing your duty to God, and loving one another!"

To one of his sons also, then on an excursion in France:

"I see no objection to your staying a fortnight at Paris if you like it, as your knowledge of my aversion to the shrugging, grinning, and declension of the head, grimace and foppery of a Frenchman, will secure you most effectually against that contagious leprosy of good breeding, which is too apt to infect the wise as well as the foolish, and always disfigures the best understanding. Plainness and simplicity of manners, with natural ease and civility, are the distinguishing characteristics of an English gentleman; and when we exchange them for any other, we lose by the exchange. The late Lord Bolingbroke used to say, that the greatest compliment which could be paid to any English gentleman returned from his travels, was to say of him, 'that nobody who saw him could think he had ever been abroad, but that every body who talked with him would think he was a native of the countries he had visited;' and there is good sense, a little exaggerated, in the observation."

But now for his personal history:

"Not long after his retirement, he took a house at Wickham in Kent, where he resided occasionally for some years, being in the neighbourhood of Lord Eardley, who married his eldest daughter, and had presented him with several grandchildren. Here he enjoyed his garden and his grounds, and the society of many excellent neighbours and friends, as well as of his own family. Among other friends, he corresponded with the learned and reverend Henry Michell, vicar of Brighton, who wrote remarkably elegant Latin, and sent him on his retirement, the following votive inscription:

JOHANNI EARDLEIO WILMOT
IN JURISDICTIONE INTER CIVES NVPER JUDICVM
PREFECTO
OTIVM DIVTIVM LATVM ET SINE MORBO
ET CVM AMICIS JVCVNDVM
SENVESCENTI SENESCENS.
HENRICVS MICHELL."

"Mr. Michell had a large family: his second son, John Henry, (afterwards Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and now Rector of Buckland, Herts) often spent his holidays

holidays when at Eton, with Sir Eardley, who frequently heard from and wrote to him when at Cambridge.

"As most of these letters were of the same nature with the letters to his Sons, viz. on the subject of his studies and pursuits, it may not be unreasonable to give a few extracts from them, which will afford another proof of the benevolence of his heart.

'To Mr. J. H. Michell, at Cambridge.

London, Jan. 14, 1779.

'I received yours of the 28th of December, and am very sorry that our ancestors did not think as the Romans did; but as your residence in Cambridge in this dreary season will enable you to accumulate a vast heap of Greek lumber, you must comfort yourself (like a miser) with the contemplation of the mitres and crosiers which your treasures will give you. For the sake of the Muses, and in their names, I conjure you to read Longinus again and again, as he will purify your taste, and both enable you to compose yourself, and give you the truest notions of what is really sublime in composition. I shall hardly visit Abingdon till Summer; but if any thing should call me there, I will send to you.

'Mr. Greaves sent me a hare last week; and I hope his resignation did not proceed from his want of health or spirits, for his benevolence and alacrity in doing good interest every man in their preservation. I hope the great storm last week hath not hurt your chapel; it was very violent here indeed. I hear that the damage done by the fire at Queen's College, Oxon, will take near 5000*l.* to repair. The Queen has given 1000*l.* and the two Archbishops and the different Colleges have made handsome presents. The fire at Greenwich is a great national misfortune: The Chapel is quite burnt, but the Hall has escaped: it was finally extinguished yesterday morn.'

"To the same.

Wickham, 21st June, 1779.

'I received yours; and when you have mastered Thucydides, your Herculean labours in Greek are all over. I am afraid you are surfeited with Latin and Greek; and if you are, discontinue them, till you find you have a stomach to them; but you are quite mistaken to call Latin and Greek unknown languages, for they are as well known in England now as the modern languages; and if I was to see a mitre on the head of a man who did not understand them, I would pull it off, and beat him with his crosier round his Cathedral.

'Garrick has been extremely and justly lamented, and the greatest funeral honours were paid him yesterday: We shall never see his like again.'

'I hope the fleets of France and Spain have joined, because it will be only one trouble to beat them both together.'

Sir Eardley left Wickham in 1782, when Mr. Michell wrote the elegant Lines which will be found in our Poetical Department, p. 470.

"After his retirement Sir Eardley was in the habit of entering in his common-place book the death of his friends and contemporaries, with a short account of them. It will be a further illustration of his own character, to observe how ready he was to do justice to the worth of others.

'On the 30th of March, 1775, Thomas Anson, esq. of Shuckborough, in the county of Stafford, departed this life: he was the elder brother of Lord Anson, who died without issue, and inherited his great acquisitions. He was never married, and, in the former part of his life, had lived many years abroad; was a very ingenious, polite, well-bred man, and dignified all his natural and acquired accomplishments by his universal benevolence and philanthropy.'

'22d July, 1773, Mr. Tracey, Carristoe Baron. He was a cheerful, good-humoured, honest man; a good husband, master, and friend. Having been a very correct taker of Notes in the Court of Chancery, he published three volumes of Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke.'

'On the 18th of March, 1774, died Mr. Baron Adams, upon the circuit at Bedford, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. Dr. Petty reported that he died of the good distemper, caught at the Old Bailey, where he attended about a fortnight before. He was a very good Lawyer, and an excellent Judge, having every quality necessary to dignify that character: I never saw him out of humour in my life, and I knew him intimately for forty years.'

'John Ryder, Archbishop of Tuam, died 4th February, 1775, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He married Alice, daughter of John Wilmot, one of the younger sons of Robert Wilmot, of Osmaston, in the county of Derby, esq. and by her had two sons and four daughters. He was a very humane, generous, benevolent, and beneficent man: a good husband, master, father, and valuable friend. He was affable, courteous, and obliging to every body; and his patronage, protection, and assistance, were open to all who deserved them; and though he practised every Christian virtue himself, he could look over human infirmities in others. In all respects, he was a very excellent man.'

'On the 5th day of November, 1782, Sir Jas. Burrow, Knight, departed this life, aged 61. He had been Master of the Crown Office near sixty years, and always

executed it with the greatest honour and punctuality. I had been intimately acquainted with him above fifty years, and never knew an honest man.*

* 29th March, 1783, died Dr. Hunter, an eminent anatomist; he was a very benevolent man, and is a great loss to the publick. I was one of the Auditors of the Lectures he lately read.*

† 15th February, 1780, Mr Justice Blackstone departed this life. He was a very good Lawyer; and the Commentaries he published will embalm his name to all posterity! He was a very honest man, and a firm and steady friend to the Constitution in Church and State.†

“As these,” says the worthy Editor, “must be considered as the private testimonies of esteem and friendship, a few of them only are transcribed.”

We regret that these excellent “testimonies” are not more numerous. They are highly honourable to the Writer, and to the “Worthies” he commemorates.

50. *The Life of Sir Michael Foster, Knt. sometime one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, and Recorder of Bristol. By his Nephew, the late Michael Dodson, Esq. Barrister at Law. 8vo, pp. 93. Johnson and Co.*

THIS Biographical Memoir is a most appropriate companion to the preceding article — *Par nobile Fratrum!*

The learned and benevolent Dr. Disney, in a Preface to the little Work we are about to notice, observes, that

“The following Life of Sir Michael Foster, distinguished for his learning, his integrity, and his attachment to the Constitution of his Country, was written, as stated in the title-page, by his Nephew, the late Michael Dodson, Esq. It was communicated by him to Dr. Kippis, the Editor of the second or ‘corrected and enlarged’ Edition of the *Biographia Britannica*; and constituted the last article that was printed for the intended Sixth Volume of that Work. This Biographical Communication was dated, by its Author, February 7, 1795; and Dr. Kippis died the 8th of the following October. His death occasioned an interruption in the publication of such Edition, which has not since been resumed or continued. And the dreadful fire that happened at Mr. Nichols's house, printing-office, and warehouse, in the night of February 8th, 1803, destroyed, with many other very valuable Works, the whole impression of so much of the unfinished Volume as had been printed †. At the

time that Mr. Dodson communicated his manuscript, he superintended the printed proof sheets of the article he had written; and Mr. Nichols, in the name of himself and his co-proprietors, obligingly presented Mr. Dodson with half a dozen copies for his private use. This liberal conduct of the Printer has eventually preserved these pages from the dire condensation, and enabled the Editor to indulge his own judgment in reviving and preserving this account of Sir Michael Foster, and to repeat the affectionate regard which he retains, unimpaired by time, for that learned Judge's no less learned Nephew and Biographer.

“The humble testimony which the Editor has, on a former occasion, borne to the character of Mr. Dodson, who died November 13th, 1799, was the tribute of personal regard, but it was also the tribute of justice. The form in which he printed that memoir of his much-respected friend necessarily confined it to private circulation; but it has subsequently been inserted almost entire in the ‘General Biography’ by Dr. Aikin and Mr. Morgan, to which the inquiring Reader is referred.

“Sir John Eardley Wilmot, late Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, was the particular friend of Mr. Justice Foster; and Mr. Wilmot, in his ‘Memoirs’ of his very justly-honoured father, has inserted some short correspondence on legal subjects between these friends, and spoken of Mr. Justice Foster in language significantly descriptive of his true character. ‘Sir Michael Foster,’ says he, ‘was conspicuous not only for his profound knowledge of criminal law, but for every quality of an upright, enlightened, and sagacious magistrate*.’

“And the memorable case of the keeper of one of the gates of Richmond-park, which is the subject of the clear and manly letter of Mr. (afterwards Lord) Thurlow (p. 85 — 88) is further noticed, with some remarks by Mr. Wakefield, bearing honourable testimony to Mr. Justice Foster's highly-approved conduct on that trial.”

By these Memoirs we learn that

“Sir Michael Foster was a native of Marlborough in Wiltshire, and was born December 16, 1689. His father and grandfather were Michael Foster and John Foster, eminent Attorneys in that town. They were Protestant Dissenters, and, being such, were named as Aldermen, and the latter as Common-Clerk, in the charter illegally granted to that town by James II. in September, in the fourth year of his reign; but, as they were zealous friends of civil and religious liberty and the rights of mankind, they refused to be sworn, and to act under it; and in the next

* “Sir Eardley was then in his 74th year.”

† “See vol. LXXVIII. p. 99.”

* “See the Memoirs of Sir John Eardley Wilmot, 8vo. pp. 23, 30, 37.”

month a proclamation was issued for removing the new burgesses, and for restoring things to their former state. After attending the free-school in Marlborough a proper time, Mr. Foster removed to Oxford, being matriculated in that University May 7, 1705. He studied some years in Exeter college under the tuition of Mr. Osborne, a Gentleman whom, in the subsequent part of his life, he always mentioned with respect. He was admitted into the Society of the Middle Temple, May 23, 1707, and in due time was called to the bar in that Society. He attended in Westminster-Hall some years after being called to the Bar; but, not having much success as an advocate, he retired into the country, and settled in his native town. Here he contracted an intimacy with Algernon Earl of Hartford, afterwards Duke of Somerset, which continued many years, and until the death of the noble Duke; who by his will appointed his friend executor in trust with his son-in-law Hugh Earl (afterwards Duke) of Northumberland. In 1725 he married Martha, the eldest daughter of James Lyde, Esq. of Stantonwick in Somersetshire; and in some few years afterwards he removed to Bristol, where he exercised his profession with great reputation and considerable success; and in August 1735 he was chosen Recorder of the City, which office he retained many years. Soon after accepting this office, in Easter Term 1736, he took on him the degree of Serjeant-at-Law."—"On the 10th day of November 1738, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the father and mother of his present Majesty, visited the City of Bristol; and the Recorder made a speech to their Royal Highnesses at their entrance into the city, which was much and deservedly admired."—"In November 1743, when many parts of the Nation discovered an unwillingness to raise the necessary supplies for carrying on the War against Spain in which we were engaged, the Recorder was employed in drawing up a letter from the City of Bristol to Mr. Southwell, their surviving Representative in Parliament."—"Having greatly distinguished himself on many occasions after his settlement at Bristol, Mr. Serjeant Foster, in the vacation after Hilary Term 18 Geo. II. on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, was appointed to succeed Sir William Chapple, as one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench."—"The new Judge, having been knighted by the King, was sworn into the office April 22, 1745; and he took his seat in the Court on the first day of the next month, being the first day of Easter Term. The Judges whom he found in the Court were Sir William Lee, Sir Martin Wright, and Sir Thomas Denison, men of great abilities and great integrity. These four Judges composed the Court about nine years.

The connexion was broken by the death of Chief-Justice Lee, which happened in Hilary Vacation 1754, 27 Geo. II. He was succeeded by Sir Dudley Ryder, who died about two years afterwards. On his death, Mr. Murray, the Attorney-General, created Lord Mansfield, succeeded to the Chief-Justiceship, and held the office many years; but, before the death of Sir Dudley Ryder, in Hilary Term 28 Geo. II. 1755; Sir Martin Wright resigned his office, and in the same Term, he was succeeded by Sir John Eardley Wilmot. These were the only changes in the Judges of the Court while Sir Michael Foster continued in it, from April 22, 1745, to November 7, 1763. In this period many points of singular importance, as well in civil as criminal cases, in which he bore a considerable share, were determined. The criminal cases are reported by himself in his *Crown-Law*; and many of the others may be seen in the *Reports of Strange, Wilson, Burrow, and Blackstone.*"

Several of these important Cases are introduced by Mr. Dodson; of which the following, *instar omnium*, may suffice for a specimen.

"At the Lent Assizes for Surrey, in 1738, an indictment against Martha Gray, the keeper of East-Sheen gate in Richmond-Park, of which Park the Princess Amelia, daughter of King George II. was then the Ranger, for obstructing at that gate a common footway through the Park, was tried before Mr. Justice Foster, who greatly distinguished himself on the occasion by his firmness and integrity. I am happy to have it in my power to give a particular account of the proceedings at the trial, written at the time by a learned Lawyer, who hath since filled the highest station in the profession. Mr. Thurlow, now Lord Thurlow, wrote the following letter, the original of which is in my possession, to Mr. Ewen, a Nephew of Mr. Justice Foster, then, and for many years afterwards, Clerk of the Peace for Wiltshire.

"Dear Sir, I write at the hazard of your thinking me impertinent, to give you the pleasure of hearing that of your Uncle which in all probability you will not hear from him; I mean the great honour and general esteem which he has gained, or rather accumulated, by his inflexible and spirited manner of trying the Richmond cause, which has been so long depending, and so differently treated by other judges. You have heard what a deficiency there was of the special jury, which was imputed to their backwardness to serve a prosecution against the Princess. He has fined all the absenters 20*l.* a-piece. They made him wait two hours, and at last resort to a *tales*. When the prosecutors had gone through part of their evidence, Sir Richard Lloyd, who went down on the part of the Crown,

Crown, said, that it was needless for them to go on upon the right, as the Crown was not prepared to try that, this being an indictment which could not possibly determine it, because the obstruction was charged to be in the parish of Wimbledon, whereas it was in truth in Mortlake, which was a distinct parish from Wimbledon. They maintained their own poor, upheld their own church, and paid tithes to their own parson; and Domesday-Book mentions Mortlake. On the other side, it was said, that Domesday-Book mentions it as a Baron's fee, and not as a parish; and that the survey in the time of Henry VIII. mentions Wimbledon *cum capellis suis annexis*, and also that a grant of it in the time of Edward VI. makes a provision of tithes for the Vicar to officiate in the Chapel of Mortlake. The judge turned to the Jury, and said, he thought they were come there to try a right which the subject claimed to a way through Richmond-Park, and not to cavil about little low objections, which have no relation to that right. He said, it is proved to be in Wimbledon parish; but it would have been enough if the place, in which the obstruction was charged, had been only reputed to be in Wimbledon, because the Defendant and Jury must have been as sensible of that reputation as the Prosecutors; but had it not been so, he should have thought it below the honour of the Crown, after this business had been depending three assizes, to send one of their select Counsel, not to try the right, but to hinge upon so small a point as this. Upon which, Sir Richard Lloyd made a speech, setting forth the gracious disposition of the King in suffering this cause to be tried, which he could have suppressed with a single breath, by ordering a *nolle prosequi* to be entered. The Judge said, he was not of that opinion. The subject is interested in such indictments as these for continuing nuisances; and can have no remedy but this, if their rights be encroached upon; wherefore he should think it a denial of Justice to stop a prosecution for a nuisance, which his whole prerogative does not extend to pardon. After which the evidence was gone through; and the Judge summed up shortly, but clearly, for the prosecutors.

‘It gave me, who am a stranger to him, great pleasure to hear that we have one English Judge, whom nothing can tempt or frighten, ready and able to hold up the laws of his Country as a great shield of the rights of the People. I presume that it will give you still greater to hear, that your friend and relation is that Judge: and that is the only apology I have to make for troubling you with this. I am, dear Sir, Your most humble servant,

E. THURLOW,

‘Fig-Trec-Court, Inner Temple,
April 11, 1758.’

“In 1762, proceedings were had in a cause of great consequence and great expectation, which had been depending many years; I mean the cause between the City of London and the Protestant Dissenters. By a bye-law of the City made in 1748 it is provided, That if any person, being nominated to serve the office of Sheriff, should decline to stand the election of the Common-hall, he should be subject to a fine of 400*l.* and 20 marks; and that if any person being elected by the Common-hall, should refuse to serve the office, he should be subject to a fine of 600*l.* These fines were appropriated to defraying the expence of the Mansion-house. Many Dissenters were nominated and elected to the office of Sheriff, and fines to the amount of 15,000*l.* and upwards were exacted of them. Some at length refused to pay the fines; and actions were brought against them in the name of the Chamberlain of the City in the Sheriff's Court of London; and, after many delays, the question was brought to a decision in the case of Allen Evans, Esq. and judgment was given for the Plaintiff in September 1757. Mr. Evans, who, in bar of the action, had pleaded his disability by the Corporation Act 13 Car. II. st. 2. c. 1. and his protection by the Toleration-act 1 W. & M. sess. 1. c. 18. brought the cause before the Court of Hastings, another City-court, and the judgment was affirmed by the Recorder in 1759. The Defendant, by writ of error, brought the cause before the Court of Commissioners-Delegates, who were, Chief-Justice Willes, Chief-Baron Parker, Mr. Justice Foster, Mr. Justice Bathurst, and Mr. Justice Wilmot. Chief Justice Willes died before judgment given; and the other Commissioners delivered their opinions *seriatim*, July 5, 1762, and unanimously reversed the judgments of the City Courts. Mr. Justice Foster's argument, which is very accurate and decisive, I communicated to my late excellent friend Dr. Furneaux; and he hath inserted it in the Appendix to the Second Edition of his Letters to Mr. Justice Blackstone, printed in 1771. This judgment of reversal was afterwards, February 4, 1767, unanimously affirmed by the House of Lords, on the motion of Lord Mansfield, whose admirable speech on the occasion is also inserted by Dr. Furneaux in his Appendix. This speech, which is of considerable length, Dr. Furneaux, who was happy in a most retentive memory, brought away in his head from the House of Lords.”

To return to personal history.

“Mr. Justice Foster was blessed with a good constitution; and he generally enjoyed a good state of health, until some few years before his death. In no long time after the death of Lady Foster, his health began to decline, and he complained of

of a loss of appetite, which made it necessary for him occasionally to spend some time at Bath. He received considerable benefit from the use of the Bath waters; but, wheresoever he was, he was patient and resigned, composed and cheerful; rejoicing in the glorious prospect beyond the grave, which Christianity opened to his view. In Hilary, Easter, and Trinity Terms, 1763, he seldom attended at Westminster-Hall. He was confined to his bed a short time only; and, on Monday the 7th of November, being the first day of Michaelmas Term in that year, he easily and calmly expired. He never had any children; but he had three sisters, who survived him, and were the mothers of his three nephews and executors, Michael Ewen, Michael Dodson, and Samuel Hawkes. By his own direction, he was buried in the parish-church of Stanton-Drew, in Somersetshire, where Lady Foster had been buried. In that church, a plain monument is erected, with this inscription:

‘ Here is interred
the Body of Sir Michael Foster,
one of the Judges of the Court of King’s
Bench;

who was born December 16, 1689,
and died Nov. 7, 1763.

Dame Martha his wife,
the eldest daughter of James Lyde, esq.
is also here interred.

She died May 15, 1758,
in the 57th year of her age.’

“ It is unnecessary, and it would perhaps be improper, for me to attempt to draw his character at length. I have exhibited the most decisive proofs of his ability, of his candour, and of his integrity*; and I will only add, in his own words, which he hath used in speaking of his intimate and highly-valued friend Mr. Justice Abney, ‘ when he died, the world lost a very valuable man, His Majesty an excellent subject, and the publick a faithful able servant;

“ Nec me meminisse pigebit.”

51. *A practical Treatise on the Powers and Duties of Juries, and on the Criminal Laws of England.* By Sir Richard Phillips, Knight. Sherwood and Co.

FROM the humane and sensible manner in which these very interesting and important subjects are discussed, we recommend the following observations to all who have the interest of their Country at heart, and who value that grand Palladium of our Lives and Liberties, the TRIAL BY JURY.

“ The resentment of mankind against many crimes leads to the infliction of the punishment of death, as well often for the purpose of torturing the criminal, as for the more legitimate purpose of preventing the repetition of the same crimes. Hence, in many cases, the punishment of death is inflicted, not because it operates the most effectually in *terrorem* on others, but because the crime is of so aggravated a nature, or committed under such aggravated circumstances, as to render it unfit that so atrocious a criminal should be allowed to live.

“ If then punishments can properly be measured by public resentment, there is no doubt but some cases may occur, in which it is not tolerable that a criminal should be allowed to survive his crime; but, as legislation ought not to be of a passionate or vindictive character, and its object ought to be to prevent crimes rather than to torture criminals, it is worthy of consideration how far the punishment of death is the most effective in attaining the proper object of wise legislation.

“ We ought, in considering this subject, not to forget that DEATH is the common lot of the virtuous and the wicked — that its period is uncertain — that it cuts the thread of life at every age — and, consequently, is not in itself a criterion of virtue or vice.

“ Also, that the dread of an uncertain futurity has little effect on the uninstructed and depraved — and that they are practically affected more by their immediate gratifications, and by proverbs and false principles of fatalism, which they slipperily quote.

“ Thieves, arguing like soldiers, sailors, and all men of desperate professions, console themselves at the time of execution, by asserting that their hour is come — and that a halter, a bullet, or a fever, is what every man is born to experience.

“ Punishments ought in their nature to imply a state of suffering, the peculiar and evident consequence of vice. Death, as I have already remarked, is the general fate of all animal organization, and is therefore no peculiar result of crime. The Judge who pronounces the sentence of the law, is often laid in the grave before the Culpit whom he has condemned to death. One knell may announce the fate of the prosecutor and the prosecuted — and such lessons are not lost on those who seek pretences to justify their conduct.

“ Let those who are sceptical in regard to the effect of warning, put the question to themselves. Are they studious, and do they abate their studies — although

* “ The compliment paid to Mr. Justice Foster by the celebrated Churchill, in his *Rosciad*, ought not to be omitted:

‘ Each Judge was true and steady to his trust;
As Mansfield wise, and as old Foster just.”

hard study brings on many chronic disorders, and is the cause of the premature death of thousands? Are they fond of good living — and will they drink a bottle the less, or forego a meal, although *forty thousand* Englishmen die annually of apoplexy, and of other disorders consequent on gross feeding?

"Can they expect then that thieves and other criminals, of far inferior education and strength of moral sentiment, will abate practices which enable them to live without severe labour, and which procure them numerous indulgences, because a score or a hundred culprits were hanged within the last seven years?

"As well might we expect that Kings, Ministers, and Governors, would take warning from the events of the French Revolution — as well might we expect that the organizers of our present paper currency would take warning from the fate of the South Sea and Mississippi bubbles — as well might we expect that sailors would not venture to sea after the wrecks which attend every high wind — or that men would not enlist as soldiers, after reading the lists of killed and wounded in a battle!

"Thieves and culprits read of executions with as much indifference in regard to their personal stake as the parties above-named read the events alluded to. Self-love and hope lead all of them to believe that there are distinguishing features in their own case; that they have more address and better management; that in the worst event, they must submit to fate; that what cannot be avoided, must be endured; and that, at any rate, the consideration does not press — it is disagreeable, and may for the present be deferred.

"Such is man — such are his feelings, from the Prince to the beggar — from the Bishop or Judge to the vilest culprit — how absurd then to sacrifice VICTIMS to the false principle, that their fate is a warning worthy of the sacrifice: and, under a mistaken notion, that such sacrifices are necessary to purge society of crimes!

"Moreover, the uncertainty of detection, of conviction, and of punishment in capital cases renders the life of a regular thief as good a purchase as that of most honest men in the community. The severity of the punishment creates a consentaneous conspiracy against the laws in all the parties concerned in carrying them into effect. The Accusers are backward to prosecute — the Magistrate to commit — the Grand Jury to find a bill — the Petit Jury to convict — and the Judge or the Crown to order execution. Hence a thief proceeds in the hope and in the chance of not being detected — if so, of evading prosecution — and if convicted of escaping the punishment of a law abhorred for its severity; thus he calculates that the

chances are one hundred to one in his favour, or that he may commit a hundred capital crimes before he finds a halter about his neck.

"The certainty of punishment is operative as an effect of the question put by every rational being, in regard to the balance of good or evil consequent on all actions, or likely to result from every intention.

"It is evident, therefore, that severe laws tend to defeat their own purpose, by the uncertainty of their reaching criminals; and consequently, that as mild punishments would be far more likely to be inflicted, they would be far more operative.

"Another vulgar error, equally mischievous, is the cry that reform is dangerous, and that abuses ought to be cherished, rather than innovation take place. Those who reason in this manner, cannot have considered that the fabric of society now existing in England, has arisen by gradual improvements out of a condition which was in Britain fifteen hundred years ago, exactly similar to that of the native Americans, or South Sea Islanders of our own days. They forget that the Legislature is employed for six months in every year in framing new laws to improve and amend our condition; and that the history of man entirely consists of details of his improvements in every object of his pursuit. In short, this has been the wretched sophistry of superstition, self-interest, and prejudice in every age; the multitude have too often been its dupes; truth has had to maintain an arduous struggle against it; and in the interim many honest men have become victims of their integrity.

"It is one of the unhappy consequences of our present system, that legal punishment does not restore the culprit to the moral estimation of the world. Can there be a greater libel on our code of punishments, than that they are universally considered as confirming the depravity of those who have become the objects of them? Can any thing be more disgraceful to a penal code, than its reputation of hardening criminals, and confirming them in their vicious courses? Yet, is it not so? — Is there one person in ten thousand who will not refuse to employ those who have been the object of criminal jurisdiction? Are they not viewed with horror? Are they not outcasts of society? Are they not shunned and avoided? In short, are they not rendered despicable by the condition in which they find themselves?

"If then it is the object of social arrangements to add to the mass of happiness — if this is the primary business of legislation — and is the object and end of human wisdom — is it not worth the while of the British Parliament to appoint a Committee? — or of the executive Government to create

create a Commission, for the purpose of devising modes of punishment, which shall at the same time reform the moral habits of culprits, and afford them the means of getting an honest living after they have been discharged from the cognizance of the laws?

"Surely such an object is worthy of the deepest consideration, and of persevering inquiry, till the purpose has been effected; and when attained, it would be of more permanent benefit to the people than one thousand objects of research, each of which have engaged a greater quantity of legislative and juridical attention during the last twenty years."

52. *The Life of Arthur Murphy, Esq.* By Jessé Foot, Esq. his Executor. 4to. pp. 464. Faulder.

IN a neat address to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales [now Prince Regent], Mr. Foot says,

"I cannot perform an act so honourable to the Memory of my late friend Mr. Arthur Murphy, as the presentation of this Volume to your Royal Patronage and Protection:—nor can any sentiment of respect or veneration, however ardent or profound, be expressed by me to your Royal Highness, which was not always felt and frequently uttered by him, to the close of his active, useful, and distinguished life. That I have not over-rated his qualities, his talents, and his labours, the few now alive who witnessed their progress will be ready to bear testimony; and those who read the faithful history of them, as portrayed in the following pages, will, I doubt not, do me the justice to confirm it."

The first part of this entertaining Volume may be said to have been written by Mr. Murphy himself; who, "amidst the care of his higher concerns, employed himself, during the last six weeks of his life, in composing a short sketch of the whole of it."

"He appears to have felt, and he was surely justified in the indulgence of such a sentiment, that he had a right to survive his mortal heirloom. To prove his claim to the good opinion of posterity, he thought it a duty, which he owed to his character, to state himself the merits on which he rested it, and thereby to save it from the conjectural, and, as it often happens, negligent narrative of professional Biographers. He, indeed, undertook the task, when his strength was failing, when the Lamp of Life was burning dim, and his fingers could scarce guide the pen, in forming this too brief but faithful record. In some parts it was almost illegible, and the sheets on which it is written contain no more than

eighteen pages. But though the spirit that dictated it was no longer attentive to the correctness of style and elegance of expression which used to clothe his writings, his memory appears to have been perfect in the collection of those circumstances which are the interesting features of this his last work.

"He was a conspicuous figure in the period wherein he lived, and the more prominent circumstances of his Life were generally known. Indeed, as he himself observes, different accounts had already appeared of him in some of those ephemeral productions which inundate the present times. These he represents as deficient in the information they profess to give of him; for though they might claim a certain degree of accuracy as to the more ascertainable circumstances of his career, which were too public and striking not to be familiar to those who are acquainted with the literary and dramatic world; a regular and connected series of the various events which distinguished his existence could alone proceed from his own reflection. The incidents, which exclusively belong to, and arose out of his early years, were known only to himself. He was the surviving repository of that knowledge, and it will not now die with him."

"It is an affecting circumstance to consider, that the two last temporal objects which occupied Mr. Murphy's mind, were the particular arrangement he had preconceived for his funeral interment, and the composition of this narrative of himself. He would break off from the latter occupation, to visit the spot he was about to occupy in Hammersmith Church, where his Mother lay; converse with and give directions to the Sexton on the subject; and thus prepare himself for the awful moment which he believed to be approaching. He ordered the vault which contained the maternal remains to be opened; examined, with filial devotion, the sepulchral scene, and marked the spot where he wished to be placed, "when he should be summoned to join her in the chamber of death."

"To describe the closing scene of Mr. Murphy's life," adds Mr. Foot, "has devolved upon me, who was the witness of it. The detailed history of the long intermediate space is formed from the materials which have come into my possession as his Executor; and whatever I could obtain from living information. Such is the Volume which is offered to his memory by affection and by truth. It will confirm, I trust, the eminent character which he had obtained from the justice of his contemporaries; and consecrate him to future times, as having adorned the age in which he lived."

Of a character fully known to the public as . . . Murphy had been for a long series of years, not much of novelty was to be expected; but his faithful Biographer, by the assistance of a considerable number of original Letters, and an analysis of the various productions of Mr. Murphy's pen, has presented to the Reader a very entertaining volume; and we concur in the observation of Mr. Foot, that

"In travelling over the ground of Literature which has been taken by Mr. Murphy, and in viewing the application of his talent by a catalogue of his productions, we find in him a genius of complicated excellence — a genius not confined to the Drama, to Essays, to History, to Poetry, or to Biography alone; but which had embraced all this very extensive range. When we consider the time of life at which he wrote the Essays in the *Gray's Inn Journal*, and when such strong competitors as Johnson, Hawkesworth, and Moore, were, deservedly, in the confidence of the publick, we almost wonder, that a single paper of his should have found its way to the public attention; whereas he persevered, and obtained reputation by this very arduous and hazardous undertaking.

"When we consider his Dramatic Works, we find that he was seen to burst forth at once into fame; that his first Farces, his Orphan of China, and afterwards his pure and elegant Comedies, raised him to a degree of eminence which excited both the jealousy and admiration of competitors for dramatic honours. It was from a jealousy of his talents, that Churchill honoured him by his satire. It has been said, as a drawback upon his merit, that he was a copyist of foreign productions. If that were true, it might be asked, whether, notwithstanding, there is not in his Plays enough of his own to entitle him to the claim of a superior dramatic Poet."

"In speaking of Mr. Murphy's moral character, I may say with great truth, that the great object of his life was to do good to others even to his own harm: the whole body of his written life proves this assertion so strongly, that I shall advance nothing more upon it. That he was sometimes betrayed into acts of irascibility, that he was sometimes violent and inexorable, I must admit: but these paroxysms generally arose from a suspicion of being over-reached; they never referred to any thing but his disappointments, real or imagined, in his transactions with the Theatres and the Booksellers.

"His dutiful affection towards his Mother, and his brotherly love, were excessive. He abounded in milk of human

kindness. He lifted up Macklin when he was a fallen man; and he served him when he could no longer serve himself. He was a true believer in the Christian Faith. He has written a copy of the Creed, and signed his name to it. His loyalty was an overbearing passion. He was firm in his friendships, but never over-curious to penetrate into any man's designs till he found himself injured. He thought he owed me much; but I ever looked upon him as a privileged man, and felt it a pleasure to have his confidence. I honoured him when living, and shall be rewarded for all my care if I am thought to have done due honour to his name now he is no more. I paid the legacies according to his will; and those to whom he was indebted received the remainder of his effects without a murmur. I have exceeded the dying commission he gave me: for I have placed a marble tablet on the wall of the Church, close to his grave, with the following inscription to his memory:

"Sacred

to the Memory of

Arthur Murphy, Esq.

a Barrister at Law of distinguished character:

a Dramatic Poet of great celebrity:

a Classical Scholar of rare attainment:

a Political Writer of no common consideration:

a Loyal Subject;

and

a Sincere Christian.

This eminent man died on the 18th of June 1805, in the 78th year of his age, and is interred near this spot, in the same vault with his mother, Mrs. Jane Murphy."

A good portrait is given of Mr. Murphy at the age of 52, engraved by P. Condé from a painting by Mr. Dance; and a bust of him, by the same engraver, from a model by Poole.

"Of the late Arthur Murphy's person and figure, it behoves me," says Mr. Foot, "to give some description. Before his sickness, about the year 1792, he was of a fine form, neither corpulent nor thin. He was tall and graceful, and his limbs were proportionably adjusted: his bones small; his hands and fingers delicate, and his shoulders rather narrow: the contour of his face was oval, and marked a little with the small-pox: his nose was aquiline: his eyes light and full: his complexion fair, and his voice deep and sonorous! he rarely laughed loud; but his smile was uncommonly gracious, and always unaffected."

A portrait is also given of the celebrated Miss Anne Elliott, and four different Facsimile Plates of the handwriting of Mr. Murphy.

53. *History of Brazil.* By Robert Southey.
Part the First. 4to. Longman and Co.

THIS valuable Work, dedicated to the Rev. Herbert Hill, the Author's uncle, must unavoidably receive a much less proportion of our notice than the subject demands. Brazil was, till very lately, seldom brought to the recollection of the Literati of England, who, contented with the slight knowledge casually offered by mercantile men, never sought for further information relating to a place remotely situated, and carefully guarded against the enquiries of the scientific by a jealous Government. The French nation (which the perverseness of the present generation of Europe has destined to alter the nature and regulations of almost all things) having invaded Portugal, and exercised a most rigorous tyranny where they established themselves; the Court of Portugal, judging by the experience afforded by other kingdoms under similar circumstances, wisely determined to withdraw to the vast dominions they possess in South America, where the friendship and power of England has established the Prince Regent and his faithful attendants till time shall unfold the future destiny of the mother country.

Our share in these occurrences, and the trade they have procured for us, render Brazil particularly interesting at present; and we cannot doubt that public encouragement will well reward Mr. Southey for his unwearied labours, in affording the community rational amusement and valuable information.

This Gentleman says, in his Preface, that the History of Brazil contains more than is promised in the title-page, as it relates the particulars of the settlement and progress of the adjoining provinces of Spain, the History of which of late years has become inseparably connected with that of Brazil. "The subject may therefore be considered as including the whole tract of country between the rivers Plata, Paraguay, and Orellana, or the Amazons, and extending Eastward towards Peru, as far as the Portuguese have extended their settlements or their discoveries." Mr. S. informs his Readers that the *America Portuguesa* of Sebastian da Rocha Pitta is the only general history of Brazil, which he pronounces to be a meagre and inaccurate work. On the other hand

there are numerous copious and valuable accounts of the Dutch war, and information of an earlier date may be gleaned incidentally from other books; but as we approach near our own time authorities are still more scarce, "and, for the greater part of the last century, printed documents almost entirely fail." In this hopeless state for materials, the Author must have given up all thoughts of compiling a satisfactory history of Brazil, had not his relation and friend, the Rev. Mr. Hill, supplied him with a collection of valuable and curious manuscripts which he formed during thirty years residence in Portugal. "Without the assistance which I have received from him," adds Mr. S. "it would have been hopeless to undertake, and impossible to complete it." He prefaces a critical account of all the materials consulted upon this occasion in the concluding Volume; and he mentions a map which is then to appear, that has been delayed only for the purpose of making it as correct as possible, "though a far better than any which has yet appeared might have been given at present."

We are not certain whether we may be too late to serve Mr. S. by repeating a request to his Readers, which he has made; but we should be sorry to omit an opportunity of obliging a literary man. He wishes to consult the following works, and promises faithfully, if they are sent to Messrs. Longman and Co. he will return them to the owners "speedily and carefully:" *Litteræ Annuæ Provinciarum Paraguariæ*, &c.; any Volumes of the Jesuits' annual Letters or Relations, except those from 1551 to 1558, and those for the years 1601-2-4-5-6-7-8; Montoya, *Conquista Espiritual de Paraguay*; Lozano *Hist. de Paraguay*; The Latin translation of Charlevoix's *Hist. du Paraguay*, Venice 1779; *Fasti Novi Orbis*, Venice 1777; a work published under the name of Cyriacus Morelli, by the Jesuit P. Domingo Muriel; P. Sim. de Vasconcellos; *Vida do P. Johan de Almeida*; *O Valeroso Lucideno*; *Rel. Diaria do sitio do Recife*, Lisbon 1654, or the Italian translation; Auchieta's *Brazilian G*

Mr. Southey, in a slight introduction, that the History of Brazil furnishes fewer brilliant incidents than that of the other country, or

or of the Portuguese in Asia, though he thinks it not less important than either."... "Its materials differ from those of other histories: here are no tangles of crooked policy to unravel, no mysteries of state iniquity to elucidate, no revolutions to record, nor victories to celebrate, the fame of which remains among us long after their effects have passed away."

Brazil was accidentally discovered, and long left to the guidance of chance; from which circumstances the empire rose into consequence, and became prosperous and flourishing through the operations of individual industry and enterprise, and the common laws of nature and society, "extensive as it now is, and mighty as it must one day become." Mr. S. is of opinion that his Readers will experience less of those exalted feelings which the Historian wishes, and is gratified to excite, in perusing the annals of Brazil, than of anger and disgust. We quote the following sentences as honourable to the mind and disposition of the Author: "I have to speak of savages so barbarous that little sympathy can be felt for any sufferings which they endured, and of colonists in whose triumphs no joy will be taken, because they added avarice to barbarity. Ignoble men, carrying on an obscure warfare, the consequences of which have been greater than were produced by the conquests of Alexander or Charlemagne, and will be far more lasting." The inconsiderable number of those who brought themselves into notice obtained no homage beyond the limits of the religion they professed, and they are scarcely known beyond that of the language of their countrymen; yet Mr. S. thinks the subject has its advantages in the interest inseparable from the discovery of extensive regions, in the relation of the customs, religious superstitions, and general manners of tribes of uncivilized people. "The efforts of missionaries, in whom zeal the most fanatical was directed by the coolest policy; the rise and the overthrow of the extraordinary dominion which they established; and the progress of Brazil from its feeble beginnings to the importance which it now possesses;—these are topics of no ordinary interest." The Portuguese nation is indebted to Vicente Yanez Pinzon for the discovery of the coast of

Brazil. The family of this person were natives of Palos, the most respectable of its inhabitants, and the male part of it were generally excellent seamen. Vicente Yanez furnished one-eighth of the expences of the expedition which had so important a result; and two of his brothers embarked with him, one as master, and the other as captain, of the *Pinta*. Part of the information above detailed is contained in a note to the first page; and we learn from another, that Oviedo, an antient Author, who was in habits of friendship with Yanez till his death in 1514, "that there were not wanting persons who affirmed that Columbus was disheartened on his first voyage, and would have turned back if it had not been for these brethren." It will hence be perceived that Vicente Yanez Pinzon had sailed with Columbus, and it seems in the character of master and commander of the *Nina*. Seven years after this event, Pinzon and his nephew Arias obtained authority from the Crown to explore those seas and countries which Columbus had not previously visited, and to trade in such of the latter as the great navigator had not appropriated. The Pinzons being wealthy men, they fitted out four caravels at their own expence, in which they sailed from Palos, December 1499. After making the Cape de Nords, they steered South-west; and they were the first Spaniards who crossed the Line, and lost sight of the North Star. On the 26th of January, 1500, they saw land in lat. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° S. which they named Cape Consolation, and is now called Cape St. Augustine's. On making a landing, they saw no natives; but their footsteps were visible, and at night many fires were observed; they subsequently sent forty men well armed on shore, who were met by about the same number of savages provided with bows and lances; the Spaniards attempted in vain to entice them into a friendly intercourse, by gestures and the offer of looking-glasses, beads, and bells—they seemed determined to expel the intruders. At length they retired to their vessels, after fancying they had seen the footsteps of giants, and that the natives were taller than the tallest Germans. Coasting Northward, they reached the mouth of a large river, which, as the water was not of a sufficient depth for
the

the vessels, they entered with four boats, and landing they advanced towards a party of natives assembled on a hill; a single Spaniard completely armed preceded his countrymen, and repeated the invitations of friendship, concluding with throwing a hawk's bell towards them; they, in return, tossed what appeared to be a piece of gold at the feet of the man; who stooping to take it up, the savages sprang forward to seize him. "This, however, was not so easy as they expected; though neither large nor robust, he defended himself with sword and shield, to the admiration of his comrades, who hastened to his assistance." Nor was he rescued without serious loss, as their opponents slew eight of them with their arrows, and, pursuing the fugitives to their boats, wounded many more. "It was then that, being naked, they felt the edge of European swords. But nothing deterred them; they rushed on like wild beasts, despising wounds and death, followed the boats even when they had put off, dived after them, and fairly won one, having slain its captain, and driven out the crew."

Enough has now been said to explain the nature of the History of Brazil, the First Volume of which brings the annals down to 1639. The narrative is given in a pleasing style, and it is embellished with many incidents explanatory of men and manners. We hope hereafter to introduce the remaining part to our Readers' notice, when we shall enter further into the merits of the Work.

54. *Pendeh-i-Attar. The Counsels of Attar. Edited from a Persian Manuscript, by the Rev. J. H. Hindley, A. M. 12mo. Bulmer. 1809.*

AS the study of the Oriental languages is now a regular part of education for one class of our Countrymen, a neat and accurate Edition of a Persian Classick becomes of similar importance to a new Edition of a Greek or Roman Author. Mr. Hindley, whose studies in this line have been assiduous and long continued, has therefore thought it advisable to give this specimen of such an undertaking to the Publick; nor can it be doubted that he will meet with due encouragement. He has dedicated his Book to "the Chairman and Court of Di-

rectors of the East India Company, the munificent founders of the new Colleges of Calcutta and Hertford," and under their auspices he will doubtless meet with success. The account of the Work may best be given in the words of the Editor:

"The series of little moral Poems, now first presented to the Publick, have for ages past been the delight and instruction of a very considerable part of the civilized globe. From the ease of the versification, the elegant simplicity of the phraseology, the purity of the style, and the system of dignified morality inculcated, the *Pendeh-i-Attar*, if not studiously adapted to the laws, manners, and climate of a widely extended empire, has uniformly been the first book which an august* and jealous polity has placed in the hands of youth, and reserved for amusement and reflection of maturer age, throughout the whole Mahomedan dominions."

"For the only notice I have hitherto met with of the Author (the name noted in part by D'Herbelot and Sir William Jones, and some judicious remarks on the Poems at large by the latter excepted) my obligations are due to Major Stewart, Professor of Oriental Languages in the Hon. East India Company's College at Hertford, from whose descriptive Catalogue of the Oriental library of the late Tippoo Sultan of Mysore, the celebrated Mohammed Ben Ibrahim Shaikh Ferid Uddin Attar appears to have been born at Nishapur, formerly the capital of Kheravan, about the year of Christ 1109, and to have died, the place unmentioned, in 1223 of the same era, aged 114 years, after having written 100,000 verses, besides numerous works in prose. It is only from the Biographies of the Persian and Turkish poets, yet in MS. and hitherto without an European interpretation, that further memoirs of the Author can be expected."

The Poems are short; they are 76 in number, beginning with the Eulogy of the Deity, the Patriarchs and men of renown, &c.; and consisting chiefly afterwards of the virtues and vices recommended to be cultivated or avoided. The book is very neatly printed.

55. *Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London from the Roman Invasion to the Year 1700; including the Origin of British Society, Customs, and Manners, with a general Sketch of the State of Religion, Superstition, Dresses, and Amusements of the Citizens of London, during that Period. To which are added, Illustrations of the Changes in our Language,*

* Why august?—Ray.

Literary

Literary Customs, and gradual Improvement in Style and Versification, and various Particulars concerning public and private Libraries. Illustrated by Eighteen Engravings. By James Peller Malcolm, F. A. S. Author of "Londinium Redivivum," and of "Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London, during the Eighteenth Century." 4to. pp. 576. Longman and Co.

WE are glad to find that the reception of a former Volume of a similar nature (see Vol. LXXVIII. p. 418) has been such as to induce this industrious Antiquary to retrace his steps, by exploring the Customs and Manners of our Ancestors from the remotest periods:—nor have his researches been negligently pursued.

"The Author very sincerely hopes that the Volume now offered may prove as acceptable to the Publick as the *Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of the Eighteenth Century*; which he flatters himself will be the case, on reflecting that it contains many long forgotten and most curious articles of information, derived from various authorities, and from one of the most ancient and valuable sources in the British Metropolis—the Library of Sion College; the President, Governors, and Librarian of which deserve the highest praise for their liberal indulgence."

After condensing several interesting particulars relative to the Druids, and the peculiar customs of the early Britons, Mr. Malcolm thus proceeds:

"Many incontrovertible proofs still exist of the manner in which the ancient Britons disposed of their dead. The barrows of England have been too often explored to render a description of the state of their contents necessary: whole families are known to have been inhumed together; and the spear-heads and stone weapons found with them shew their mode of fighting. Ornaments, consisting of beads and bracelets, and anklets even of pure gold, are sometimes found in these vaults, formed of rude stones, and covered with earth. The Romans, it may be imagined, effected a considerable change in this particular: their mode of burning their dead was unquestionably continued in England, as the urns and lacrymatories, and their sepulchral inscriptions, are discovered in every direction; but whether the custom prevailed before or long after the period when they evacuated the country, cannot be decidedly ascertained, though probability seems against the supposition that it did. In those cases where inhumation was easy, it is not unlikely that the Britons

were very nearly assimilated to the Romans: it is however evident, that when thought and practice were equally required, it was far otherwise.

"In thus noticing the arts and customs described as peculiar to this first æra of our habits, we cannot forget the contradictions discoverable in the accounts transmitted to us; in which we may trace connexion of facts, embellished with such fictions as were calculated to enhance the value of the conquests made in England in the ideas of the people of Rome and its dependencies. For instance, the habitations of the natives are said to have been similar to those of the Germans, or deep caves dug into the earth, where they resided, surrounded by their provisions for the winter, almost wholly concealed from casual view, and suffugated with smoke. When the summer approached, those dungeons were abandoned; and they constructed huts, composed of stakes driven into the ground, and interwoven with branches of trees on the sides and top. The people of Kent derived from Gaul the improvement of filling the intervals of the branches with mud, and whitening it with chalk. To suppose men thus situated capable of planning streets and towns, would be ridiculous; nor doth it appear that, even after they had substituted beams for stakes, and watties and straw for a roof of branches and leaves, they thought of the convenience and regularity of a city, for which we are certainly indebted to the Romans. In all the above particulars we perceive a regular system of detail, suited to the savage state of man: and these are every way probable: nor can it be denied that Cæsar pronounced the truth, when he asserted he found the inhabitants of the interior clothed in skins, and those parts of their bodies which were exposed stained with woad, producing a blue tint, and ornamented (if such figures as they were capable of executing deserved the term) with beasts, birds, &c. Here again we find a strong resemblance of the rude customs of other uncivilized nations, described under the word *tattooing*.

"Now, although our countrymen were actually discovered in this state of debasement, we are not to imagine that their intellects were equally imperfect with the performances of their hands. It is well-known, that savages possess the most sublime conceptions, and utter sentences unconsciously which are without a parallel in the more refined states of society: in short, they pronounce the genuine dictates of nature, and prove that art and contrivance often mar her conceptions. The savage never thinks; he that thinks hesitates, and is lost for the moment. Did the savage think, he would speak incorrectly till art had, in some degree, recovered his powers; and

and he would invent the conveniencies and embellishments of life. Some Authors have been loud in their praises of the poetry of the ancient Britons, nor shall I dispute its pretensions to superior excellence; on the contrary, I can readily imagine the energy and beautiful extravagance of their war-songs and songs of victory, because they were a species of sudden poetic inspiration, fearless of *criticism* and not *polished* till meaning and spirit were expelled: but how are we to reconcile the above particulars with their long broad swords without points suspended by a chain or belt round their shoulders, their short sharp-pointed daggers fixed in their girdles, their spears thrown and recovered again by means of a thong tied to them; with their balls of brass, containing pieces of metal fixed to one end, to terrify their enemies' cavalry in battle, mentioned by Herodian and Tacitus? Were all these invented, and the composition of brass known, by a people that were too ignorant to contrive a house? And no less than four species of chariots used for domestic, agricultural, and warlike purposes, when the possessors of them had not sufficient art to discover any other clothing than dried skins? To shew this incredible coalition of ignorance and refinement in its true light, I shall describe, first, the *Benna*, a carriage elevated on wheels calculated for carrying two persons through a country covered with wood, on such journeys as a state of perpetual war would permit: the second was the *Petoritum*, a vehicle with four wheels: the third, the *Carrus*, must have resembled our baggage-waggons, and were used for that purpose, besides the conveyance of produce: the fourth, or *Covinus*, surpassing all the others in its destructive construction, was the war-chariot set with scythes and hooks, intended to cut every thing down opposed to it, and *admirably calculated for a country abounding with thickets*. Enough has been said on this subject; and, having pointed out the contradictions, I shall leave them to the consideration of the Reader.

"According to Selden, 'Julius Cæsar gave a sight of Britanny to posterity, rather than made a full discovery, or a delivery of it;' and in another part of his *Janus Anglorum*, speaking of authorities derived from inscriptions, he observes, 'But you will say, all this makes little to our purpose: yes, very much; as that which brings from abroad the Roman orders, laws, fashions, and every thing, into Britanny. Near St. Albans a town in Hertfordshire, there was, sure enough, the seat of Cassibellinus, called Verulam; and the burghers, as we learn from Agellius, were citizens of Rome enfranchised out of their corporations, using their own laws

and customs, only partaking the same honorary privilege with the people of Rome.'

"Justus Lipsius informs us, that the Romans were in the constant practice of arranging their conquests after their manners and customs: they appointed three experienced persons to divide the ground for the colony, and to fix the place for the erection of towns, which were in all particulars to resemble Rome; 'and that in the very places themselves, the courts of law, the capitols, the temples, the state-houses, or town-halls, might be according to that model; and that there might be in the government or magistracy two persons as Bailiffs, in most places, like the two Consuls at Rome; in like manner, surveyors and scavengers, aldermen of the wards and headboroughs, instead of a senate or common-council, as we may call it.

"We should be guilty of great injustice did we not acknowledge the benefits derived by our partial subjection to the Romans, several of which are enumerated in the above extracts: besides, we are expressly informed, that some of the governors exerted every nerve in civilizing the people, and teaching them the arts, and a more rational mode of living than they were before accustomed to. The luxury and splendour prevailing in Rome must have formed so strong and disgusting a contrast with the habits of the English, that we feel no surprise the conquerors attempted to render their own situation more pleasant, by introducing their manner of building, in temples, palaces, capitols, houses, &c. So much is already known of the manners and customs of the Romans, that I need say nothing of them here: it will be sufficient to remind the Reader of the remains of that people discovered in every direction, which must convince him that powerful excitements to imitation existed; and a slight knowledge indeed of human nature is required, to produce a conviction that the young and the rich of our natives soon became as luxurious and important as the chiefs of the invaders; but it must be at the same time remembered, that part of the population preferred liberty and the savage life to slavery and the arts, and consequently were never more than half civilized, even when a temporary peace, or temporary subjection, caused an intercourse with their enemies. Dr. Henry says, 'The useful and necessary art of architecture suffered no less than that of agriculture by the departure of the Romans. That ingenious and active people, with the assistance of their British subjects, who were instructed by them, had adorned their dominions in this island with a prodigious number of elegant and magnificent structures, both for public and private

private use. Some of these structures were built with so much solidity that they would have resisted all the attacks of time, and remained to this very day, if they had not been wilfully destroyed.' This, however, seems all speculation: every species of building common in Italy was imitated here; but certainly not erected in the durable manner asserted; the Saxons destroyed them, and very effectually, as we are convinced: how, then, was this accomplished, if they built in England as they did in Rome? That city was sacked seven times, and yet numerous noble structures remain there; while not six are to be found in this country, where only one torrent of destruction prevailed. It is evident that they did not build here as at home, let the materials have been what they may; a sufficient reason for which existed in the distance of the colony, its insular situation, and the determined opposition of its inhabitants. The old brick wall at Leicester seems to have been one of the strongest of the Roman works.

"Many of the customs which were common to our ancestors are now almost forgotten in London: among those may be included the Funeral Feast, which certainly originated from the *cena feralis* of the Romans, or the offering made to the manes of the deceased, consisting of wine, milk, and honey, united in a small plate decorated with flowers. When the public mind became more enlightened, it naturally occurred to the attendants on funeral ceremonies, that the living had equally urgent demands for food, which was provided, probably, at first, merely to satisfy the calls of nature; but this, like all other customs, degenerated; and sensuality intruded where grief and solemnity ought to have presided. In the country, it was perfectly excusable to furnish persons who had assembled from a considerable distance with a substantial meal; but the Londoners became sensible in process of time, that indulgence on such occasions was almost impious; hence, cakes and wine now supply the place of the 'funeral baked meats.'

"Keeping of Wassel was another method of celebration, which, though more peculiar to a country life, must have been common, in early times, in London. Mr. Douce is of opinion, that the origin of the term belongs to the tale of Vortigern and Rowena. W. Cennius relates, that on the first introduction of that lady to Vortigern, she knelt, and presenting him a cup of wine, said, 'Lord King, *wicht heil*;' health be to you. The King, ignorant of the Saxon language, enquired the purport of her words; was informed, and told to return the compliment with *drinc heil*, which he did, commanding Rowena to drink; he then took the cup, kissed, and pledged her.

Robert of Gloucester says, this custom prevailed in the third century. At all events, Mr. Douce asserts, no word equivalent to our *wassel* is to be found in any of the Teutonic dialects. Steevens and Malone say, that the wassel bowl was more particularly in use at Christmas. The term was afterwards enlarged in its signification, and implied general intemperance: when the common people were in the habit of carrying the bowl from house to house, in order to collect money: the materials which filled the bowl were spiced wine or ale, with roasted apples and sugar, mead or metheglin. A particular species of bread, called the wassel bread, was eaten with the above liquid, according to some antiquaries. Mr. Douce, however, quotes a statute, 51 Hen. III. which appears to establish the fact, that the white bread *well baked*, so termed, was in use at all seasons; and other reasons induce the same gentleman to suppose it was a kind of cake, or probably biscuit. There were also wassel songs sung at Christmas by itinerant minstrels. Drinking of healths, which is the only trace we have in London of the ancient wassel, is but little practised at present; but in some parts of the country the custom bears a certain degree of resemblance to the original ceremony.

"Very faint traces now exist of the ancient practice of choosing Valentines; indeed, it is confined to the silly compositions of young people in the form of letters, many of which are known to be highly offensive to morality and decency; though the majority, it must be confessed, are equally unmeaning and absurd, and perfectly innocent. Antiquaries are inclined to imagine that this custom was derived from our Roman invaders, who practised the ceremony of drawing the names of young females by young men from a box—part of the rites of the Lupercalia, celebrated in the month of February, in honour of Juno and Pan. It has been further supposed, that the early Christians continued the custom through motives of policy, and fixed upon the day dedicated to St. Valentine merely because it happened to suit the time. If this conjecture be correct, the term of *valentines* may be readily accounted for. During a long period, the day produced much interest amongst the unmarried part of the community.

The Reader is hence conducted, progressively, through the race of the Saxon and Norman Monarchs, in a manner highly creditable to the Author, whose pleasing narrative we shall resume at an interesting period.

"The ardent contest for the throne of England carried on by King Stephen and the Empress Maud, being foreign to my plan, requires no particular notice; but the

the consequences on the manners of the people demand attention. The year 1140 was passed in the most horrid of all pursuits, that of Civil War; and such were the violent effects of the struggle, all ranks of society seemed transformed into furies. The great Barons of the realm, and numbers of the inferior nobility, possessing strong castles in every part of the country, were, by each adopting their favourite Monarch, a series of intermixed inveterate enemies; whose whole employment consisted in endeavouring to excel in deep-laid stratagems to surprise their neighbours, and in contriving means to ruin and torture them and their adherents.

"Ancient Authors, treating on this period, represent those Barons and their followers as nothing better than fiends, employed by their superior in wickedness to convert every village and church within their reach into ashes. Brutalised by their monstrous excesses, it requires but little strength of imagination to form a picture of the internal economy of the castle. The lord, constantly cased in armour, and commanding a ruthless gang in a successful sortie, returned to his residence, inflated with insolent pride, and impatient to send his prisoners to the dreadful dungeons of the keep, or citadel, that himself and his men might revel in the midst of their spoils, and teach their offspring all the horrid licentiousness of their parents; while the lady of the mansion was confined, with her females, to a few dreary apartments, with loop-hole windows, and damp walls from nine to twelve feet in thickness, where they passed the gloomy day and long melancholy night, fearing the ills inflicted by her lord on others.

"On the other hand, let us view the castle just surprised, stained with blood, and strewed with victims to the melted lead, boiling water and oil poured on them from the chasms over the great gate, mashed to pieces by the fall of the ponderous portcullis, pierced with arrows from the various loop-holes of the walls, cut down by the sword, or cleft by the battle-axe. The shouts and cries of the combatants ring through the vaults of the apartments; fire and smoke roll through them, in dreadful resemblance of the volumes which consumed the cottages of the poor slaves, who tilled the land of the defeated Baron.

"Such were the habits of society in the reign of Stephen: surely they must have driven from each mansion in the kingdom every thing which resembles our present customs. Dr. Henry has given a passage from '*Gesta Regis Stephani*,' containing a summary of the consequences of civil war, which may serve as a lesson for modern times:

'All England in the mean time wore the face of misery and desolation. Multitudes abandoned their beloved country, and went into voluntary exile; others, forsaking their own houses, built wretched huts in the Church-yards, hoping for protection from the sacredness of the place. Whole families, after sustaining life as long as they could, by eating herbs, roots, and the flesh of dogs and horses, at last died of hunger; and you might see many pleasant villages without a single inhabitant of either sex.'

These articles may serve as a slight specimen of the entertainment to be found in the present Volume; but are by no means the prominent features.

If our limits would permit, we should gladly transcribe Mr Malcolm's judicious Sketch of the History of the Stage, and his Anecdotes of Sapstition.

The introduction to, and extracts from, a variety of "Sermons," and the illustrations of Literary Customs and Changes in Titles, are interesting and amusing; and the description of the Dress of our Ancestors for Eight Centuries is illustrated by a series of appropriate Prints, which are all engraved and coloured by the Author,

56. *The Pocket Peerage of England, Scotland, and Ireland. A new Edition. By B. Longmate. 1811. 2 vols. 12mo. Lowndes, and several others.*

FROM a long and attentive observation of the industry and accuracy of the late Mr. Baruch Longmate, and of his Son, the Editor of the present Volumes, we had no hesitation (in our Vol. LXXVIII. p. 327) in bestowing that commendation on a former Edition of this Work which we conscientiously were of opinion it deserved. Our praise is not of much avail; but the most substantial proof of its having been properly bestowed is, that the indulgence of the publick has rendered a new impression necessary in less than three years; and it is evident that, during that period, Mr Longmate has not been idle.

In a brief Advertisement,

"He returns his grateful thanks to many of the Nobility and Gentry for the valuable Communications with which they have obliged him, and which have greatly contributed to the completion of the present Edition of the *Pocket Peerage*; in editing which, the greatest care and attention have been exerted (and he trusts not without success)

success) to render it a more correct account of the Peage of the United Kingdom than has hitherto been published."

Among several other improvements in this Edition, we are told, that,

"In order to distinguish more clearly the several stages of descent in each noble Family, there is prefixed to the Christian Names of the issue, in some instances, (1 st 1), (1 st 2), &c. signifying 'first son,' or daughter 'of the first Duke,' 'second son,' or daughter 'of the first Marquis;' and so on; distinguishing the issue of such children (in all complex cases) by figures within parenthesis, as (1), (2), (3), &c. Also, with a view to compression and perspicuity, use has been made of the contraction *b.* for born, *m.* for married, and *d.* for died."

It adds also to the distinctness, that the several *Heirs apparent* and *presumptive* are pointed out by small capital letters.

A small Table of "Alterations" brings the Work down to March 1, 1811. And we again very cordially recommend these Volumes to the notice of the publick.

57. London: *Being a complete Guide to the British Capital; containing an accurate and succinct Account of its Origin, Rise, and Progress; the Increase and Extent of its Buildings, its Commerce, Curiosities, Exhibitions, Amusements, Public Calamities, religious and charitable Foundations, Literary Establishments, learned and scientific Institutions, &c. &c. Interspersed with a Variety of original Anecdotes, eccentric Biography, critical Remarks, &c. &c. Faithfully abridged from Mr. Pennant's London, and brought down to the present Year. Third Edition. By John Wallis. Sherwood, Neely, and Jones.*

THIS Work, which professes to be a portable description of the Antiquities of London, comprehending its modern improvements, among the variety of information not to be found in any preceding work of its kind, refers the Reader to articles under the following heads:—Auction Mart, Commercial Road, the Magdalen, Mathematical Society, Moorfields, Flag Association, Fetter-lane, Fleet-Street, Freethinking Christians, French Change, Female Penitentiary, Fishmongers' Hall, House of God, Horse-monger-lane, Pontack's, the Prisons, Paternoster-row, Cold Bath Fields, Cock-lane, Duke's-place, Dr. Falk,

GENT. MAG. May, 1811.

Jews' Hospital, Soi-disant Jews' Chapel, Temple of Reason, the Tower, &c. &c.

The following extracts from these original articles may serve as specimens of the Author's style and manner:

"COCK LANE

"In 1762 was rendered extremely remarkable by the curious deception then attributed to what was called the *Cock-lane Ghost*, when the daughter of a Mr. Parsons, the Clerk of the Parish, pretended she was haunted by the ghost of a young woman named Fanny, who, with a broker, lodged in Parsons's house two years before. Her death happened in Clerkenwell, when she was buried in the vault of St. John's. It seems that Parsons, owing a grudge to his former lodger, invented this story, in which he was assisted by his wife, daughter, and another woman, who acted as interpreter to the supposed spirit, out of revenge. All the accounts of that time say, the noises heard where Parsons's daughter was, were something like knocking and scratching! The fact is, this artful girl possessed what has been much better understood since, viz. the faculty of *Ventriloquism*. On this account, after it had been agreed upon that the company should visit the vault of St. John's, where the spirit, by its usual mode of knocking, &c. in Cock-lane, had promised likewise to knock upon the coffin, as a token that the deceased had been murdered; as it somehow happened that Parsons's daughter did not go with them, no noise whatever was then heard; and this gave the first grounds for suspecting the whole as an imposition. In fact, the Writer of this article has had the opportunity of knowing some persons well acquainted with Parsons's family, from whom he learned that this girl, after shewing some specimens of her art to a young man who kept her company, acknowledged to him, that it was by the same means she amused her credulous attendants at Cock-lane, as well as others upon some other trifling occasions. This woman, the daughter of Parsons, after being twice married, died about four years ago, the wife of a gardener near Chiswick. This is a natural key to this supposed mystery."

"In Christ's Church passage, leading from Newgate-street to Christ Church, nearest to Bagnio-court, stood the Ordinary of the once famous Pontack, probably the first house for genteel accommodation in eating known in this Metropolis. It was opened by a person of this name soon after the great Revolution in 1688, and remained, if not a fashionable, a genteel Eating-house till within the last thirty years, since which the site has been occupied

pied by the new vestry. This house was called Pontack's, from its being the sign of M. Pontack, who was a President of the Parliament of Bourdeaux, and from whom also the best French clarets derived their name. This was the first public place where persons could bespeak a dinner from four to five shillings a head, to a guinea. This house was soon after followed by another, and at no great distance, which was called *Caveaux*.

"The Queen's Arms Tavern in Newgate-street was also, within the same period, one of the Schools of Oratory, upon much the same plan as that more celebrated one of the Robin Hood near Temple Bar. Both of these, we believe, have been frequented by many public characters, who have since figured before some of the first audiences at the Bar, &c."

"WHITECROSS-STREET,

"Which crosses the West end of Chiswell-street, is at present perhaps only remarkable for containing a greater number of *liquor-shops* in a smaller given space than any other neighbourhood. It is also a kind of meat-market. In the spring of 1796, during the height of the French Revolution, this crowded neighbourhood happened to be the scene of what might bear the name of

"THE ENGLISH TEMPLE OF REASON.

"In a narrow paved passage, leading out of Whitecross-street towards Bunhill-row, known by the name of Whitehorse-court, some large rooms bearing the name of Nichols's Sale Rooms, were then converted into a place of assemblage for the delivery of Lectures upon the principles of Deism, by several persons styling themselves *Friends of Morality*, at that time admirers of *Paine's Age of Reason*. It must be acknowledged that some very good Lectures were delivered here with uncommon force and accuracy, though chiefly compiled from Voltaire and other Deistical Writers; but, in the end these reasoning philosophers were much deceived in their fond hopes, that the people in general were to be wrought upon without stronger motives than the *reason and fitness of things*; the *immutable rules of right and wrong*; the *undeniable equity of doing as we would be done by*; and even the principle of *honour*! These, upon trial, were all too short to reach the object of moral reformation, which was proposed. The lecturers were convinced, by sad experience, that neither argument nor eloquence, grounded upon *simple reason*, were of the least weight upon vulgar minds and vicious characters when brought into competition with the powerful doctrines of *future reward and punishments*."

"FREE-THINKING CHRISTIANS.

"The Rev. David Williams, at a Chapel in Margaret-street, had tried the same experiment a few years before, and

with the genuine accomplishments of a scholar and a gentleman, but he relinquished the task. Chubb, Jacob Ilive, Annet, and several others in the Metropolis, had made similar efforts during the last century with inferior success. At present a new description of people, who stile themselves *Free-thinking Christians*, are endeavouring to set up *their reason*, by declaiming against most of the doctrines which all other Christians derive from *Revelation*! It is to be remarked, that in all these reforming assemblies no kind of worship can be said to be performed, as neither prayer nor praise make any part of the duties; these are set aside in favour of successive harangues, generally delivered without even the common decorum that should attend every serious undertaking. But most assuredly parents and heads of families, as they have done before, will forsake and discourage these ephemeral sectarian thinkers, and justly give the preference due to those modes of religious instruction; those usages, and that worship devised by the wisdom of our forefathers, and which have been sanctioned by the experience of ages."

"SEAT OF THE BOOKSELLING BUSINESS.

"Every person conversant in the history of the Bookselling Business in this City must have heard that the original seat of the trade was in a great measure established in Duck-lane, Smithfield, and in Little Britain. With the view of illustrating this part of our history, we have collected the following particulars:

"Both Little Britain and Duck-lane, now called Duke-street, were once remarkable for Booksellers. In the year 1664 it seems, there were no less than four hundred and sixty pamphlets published in Little Britain. One of the more recent booksellers, who, according to the eccentric John Dunton, distinguished this neighbourhood, was Mr. Richard Chiswell, 'the most eminent in his profession in the three kingdoms, who well deserves the title of Metropolitan Bookseller of England.' He has not been known to print either a bad book, or on bad paper. He is admirably well qualified for this business, and knows how to value a copy according to its worth, witness the purchase he made of Archbishop Tillotson's *Octavo Sermons*.' Richard Chiswell, citizen and stationer, was interred in the Church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, in 1711.

"Roger North, in his *Life of Dr. John North*, speaking of booksellers in the reign of Charles II. says, 'Little Britain was a plentiful and perpetual emporium of learned Authors, and men went thither as to a market. This drew a mighty trade, the rather because the shops were spacious, and the learned gladly resorted to them, where they seldom failed to meet with agreeable

agreeable conversation; and the Booksellers themselves were knowing and conversable men, with whom, for the sake of bookish knowledge, the greatest wits were pleased to converse.

"Most of John Dunton's publications bear date prior to 1724; and we further learn, that in Addison's time, Duck-lane, or rather the booksellers there, were places of meeting for the Earl of Oxford, Thomas Britton, the musical small-coal man, and other literary characters who sought for curiosities. In 1724, Macky, in his Journey through England, thus describes the situation of this excellent business: 'The booksellers of antient books in all languages are in Little Britain and Paternoster-row; those for divinity and classics on the North side of St. Paul's Cathedral; law, history, and plays, about Temple Bar; and the French booksellers in the Strand.' It seems then that this bookselling business has been gradually resuming its original situation near this Cathedral ever since the beginning of George I. while the neighbourhood of Duke-street and Little Britain has been proportionably falling into disuse. The late venerable Mr. Ballard was the oldest and longest survivor of the booksellers in that quarter. John Dunton, the booksellers' historian, speaking of old Mr. Ballard, whom many persons still remember, says, 'he was a young man rising in business in 1699.' Mr. Ballard died about 1795, in the same house in which he began trade, being more than 100 years of age. Some time before his death he used to be moved about in a chair."

"LITERARY FUND.

"The house of this benevolent institution is in Gerrard-street, Soho. This is said to have originated in a society of men of letters, from a circumstance which occurred in 1788 to Floyer Sydenham, 'the ingenious translator of Plato, revered for his knowledge, and beloved for his candour and gentleness; but who died, in consequence of having been arrested, and detained for a debt to a victualler, who had for some time furnished his frugal dinner.' Some obstacles however opposed themselves to the execution of this plan till May 1799, when another Society was formed, whose active endeavours, assisted by the Rev. David Williams, Mr. Nichols, and others, soon produced a permanent establishment, when a fund was opened and officers appointed. In the course of the first fourteen years 2,477*l.* 12*s.* was subscribed, by which, besides defraying necessary expenses, 279 cases of distress were relieved. Not less than ten or five pounds, upon an average, are assigned to ordinary cases; but the greatest delicacy is exercised on these occasions, as, provided that the character and claims of the supplicant are

admitted, there is no necessity for any personal appearance. The annual dinner is in the Spring. A donation of ten guineas constitutes a subscriber for life, and the annual subscription of one guinea, entitles the subscriber to a vote."

"Jews' Hospital for Aged Poor, and the Education and Employment of Youth.

"This is an elegant modern edifice, situated in Mile End Road, on the South side between Globe-lane and Bancroft's Almshouses. The front of this capacious building being cased with artificial stone, the distant appearance is that of a gentleman's seat. It appears from the report of Mr. Van Offen, that this institution arose from the philanthropic exertions of Benjamin and Abraham Goldsmid, esqrs. who, in 1795, commenced a collection among their friends for a fund for the benefit of the Jewish poor, of that class denominated German Jews, which, to the immortal honour of Christian, as well as Jewish, benevolence, proved so successful as to enable them, in 1797, to purchase 20,000*l.* Imperial three per Cents. In 1806, it was determined to establish an Hospital for the reception and support of the aged poor, as well as the education and improvement of the youth of both sexes. Thirty thousand pounds was placed in trust as an inviolate fund for its maintenance, yielding 900*l.* per annum; and the freehold, now the hospital, was completed and furnished for the reception of five aged men, and five aged women, ten boys, and eight girls, and opened June 28, 1807. An annexed freehold was also purchased for 2000*l.* for the purpose of enlarging the building as soon as convenient.

"Some industrious occupation is here a constant source of employment, independent of the trades or manufactures. The boys, after a course of industrious employment, are bound apprentices, and are taught some manufacture in the house. The adults, as well as children, receive handsome encouragements in money to stimulate them in habits of industry. All the boys when admitted must be able to read Hebrew prayers, and those who add thereto a knowledge of *English Reading*, are to be preferred. The boys are apprenticed at twelve or thirteen; the girls are kept till they are fifteen years of age, and taught to read, write, and cypher, needle work, knitting, washing, ironing, plain cooking, &c. If at nineteen they can bring a certificate of proper conduct, each girl receive five guineas as a reward. The support of the Jewish Hospital at Mile End is nobly calculated to do good to the necessitous Jew in the present life, as a man and a brother, without forcing or imposing any conditions upon him as to his belief, or the least interference with his religious opinions."

POEMS,

Written for the Anniversary of the Literary Fund, at Freemasons' Hall, May 2, 1811.

I. ADDRESS *,

Written and Recited by WILLIAM THOMAS FITZ-GERALD, Esq.

IN this bless'd Isle, where Commerce still bestows [woes ;
On Thousands wealth ; or comfort in their
Where true Benevolence supports her reign,
And honest want can never sue in vain !
We see unnumber'd Charities arise,
But no Asylum for the Learn'd and Wise ;
No calm Retreat for years of mental toil,
And Health exhausted at the midnight oil ;
No soothing Balm for wounds not seen,
but deep, [weep ;
Where the high Spirit hides the head to
Where noble Pride disdains to ask Relief,
And conscious merit bars the dart of grief !

To seek for Worth obscured in Misery's shade, [aid ;
And bring the Cherub Hope to Learning's
To raise the Muse's victim from the earth,
And warm the seeds of Genius into birth ;
These are the springs which move your noble plan, [Man ;
That, like the Sun, beams light on studious
Dispels his gloom with intellectual ray,
And gives the promise of a glorious day.

The accomplish'd Heir of Brunswick's Royal Line [Object's mine !"
Approved your plan, and said, " Your Taught in the World, which Princes rarely see,

That Science to be useful must be free ;
He knows the Press, which only Tyrants hate, [Great !
Protects the Feeble, and supports the Makes England stand distinguish'd and alone, [Throne !

With Freedom beaming round a Patriot Treasures long lost, to human eyes denied,
Since Herculeum sunk, and Pliny died !
The Antient Lore Vesuvius whelm'd in night, [light † !

His Royal Bounty brings once more to Matchless in manners, and of taste refin'd,
He feels that Genius is the wealth of mind ;
Feels that the Bard, the Moralist, the Sage,
Deserve the gratitude of every age !
Amidst the complicated cares of State,
He owns the claims of Letter'd Worth are great ;

And with a Princely feeling stands to view,
Learning's High Patron, and her Votary too !

Illustrious Minds above the power of fate,
Though plunged in poverty, will still be Great !

Noble themselves, no station can debase
Men who can suffer all things but disgrace.—

To true Philosophy this power they owe ;
Of Vice and Anarchy the constant foe !
Plunged in a dark impenetrable shade,
How wretched, Man, without fair Science' aid,

Mere blind, deprived of that internal Light,
Than He who wanders in perpetual night,
An untaught savage roving for his prey,
Without one thought beyond the present day ;

Scarcely above the Beast he hunts, in rank,
His life, when hunger's satisfied, a blank ;
In listless indolence his hours are pass'd ;
The day before him barren as the last !
But yet the dormant spark that Heaven bestows,

Though faintly burning, in his bosom glows ;
Fair Science bids the soul improved aspire,
And Emulation fans the generous fire ;
Learning completes what Nature first began,

And the fierce Savage feels himself a Man !
Thus the rough Diamond far from mortal sight,

Lies hid for ages in the realms of night,
'Till human skill explores the secret mine,
And shews the latent Jewel how to shine !
Now all the charities of life are found,

And social virtues multiply around ;
Man feels the power of Cultivation's hand,
And Eden blooms in what was desert land !
If wants augment, his comforts too increase,
In war a Hero ! and a Sage in peace !
His views enlarg'd pursue a nobler game,
And Honour calls him to the field of fame !
His gen'rous breast with patriot ardour glows,

To guard his Country from her foreign foes ;
Or, if a Wretch so vile the Soil debase,
To tear the Mask from home-bred Treason's face,

Whose mind accurst ! and sacrilegious hand, [Land !
Would plunge a dagger in his Native
Who is the Patriot ?—He whose heart can feel

Whatever Party rules, for England's Weal !
Who no contracted views, or motive knows,
Who loves his Country, and detests her Foes !

Whose breast, the fountain from a gen'rous spring,

Loyal to England, and to England's King.

* " Being the Fifteenth Anniversary Poem which Mr. Fitz-Gerald has written for the Literary Fund."

† " The Literary World should never forget that they owe the preservation of the Herculeum Manuscripts to the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness employed a Gentleman for years, to superintend the enrolling of these curious Remains of Antient Literature."

In all her Triumphs, takes the warmest
part, [Heart!
And bears her sorrows stamp't upon his
Oh! that some Power Divine those wounds
would heal, [feel!
That Faction makes Britannia's bosom
Faction! that all the Wise and Good must
own,
As fatal to the Cottage as the Throne!
Whose jaundic'd eye will never clearly see
That England bears alone fair Freedom's
Tree;
Beneath whose boughs our equal Laws
are made [Shade!
In War our Bulwark, and in Peace our
Long shall it flourish, and the storm defy,
The Pride and Glory of Britannia's eye;
Its stem shall feel no symptom of decay,
While Wisdom takes excrescences away,
Not with a rude and innovating hand,
To tear, and rend the branches round the
Land;
But with a Parent's Love, and Patriot's
Care, [dew'd there!
To prune the leaves which time has mit-
Then shall it thrive, secure from foreign
yoke, [Royal Oak!
And Heaven's own shield shall guard the
While ruin'd Nations heave the inward
groan *, [Throne!
And waste their blood to prop a TYRANT's
They see BRITANNIA at that awful hour,
Foe to his Crimes, but Rival of his Power;
Where'er her gallant Sons the falchion
wield, [field:
The GALLIC Legions, vanquish'd, quit the
IBERIA's plains the glorious truth attest,
Where VICTORY plumes her wings on
GRAHAM'S crest!
Numbers, in vain, oppose his valiant bands,
Who hold their Country's honour in their
hands;
Resolv'd to die, or conquer, they advance,
And tear the EAGLE from presumptuous
FRANCE,
Through hosts of foes they cut their glorious
way, [Day!
And Fame immortal marks BARRÓSA's
On every side the Patriot turns his eye,
And sees his Country's Flag triumphant
fly!
Near TAGUS' banks, on LUSITANIA's shore,
THRICE-LAUREL'D WELLESLEY gains one
Trophy more;
One Trophy more! to those so nobly won,
From Orient Regions to the Western Sun!
The baffled CHIEF must now forget his
name, [Fame †!
The favour'd Child of Fortune and of
His troops dismay'd no more our Hero face,
But seek, by flight, their safety in disgrace.

His scatter'd Legions are by Wellesley
driven, [Heaven!
As Clouds of Locusts by the winds of
Unlike the Warriors of a nobler Age,
His flight is mark'd with more than Vandal
Rage,
By Peasants murder'd! and by Towns in
flame!
Their Ashes records of Massena's shame!
The smoking ruins are descri'd from far,
With all the horrors of his savage War:
The Mountain streams run red with Native
blood, [flood;
And mangled bodies choak each River's
While Lusitania's ravaged Plains declare,
The flying Gaul has left a Desert there!
Long shall the Crimes of France in Memory
stand,
Recorded with the Curse of every Land;
While Britain's triumphs, like her Honour
pure,
Shall to the utmost date of time endure!
Loud as the thunder let the Cannon's
sound
Proclaim the tidings to the Realms around;
Nations enslav'd by Gaul's oppressive
power, [the hour!
Shall shake their chains with joy, and bleat
The very wretches, who in silence wait
The Despot's nod—and tremble while
they bate,
Shall feel some pleasure warm the torpid
breast,
To see their Tyrant in his turn oppress'd!
To mark his pallid cheek, his haggard
eye,
His stifled anguish, and his bitter sigh!
In the bright Temple of Immortal Fame,
Glory inscribes her Favourite, Wellesley's
name;
Amidst the high-plum'd Champions of the
land,
In future ages, Wellington shall stand!
There, too, triumphant Graham shall ap-
pear,
Wielding aloft the mighty British Spear;
And at their feet the shatter'd flags of
France, [Lance!
Her Captive Eagles, and her broken
Thus shall Britannia's Monarch ever be
Renown'd on every Shore, and Lord of
every Sea!
France will not now her usual boast main-
tain, [MAIN:
That BRITONS only conquer on the
Then let her TYRANT's Vanity subside—
His ships are strangers to the Ocean's
tide!
While on the Seas he dares not trust his
slaves, [Waves!
The MAJESTY OF ENGLAND walks the

* The Lines that follow were written at two different times; immediately after the Battle of Barrosa; and when the official accounts arrived of Massena's Retreat. They are now consolidated, and added to this Address.

† Massena has been called "the Spoil'd Child of Fortune."

II. LINES.

*Written by WILLIAM BOSCAWEN, Esq.**[Whose loss we have since to deplore !]*

RELIEV'D from toils behold the aged
steed,

Contented, crop the rich enamel'd mead,
Bask in the solar ray, or court the shade,
As vernal suns invite, or summer heats
invade !

But, should the horn or clarion from afar
Call to the chace, or summon to the war ;
Rous'd to new vigour by the well-known
sound,

He turns the earth, o'erleaps th' opposing
Feels youthful ardour in each swelling vein,
Darts through the rapid flood, and scours
the plain !

Thus a lorn Muse, who, worn by cares and
woes, [repose,
Long sought retirement's calm, secure
With glad, though feeble, voice resumes
her lay,

Wak'd by the call of this auspicious day.

What joy, from fortune's dread reverse
secur'd, [dur'd !

To trace the dangers brav'd, the toils en-
To see of anxious cares the wish'd-for end,
And find in ev'ry liberal heart a friend !
Such joy is his, whose gen'rous zeal first
plann'd

This bounty which adorns his native land ;
Such genuine honours, such impartial
praise,

Shall cheer his age, and gild his latest days.

Great his delight, all fears, all dangers o'er,
Whose freighted bark regains his native
shore ; [and woes,

Sweet his content, from war's rude toils
Who in his Country's bosom finds repose ;
But nobler far the rapture that attends,
Divine Benevolence ! thy faithful friends ;
When, ev'ry doubt dispell'd, all perils past,
Hope's fondest dreams are realiz'd at last ;
When, at their call, the sons of Britain press,
Prompt to deplore, and anxious to redress,
The wrongs which suff'ring wit and learn-
ing feel ;

Each pain to mitigate, each wound to heal :
Proud that their labours win his gen'rous
smile, [our Isle :

Whose councils rule, whose virtues bless
Who guards with filial love, with patriot
zeal, [weal.

His Sovereign's glory, and his Country's
Long may he claim, should Heaven his
sway prolong, [of song !

Praise from the heart, beyond the pow'r
Or (noblest object of his fond desire)
Resign that sway, unsullied, to his Sire !

May his lov'd Isle, to hapless genius kind,
Rich in those virtues which exalt the mind,
At home, maintain her just impartial laws,
In arms still vindicate blest Freedom's
cause !

May his auspicious rule inspire the brave,
And see new triumphs on the land and wave !

See Gallia's Tyrant, from his greatness
hur'd,
No longer deplete a bleeding world ;
See ruthless slaughter, dire oppression
cease, [Peace !
And Britain's valour crown'd with lasting

A TRIBUTE OF FRIENDSHIP

To the Memory of WM. BOSCAWEN, Esq.

SHALL Worth and Learning to the Grave
descend
Without one tribute from an early Friend ?
Forbid it all the feelings that inspire
And feed the flame of Friendship's sacred
fire !

Boscawen's gone — his Death's a blow
severe ; [tear !

But while his Children shed affliction's
While they the greatest human loss de-
plore —

The best of Fathers they shall see no more !
My lesser sorrows must be all suppress'd,
Deep in the contemplation of my breast ;
There too I feel more grief than I impart,
And mourn him in the Silence of the Shade !
Endow'd with talents of no common kind,
He liv'd to all the ties of Nature true ;
And what's superior in Religion's eye,
His blameless life prepar'd him how to die !

*Written May 15, 1811, by**WILLIAM THOMAS FITZ-GERALD.*

A FAREWELL TO WICKHAM.

*By the Rev. J. H. MICHELL, Rector of
Buckland, Herts.*

*Extracted from "Memoirs of the Life of
Sir John Eardley Wilmot;" see p. 446.*

WHY does the pensive thought and
downcast eye

Betray the melancholy voice of grief ?
Why breaks the deep, involuntary sigh,
Still panting for some lost unknown
relief ?

Does some fair nymph my conscious soul
disdain, [sigh !

Urg'd by caprice, or dark suspicion's
Is disappointed praise the source of pain,
Or does inconstant fortune smother
smile ?

In vain such idle phantoms crowd my
Like midnight dreams that hover in the
air ;

Far other griefs my anxious mind oppress,
Far other scenes of undimmed distress.

O Memory ! whose power, with magic
wand,

Can raise past images of bliss and woe —
Can snatch the pencil from the painter's
hand, [the glow,

And make each so with brighter tints
Thou ever pleas'd ever joyful shall be
That bear
abo

Cease to recal those joys within my breast,
Which Virtue and which WILMOT once
bestow'd.

Yet can I e'er forget each rural scene,
Where Innocence and Peace in concert
reign,

The silent walk along the village-green,
Th' opening prospect o'er the extended
plain :

The orient twilight, harbinger of day,
That wakes the hamlet from their early
bed,

The rustic flow'rs that round the cottage
play,

The oak o'ershadowing the straw-built

The smiling villager, to labour born,
Who hails each season round with new
delights,

The blossom'd Spring, the Summer scented
Autumnal harvests, and gay Winter's
nights ?

Oh ! can I e'er forget those heartfelt joys,
That envious Fortune snatches from
my view,

While each fond pleasure every thought
employs,

Which Fancy's powers, creative, still

Shall I no more be to those joys restor'd,

By Wisdom temper'd, and by Wit refin'd,

The converse innocent, the festive board,
"The social charities" of WILMOT's
mind ?

WILMOT, whom loud Ambition's voice in
vain

To glory call'd, and to the ear of Kings ;
Who spurn'd the pride of pomp, and
Fortune's train,

And sought the peace which Virtue only

Who deign'd to teach my reason to explore
(Eager through devious paths unknown
to stray)

The infant rudiments of legal yore,
And shew'd, through many a maze, the
brighter way.

How oft with Him, o'er Inspiration's page,
In search of truth was pass'd the studious
hour ?

Ah ! what can better cheer declining age,
Or crown its honours, than Religion's
pow'r ? *

Th' oppress'd and innocent, at
mand,

Were heard no more their
Nor could Astrea leave the
While the just hand of W
scale.

His worth, to none but to
The world admir'd, but
sought :

Virtue and Peace
own —
Virtue and

How can I then forget the destin'd hour
That drove me from the sweet retreats I
love ;

That made me quit dear Wickham's hap-
And forc'd me far to other seats to rove ?

Farewell ! the Muse, inspir'd with secret
dread,

Trembling predicts, " Alas ! how chang'd
The sportive Graces from thy groves are
 fled,

The voice of Harmony and Mirth forgot !

Farewell ! accept this off'ring which I rear
To thy lov'd scenes — to others now re-
sign'd —

Farewell ! thy memory demands a tear,
The warm effusion of a grateful mind.
January 14, 1782.

LINES,

Written by the late Mr. COMSTOCK
a short Time before his Death.

WORLD, I have known thee long, and
now the hour

When I must part from thee is near at
I bore thee much good will, and many a
time

In thy fair promises reposed more trust
Than wiser heads and colder hearts would
risque.

Some tokens of a life, not wholly pass'd
In selfish strivings or ignoble sloth,
Haply there shall be found when I am gone,

Which may dispose thy candour to discern
Some merit in my zeal, and let my works
Outlive the maker, who bequeaths them to
thee ;

For well I know where our perception ends
Thy praise begins, and few there be who
weave

Wreaths for the Poet's brow, till he is laid
Low in his narrow dwelling with the worm.

MR. URBAN,

Nursery, Westfellow,
Salop.

AS you last year, at the request of my
friend Mr. Parkes, honoured the
"Irregular Ode" recited to the convivial
circle of Literary Friends who annually
meet here on Shakspeare's birth-day, per-
fer you the lines written for the
this year. Let the birth she
size for the Muse's irregular
and the recollection that the
generation died on the same
her feeble efforts now.

JOHN F. M. DOVASTON.

to — Farewell."
HAMLET.

1811.

done,
and son,
tho' sweet de-

Pleas'd

Pleas'd to the world that she has shewn,
 How He, ordain'd by Her alone,
 Out-magic'd all the spells of Science.
 Tutor'd by Nature, not the Nine,
 More than the Muses' powers combine,
 Triumphantly o'er Death to raise him :
 Isis, with Attic-laurel'd brow,
 Bends to the Bard of Avon now,
 And all her sons are proud to praise him.
 Ye Spirits, bend around his bier,
 Ye Fays, in filmy palls appear,
 Cold is the hand that once attir'd you ;
 There chaunt, ye Flies of burnish'd blue,
 And Cowslips, drop your teary dew,
 Clos'd are the eyes that once admir'd you.

Enshrouded in that curtain now
 He archly drew from Nature's brow
 When first enraptur'd he survey'd her ;
 But, ere he left her foat'ring arms,
 Fresh he enrob'd her doubled charms,
 And to the astonish'd world display'd her.

O Time ! I ask thee not to spare
 My rhymes, unworthy of thy care,
 Yet for this day. Oh let me strew them,
 Like wild-flow'rs on a village grave
 That fondness flings (but cannot save)
 For love of him that lies below them.

But he, the bright star we hail to-day,
 O Time, shall never own thy sway.
 But plume thy wing with angel feather;
 His light shall luster on thy glass,
 Gilding the sandgrains as they pass,
 And both—Oh both—shall fall together.

AVONICULEX.

WRITTEN ON SOUTHDOWNS,
 On beholding for the first Time MICHEL-
 GROVE, the antient Seat of the Shelleys ;
 and shewing the Preservation of Genealo-
 gies to be a Christian Duty.

HALL of my Fathers ! whence the heroes
 sprung, [sung,
 Whose deeds of Arms th' Historic Muses

Oh ! had I view'd thee ere thy youth was
 form'd,
 A bright ambition all my soul had warm'd ;
 I too had dar'd the honours of the fight,
 And sav'd a name from never-ending night.
 Long ere Britannia's Muse had learnt to
 soar,
 Or yet a Chaucer or a Shakspeare bore,
 The battle raged, that gave the land a king,
 From whom the historic scroll declares I
 spring *.

Oh ! be it mine t' exalt ev'n royal
 race, [boon disgrace !
 Nor one mean passion Heav'n's high
 Virtue alone claims truly noble birth,
 Raising to Heaven the meanest sons of
 earth.

Hail to my arms as mother, sister, brother,
 Who prompts one action nobler than
 another.

Oh ! let me thus pursue my humble way,
 Illum'd, or hid, from Fame's illusive ray,
 Thrill with benevolence to all mankind,
 And cultivate for them the Heav'n-born
 mind.

Show forth in every act the golden rule,
 Copy the prototype of Heaven's own
 school,

That rule extend to ages yet unborn †,
 Nor pride of ancestry's high virtues
 scorn ;

For what can save mad youth from dire
 disgrace,

Like conscious dignity of noble race ?
 Bear undeserv'd rebuke with temper
 meek,

And thought indignant in mild accents
 speak,

In sweet beneficence my treasure spend,
 Careless how soon life's varying woes shall
 end ;

So shall the conqueror's joys no envy move,
 And o'er my tomb may fall some tears of
 love. J. H.

Gray's Inn-square, 2d April, 1811.

* Through a variety of marriages, and particularly that of Henry Shelley, of Wor-
 minghurst, co. Sussex, (descended by his father's marriage with Anne, daughter and
 heiress of Richard Sackville, great uncle to the first Earl of Dorset, from Edmund Earl
 of Lancaster, brother to Edw. I.) with Barbara Crowmer, descended from Thomas de
 Brotherton, son of the same Monarch ; and that of Susan, grand-daughter of the said
 Henry Shelley, and heiress to her father of the same name, with John Hinckley, after-
 wards D. D. rector of Northfield, co. Worcester, Prebendary of Wolverhampton, and of
 Lichfield, great grand-father to the Writer. Also of Henry, son and heir of the said
 John, with Elizabeth Boyse, grand-daughter of Dorothy, daughter and eventually heiress
 of George Danvers, of Upton, co. Worcester, and of Blisworth, co. Northampton. See
 Muniments at Herald's College, and in Dugdale, Nash, Shaw, Wood, and Harewood.

† By preserving for posterity those facts which we may wish our ancestors had more
 perfectly commemorated for ourselves.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We should gladly oblige our Correspon-
 dent at Chatteris ; but Marriages require
 a better authentication than initials.

In PIERCE PLOWMAN's Visions, Ee iij,
 Edit. 1561, we find the adjective *Luther* :
 Dr. H. asks what is its signification and
 derivation ? On Sig. 2 i p. 2, l. last, " In

Lushbuth is a *Luther* alaye ? Where is
Lushbuth ?

The Continuation of the " Vindication
 of the London Society," by PARSONS, is
 unavoidably postponed, but shall appear
 in our next ; with CUNNINGHAM, Dr. SAMP-
 SON, W. H. REID, W. P. &c. &c. &c.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 1.

On the Report of the Militia Enlistment Bill being brought up, Mr. Sec. *Ryder* proposed, as an amendment, that the Militia Regiments should be enabled to raise Supernumeraries, according to the Act of Elizabeth, to prevent their falling at any time below the number.

After some discussion, in which Messrs. *Eliot*, *Giles*, *Whitbread*, and *Wilberforce*, Colonels *Duckett* and *Ellison*, and Lord *Castlereagh* participated, the amendment was agreed to, and several clauses brought up, and approved of.

Mr. *Ashley Cooper* submitted the Ordnance Estimates for the present year. He stated, that they exceeded the estimates of last year by 500,000*l.* This excess arose from the Prize-money being 170,000*l.*, foreign service 200,000*l.*, and an addition of 13,000 men, amounting to 40,000*l.* The only new article under the head of Extraordinaries was 50,000*l.* He concluded by moving that the sum of 3,412,211*l.* be granted, to defray the expence of Ordnance of his Majesty's Land Forces for the present year.

Mr. *Ward* was desirous of taking this opportunity to ask some explanation respecting the battle of Barrosa; and, if that could not be given, to express his deep regret at the unfortunate and deplorable misconduct of our Allies in that engagement. Gen. *Graham's* silence respecting that misconduct was to be attributed to the delicacy of his situation, or to a wise discretion, in which such minds were seldom deficient. They all knew how Gen. *Graham* and his army had fought; neither need they be reminded in whose cause that army had prevailed over a much superior force; but was it to be endured, that while the British troops were performing prodigies of valour in an unequal contest, those Allies, for whose independence they were fighting, should stand by, the cold-blooded spectators of deeds, the bare recital of which should have been enough to warm every man of them into a hero? If such an apathy should prevail generally among the Spaniards, he should deem the re-establishment of their independence altogether hopeless.

Mr. *Perceval* thought the Hon. Gentleman not warranted in the expressions he had used; nor did he think it a generous or fair anticipation of that judgment which was yet to be pronounced upon persons who were then upon their trial.

Mr. *Whitbread* hinted that General *Graham* had been foiled and obstructed in all his plans, and that the baggage

GENL. MAG. May, 1811.

of our army had been plundered by the Spaniards during the battle of Barrosa.

Gen. *Tarleton* and Mr. *R. Wellesley* also spoke; after which the motion was agreed to, as were the estimates of the Commissariat Department.

April 2.

On the second reading of the Western Fishery Bill, Mr. *Rose* gave the Bill his warm support.

Messrs. *Calcraft*, *Giddy*, *Marryat*, and *Harvey* spoke against it. They professed themselves enemies in principle to joint stock companies, and observed that the company would first ruin the private Fisheries, and then itself. The Bill was thrown out without a division.

Lord *Binning* moved the appointment of a Committee to examine into the expediency of continuing to Mail Coaches the exemption from tolls.

Messrs. *Wynn*, *R. Dundas*, *W. Smith*, and Sir *P. Murray* warmly supported the motion; which was opposed by Mr. *Perceval*, but ultimately carried by a majority of 5.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 4.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Commercial Credit, Exchequer Bills Funding, Militia Indemnity, Annual Indemnity, Military Inquiry, and 31 local and private Bills.

Earl *Stanhope*, at the conclusion of a preliminary speech, moved that the Circular Letter of Mr. *Pole* was a violation of the law, in requiring the Magistrates to do acts which were not authorized by law.

The Earl of *Liverpool* saw no ground for the motion.

Lord *Holland* contended, that if any of the Magistrates, in executing the injunctions of Mr. *Pole's* Letter, had, on their being resisted, proceeded to acts of violence, they would have been liable to actions for false imprisonment.

The Lord Chancellor was of opinion that, under the Convention Act, the meeting of all classes of people in Ireland, whether Protestants, Dissenters, or Catholics, was unlawful. He thought the language of Mr. *Pole's* letter slovenly put together, and that it would have been improved by the omission of a word here and there.

Lord *Stanhope* professed himself satisfied with the admission of the noble and learned Lord.

The motion was negatived by a majority of 15.

In the Commons, the same day, Gen. *Cascoigne*, after taking a review of the Military

Military Establishment from 1614 to the present time, and dwelling on the inadequate pay of the Officers, which he contended was less now than in 1695, owing to the deduction on account of the income-tax, moved for a Committee, to enquire into the State of the Army, as far as related to the distribution of the money granted for their pay.

Lord *Palmerston* remarked, that the gallant General, in allowing that Officers ought not to be exempted from paying the income-tax, had overthrown great part of the argument on which he rested his case. There was a material distinction between the pay granted to the privates and that given to the officers; the former found their own subsistence, which was far from being the case with the latter, whose chief objects in entering the army were the honours and distinctions to which merit must in due course of time advance them. He thought the appointment of a Committee would excite expectations in the Army, and corresponding ones in the Navy, which it would not be in the power of the House to gratify.

Mr. *Hutchinson* argued in favour of an increase of pay to the Army, which would not exceed annually 80 or 90,000*l.*; and concluded a warm eulogium upon the military, by declaring that those who could think they would for a moment, by any grievances real or imaginary, forget their duty to themselves, their profession, and their country, were unworthy such an army.

Sir *J. Pulteney*, Messrs. *Smith*, *Thorn-ton*, *Wilberforce*, and *Taylor*, supported the motion; which was opposed by Gen. *Tarleton*, and finally negatived without a division.

On the motion of Mr. *Barham*, a Committee was appointed, to consider of the practicability of carrying free labourers from the East to the West-Indies.

Mr. *Perceval* proposed, that in pursuance of the Act of Parliament, notice should be given to the East India Company of the expiration of their Charter, and that all arrears to them should be paid up, on or before April 10, 1814.

April 5.

In a Committee on the Printers' Regulation Bill, the *Attorney General* objected to the clause which went to impose only one penalty on Printers and Publishers, convicted of publishing any work, &c. without the Printer's name, &c. affixed thereunto. After a short discussion, during which it was strongly contended that no Magistrate ought to have the power of enforcing penalties to the amount of 20 or 30,000*l.*; the

Attorney General, in order to evince his desire to conciliate his Hon. and Learned Friend (Mr. *Martin*) agreed to introduce a clause, by which no person should be liable to more than 25 forfeitures of 20*l.* each (500*l.*) The minimum of the mitigated penalty was fixed at 5*l.*

The Foreign Ministers Salaries Bill was read a third time after a division.

In a Committee of Supply, Mr. *Wharton* moved the following sums, for defraying the charges of the Civil Establishment of the following Islands, from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1811: For the Bahama Islands 3400*l.*; Bermudas 1030*l.*; Dominica, 600*l.*; Upper Canada 10,450*l.*; Nova Scotia 12,965*l.*; New Brunswick 5600*l.*; Cape Breton 2060*l.*; Prince Edward's Island 3100*l.*; Newfoundland 3901*l.*; New South Wales 13,308*l.* 15*s.*; for Bills drawn and to be drawn on New South Wales 30,000*l.*; for defraying the charge of the Storekeeper General's Department 49,400*l.*

Mr. *Huskisson's* motion, that there be laid before the House a Comparative Scale of the Commercial Discounts of the Bank of England from Jan. 1. 1790, to Jan. 1811, was opposed by Messrs. *Manning*, *Thornton*, and *Baring*; and supported by Messrs. *Horner*, *Marrillat*, *Magers*, and *Smith*; and finally negatived by a majority of 33.

April 8.

The Grand Southern Canal Bill was thrown out, on the 2d reading, by a majority of 83.

Mr. *Perceval* brought up a Message from the Prince Regent, representing "the severe distresses to which the inhabitants of Portugal have been exposed, both in their persons and property, by the events of the War, and the wanton and savage barbarity of the French, especially in their recent retreat — distresses which must affect every one who has any sense of religion and humanity;" and requesting that speedy and effectual relief may be afforded them."

Lord *Folkestone* called the attention of the House to the scarcity of small change.

Mr. *Wharton*, in a Committee, proposed a grant of 14,945*l.* for the settlement of Sierra Leone; which, after some discussion, was granted.

The Navigable River Robbery, Bleaching-ground Robbery, and the Shop Privately Stealing Bills, were passed; as was, after a division, the Bill for preventing Stealing in a Dwelling-house.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that there be granted to his Majesty the sum of 427,000*l.* as the produce of the

the sale of old naval stores; and also the sum of 996,927*l.* being the surplus arising due on the Consolidated Fund on the 5th of April last. The Hon. Gentleman then entered into a financial statement, at the close of which he observed that the Consolidated Fund had exceeded by 1,353,000*l.* the sum which he expected it to produce. He had in the budget estimated the probable surplus at 4,400,000*l.*, induced thereto by the increased duty on stamps, but the calculation was considered by many as too sanguine: the event had, however, justified his expectations, the actual surplus on the 5th of April last, being 5,700,000*l.* It was satisfactory to state this, after the reports of the stagnation of our trade, as it shewed that our stamina were such, that no little thing could shake our finances, and that there was nothing in the circumstances of the country which should occasion despondency.

Mr. *Banks* expressed his satisfaction at this statement.

Mr. *Thornton* was afraid that our expenditure increased in a greater ratio than our revenue: he recommended economy.

The motion was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 9.

Marquis *Wellesley*, after an appropriate speech, moved an Address to the Prince Regent, granting 100,000*l.* towards alleviating the distresses of the Portuguese.

Earl *Grosvenor* opposed the grant; which was warmly supported by the Marquis of *Landowne*, and carried without further opposition.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 10.

Mr. *Speaulder* intimated that he had given notice to the East India Company of the Resolution of the House relative to the expiration of their charter.

The House having formed itself into a Committee of Supply, the Message of the Prince Regent, requesting relief for the Portuguese, was read; upon which the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* rose, and concluded an able speech, in which he stated that the measure for granting pecuniary relief to the Portuguese had the earnest recommendation of Lord Wellington, by moving that 100,000*l.* be granted for that purpose.

Mr. *Ponsonby* seconded the motion, declaring that it was a measure not less due to the spirit of Portugal, than to the magnanimity and generosity of Great Britain. He regretted that the expenditure of this country made it necessary to limit the vote to so small a sum,

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 11.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Militia Enlistment, Taunton's Divorce, and ten private Bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 24.

Mr. *Foster*, in a Committee of Ways and Means, stated that the Irish loan had been raised in Ireland, at an interest of 4*l.* 15*s.* per cent.; and moved that two millions and a half be raised by way of annuities for the service of Ireland. The resolution was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 26.

The Earl of *Liverpool*, in a neat speech, moved the Thanks of the House to Lord Wellington and Sir W. Beresford, and to the Allied Armies under their command in Portugal. His Lordship observed, that the British Commander-in-Chief had wisely chosen not to commit the British Army at too great a risque: he had never neglected the operations on the frontiers; but knowing his adversary, and his own resources, he determined to protract the campaign, to look to its result, and make his final stand at Lisbon. He had by this means foiled the flower of the French Army, commanded by Officers of the first-rate talents, compelled it to retreat with incalculable loss on their part, and with scarcely any to the victors.

Earl *Grey* expressed his hearty concurrence in the motion; and, having done justice to the merits of the British Commander-in-Chief, candidly acknowledged that the late successes in Portugal were the more welcome, as they were not anticipated on his part, and were obtained by so small a sacrifice of lives.

The Earl of *Suffolk* shortly spoke; after which the motion was carried *nem. diss.* As was another Vote of Thanks to the Portuguese Officers, &c. under Marshal Sir William Beresford.

In the Commons the same day, in a Committee of Supply, the sum of 3,200,000*l.* was moved by Mr. *Perceval*, and granted, for the Army Extraordinaries of Great Britain and Ireland for the year 1811.

Mr. *Perceval* said, it had often fallen to his lot to submit unpleasant things to that House, such as a state of war must always render necessary; but the same state of war not unfrequently furnished occasions of a very different description; and, indeed, one of the pleasantest duties that man could perform was, to recommend to the notice of Parliament those brilliant instances of military talents

and

and glory which occurred when whole armies or navies were contending for the safety of the country. On such occasions, the individual performing this duty felt as much gratification in making his proposition, as the House did in adopting it. He had now to lay before the House circumstances as gratifying as any that ever occurred in the history of the country. He meant the events which had occurred in Portugal; and of which none could be more important, none in the course of which such skill, genius, and bravery, had been displayed, none that had been better planned, or attended with more signal success, and none that was ever attended with so little comparative loss, in proportion to the gain arising from it. All must have felt that, on many occasions, when Votes of Thanks were passed for brilliant victories, the scene was darkened by shades of gloom and sorrow. When Thanks were proposed for the victory of Talavera, and the recent victory of Barrosa, the consideration of the great loss sustained, abated the pleasure that would otherwise have been felt. When the account of the ever-memorable and glorious victory of Trafalgar was received in this country, there was a suspense in the public mind, whether it was not rather a subject of grief than of joy; whether the advantage gained by it was equal to the loss occasioned by the fall of the illustrious Nelson, and the many gallant men who fell with him. It was even doubtful whether there were not some who would have relinquished the advantages of that victory, could they have regained the Hero who was lost to his country. These, however, were all minor considerations; but, such as they were, none of them existed in the present instance; and the House must see how little cause of grief existed in the events to which he now referred. He would not enter into a detailed narrative of the Campaign in Portugal. But it was due to Lord Wellington to say, that it was to his talents, bravery, and indefatigable exertions, we were indebted for the extent of the successes gained over the Enemy in that country. And it was to his caution and regard for the lives for his soldiers, to his enlightened foresight, by which, at the commencement of the campaign, he provided for the exigencies which afterwards occurred, that we were now to ascribe the little loss which our army sustained. It would, indeed, be impossible for him adequately to describe the merits of the campaign: that was a thing which must be left to the future historian; and the historian would do it justice. He would

not now enter into the question whether Portugal was the proper place for a scene of military operations. But he would ask those persons who thought it unwise to carry on war there, were they not now ready to concur in a Vote of Thanks to one who had overcome all the difficulties originally pointed out by them? Lord Wellington had at all times contemplated the defence of Portugal, not on the frontiers of that Kingdom, although circumstances did render it necessary at one time to keep his army on the frontiers; but on the fortresses and the strong lines, in which he afterwards intrenched himself near Lisbon. He kept his army for a time on the frontier, because he was then keeping the Enemy off the frontier. But while he was entrenched on the banks of the Coa, he was fortifying Lisbon on the banks of the Tagus. And when he found it necessary to retreat, he did most strongly intrench himself in his works near the capital; and the event fully proved the wisdom of his military experiment. He would not meet the Enemy on ground chosen by them, which would be greatly to his disadvantage; but, he said, in one of his letters sent, they must fight him on his own ground. The whole success then was owing to the consummate skill of this most able General. He wished the House to see how this successful campaign would affect our interests, and those of our Allies. To our Allies it would be of the utmost consequence, because it would enable them to make increased exertions for their defence. And with respect to ourselves, it raised our character so high in the eyes of the whole world, that we should become the terror of the Enemy, and the hope of all countries oppressed by that Enemy. And it placed our Military power on such a footing of fame and of strength, that if ever a French Army attempted to land on our shores, it would be met by troops which had beat the disciplined soldiers of France, commanded by Generals who had out-generalled their most renowned Marshals. What must the feelings of the Enemy be now after all their boasting about military successes? And would they now say that an extent of dominion was an extent of strength? Was there not now reason to hope that the oppressed nations of Europe would take a lesson from us; and that we might be instrumental in the deliverance of the world from the tyranny under which a great part of it laboured? Was there not reason to hope that in the Peninsula, which had been the scene of the most extravagant demonstrations of French tyranny, that very tyranny would

would meet with its death-wound? To those who drew forth such language as this, the gratitude of the country were due; and so long as there was a disposition in the heart of man to be gratified by military glory, employed in resisting oppression, so long would the praises due to such a character as Lord Wellington stand embalmed in the records of his country, and in the grateful hearts of his countrymen. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded with moving, that the Thanks of the House be given to Gen. Lord Viscount Wellington, for the consummate ability, fortitude, and perseverance, displayed by him against the Enemy, and by which the Kingdom of Portugal was successfully defended.

Mr. Croxall said, it was impossible for him adequately to express the sense he felt of the importance of the successes gained in Portugal; and what induced him now to address the House was the advantage which this country

derived from them. These successes were the consummation of the labour of two years on the part of Lord Wellington; and he could not abstract his mind from the consideration of this great achievement, after the doubts that had been so often held forth, as to whether success in the campaign was attainable. After the exaggerated anticipations so often made at home of Lord Wellington's failure, what must his merit have been in the silent and patient attention with which he pursued his objects and matured his plans; just as if he meant to say, "the time will come when I shall shame you all." If any thing could exalt the character of the individual, it was this perseverance added to consummate valour.

Messrs. Ponsonby, Lord G. Grenville, Generals Tarleton and Ferguson, also spoke warmly in support of the motion, which was carried *nem. con.*

(To be continued.)

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Downing-street, April 25. The following Dispatch has been received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieut.-Gen. Viscount Wellington.

Villa Fermosa, April 9.

My Lord, When I last addressed your Lordship the Enemy occupied the Upper Coa, having his right at Rovina, and guarding the Ford of Rapoilla de Coa with a detachment at the bridge of Ferrerias, and his left at Sabugal, and the 8th Corps was at Alfayates. The right of the British army was opposite Sabugal, and the left at the bridge of Ferrerias. The Militia under Gen. Trant and Col. Wilson crossed the Coa below Almeida, in order to threaten the communication of that place with Ciudad Rodrigo and the Enemy's army. The river Coa is difficult of access throughout its course, and the position which the Enemy had taken was very strong, and could be approached only by its left. The troops were therefore put in motion on the 3d, to turn the Enemy's left above Sabugal, and to force the passage of the bridge of that town, with the exception of the 6th division, which remained opposite the 6th corps, which was at Rovina; and one battalion of the 7th division, which observed the Enemy's detachment at the bridge of Ferrerias. The 2d corps were in a strong position, with their right upon a height immediately above the bridge and town of Sabugal, and their left extending along the road to Alfayates, to a height which commanded all the approaches to Sabugal from

the fords of the Coa above ^{at} his town. The 2d corps communicated by Rendo, with the 6th corps at Rovina. It was intended to turn the left of this corps, and with this view the light division and the cavalry, under Maj.-gen. Sir W. Erskine and Maj.-gen. Slade, were to cross the Coa by two separate fords upon the right, the cavalry upon the right of the light division; the 3d division, under Maj.-gen. Picton, at a ford on their left, about a mile from Sabugal; and the 5th division, under Maj.-gen. Dunlop, and the artillery, at the bridge of Sabugal. Col. Beckwith's brigade of the light division were the first that crossed the Coa, with two squadrons of cavalry on their right. Four companies of the 95th, and three companies of Col. Elder's Caçadores drove in the Enemy's piquets, and were supported by the 43d regiment. At this moment a rain-storm came on, which rendered it impossible to see any thing; and these troops having pushed on in pursuit of the Enemy's piquets, came upon the left of their main body, which it had been intended they should turn. The light troops were driven back upon the 43d regiment; and as soon as the atmosphere became clear, the Enemy having perceived that the body which had advanced were not strong, attacked them in a solid column, supported by cavalry and artillery. These troops repulsed this attack, and advanced in pursuit upon the Enemy's position, where they were attacked by a fresh column on their left, and were charged by the first Hussars on their right.

right. They retired and took post behind a wall, from which post they again repulsed the Enemy, and advanced a second time in pursuit of them; and took from them a howitzer. They were, however, again attacked by a fresh column with cavalry, and retired again to their post, where they were joined by the other brigade of the light division, consisting of the two battalions of the 52d regiment, and the 1st Caçadores. These troops repulsed the Enemy, and Col. Beckwith's brigade and the first battalion of the 52d regiment again advanced upon them. They were attacked again by a fresh column supported by cavalry, which charged their right; and they took post in an inclosure upon the top of the height, from whence they could protect the howitzer which the 43d had taken; and they drove back the Enemy. The Enemy were making arrangements to attack them again in this post, and had moved a column on their left, when the Light Infantry of Maj.-gen. Picton's division, under Lieut.-Col. Williams, supported by the Hon. Maj.-gen. Colville's brigade, opened their fire upon them. At the same moment the head of Maj.-gen. Dunlop's column crossed the bridge of the Coa, and ascended the heights on the right flank of the Enemy; and the cavalry appeared on the high ground in rear of the Enemy's left, and the Enemy retired across the hills towards Rendo, leaving the howitzer in the possession of those who had so gallantly gained and preserved it, and about 200 killed on the ground, and six Officers and 300 prisoners in our hands.

Although the operations of this day were, by unavoidable accidents, not performed in the manner in which I intended they should be, I consider the action that was fought by the Light Division, by Col. Beckwith's brigade principally, with the whole of the 2d corps, to be one of the most glorious that British troops were ever engaged in. The 43d Regiment, under Maj. Patrickson, particularly distinguished themselves; as did that part of the 95th Regiment in Col. Beckwith's brigade, under the command of Maj. Gilmour, and Col. Elder's Caçadores: the 1st batt. 52d Regt. under the command of Lieut.-Col. Ross, likewise shewed great steadiness and gallantry, when they joined Col. Beckwith's brigade. Throughout the action the troops derived great advantage from the assistance of two guns of Capt. Bull's troop of Horse Artillery, which crossed at the ford with the light division, and came up to their support. It was impossible for any officer to con-

duct himself with more ability and gallantry than Colonel Beckwith. The action was commenced by an unavoidable accident to which all operations are liable; but, having been commenced, it would have been impossible to withdraw from the ground without risking the loss of the object of our movements; and it was desirable to obtain possession, if possible, of the top of the hill, from which the Enemy had made so many attacks with advantage, on the first position taken by the 43d Regt. This was gained before the 3d division came up. I had also great reason to be satisfied with the conduct of Col. Drummond, who commands the other brigade in the light division.

When the firing commenced, the 6th corps broke up from their position at Rovina, and marched towards Rendo. The two corps joined at that place, and continued their retreat to Alfayates, followed by our cavalry, part of which was that night at Soito. The Enemy continued their retreat that night and the next morning; and entered the Spanish frontier on the 4th. They have since continued their retreat, and yesterday the last of them crossed the Agueda. I have the honour to enclose the return of killed and wounded from the 18th of March. I am concerned to have to report that Lieut.-Colonel Waters was taken prisoner on the 3d before the action commenced. He had crossed the Coa to reconnoitre the Enemy's position, and was surrounded with some hussars, and taken. He had rendered very important services upon many occasions in the last two years; and his loss is sensibly felt. I sent six squadrons of cavalry, under Maj.-gen. Sir W. Erskine, on the 7th, towards Almeida, to reconnoitre that place, and drive in any parties which might be in that neighbourhood, and to cut off the communication between the garrison and the army. He found a division of the 9th corps at Junça, which he drove before him across the Turon and Duas Casas; and he took from them many prisoners. Captain Bull's troops of horse artillery did great execution upon this occasion. The Enemy withdrew in the night across the Agueda. The Allied Army have taken up the position upon the Duas Casas, which Brig.-gen Crauford occupied with his advanced guard in the latter part of the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo; having our advanced posts upon Gallegos and upon the Agueda. The Militia are at Ciuco Villas and Malpartida. The Enemy have no communication with the garrison of Almeida, from whence they have lately withdrawn the

the heavy artillery employed in the summer in the siege of that place. My last report from Cadiz is dated the 13th of March. I have not heard from Sir Wm. Beresford since the 1st inst. At that time he hoped to be able to blockade Badajoz on the 3d. I learn by letters of the 30th March, received this day from the South of Portugal, that after Gen. Zayas had landed his corps at Huelva and Morguer, the Duke d'Arenberg moved upon Morguer from Seville with 3,000 infantry and 800 cavalry, upon which the Spanish troops embarked again. It is stated that the cavalry had lost some of their equipments.

I am, &c. WELLINGTON.
Names of Officers, Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

Killed: 95th Foot, Brig.-Maj. Stewart (Lieutenant); 1st Batt. 43d. Lieut. J. M' Dearmid; 1st Batt. 95th, Hon. D. Arbuthnot.

Wounded: 2d Batt. 5th Foot, Lieut. St. Clair, Ensign Williams, severely; 1st Batt. 43d, Maj. Patrickson, slightly; Capt. Dalzel and Lieut. Ryland, severely; Lieut. W. Frier, slightly; Lieut. J. Creighton, severely; 1st Batt. 52d, Capt. P. Campbell and Lieut. J. Gurwood, severely, not dangerously; 95th, Lieut.-col. Beckwith and Second Lieut. W. Haggup, slightly.

Missing: 1st Portuguese Foot, Lieut.-Col. Waters (late 1st Foot).

Total British Loss.—1 General Staff, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Serjeant, 15 rank and file, 8 horses, killed; 1 General Staff, 1 Major, 2 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 8 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 117 rank and file, 11 horses, wounded; 4 rank and file and 1 horse missing.

Total Portuguese Loss.—1 rank and file killed; 9 rank and file wounded; 1 Lieut.-Colonel missing.

Foreign-Office, April 25. Extract of a Dispatch received by the Marquis Wellesley from C. Stuart, Esq. his Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, dated April 13, 1811.

Marshal Beresford having completed the bridges over the Guadiana, crossed that river on the 5th inst. On the 7th the French attacked his advanced posts in the neighbourhood of Olivença, but were repulsed with loss. The French withdrew the garrisons, excepting 300 men, from Olivença, and three battalions from Badajoz, on the same day. The whole corps of Mortier, consisting of 6000 men, took up a position between Albaeira and Sta. Martha on the 2th. Telegraphic accounts, dated the 12th, mention that the French have since retired by the road to Seville;

and that Marshal Beresford's headquarters were on the 11th in Albaeira, and on the 12th in Sta. Martha. The division of Gen. Cole besieges Olivença. The accounts from the frontier of Algarve, dated on the 4th, state, that until the 1st of this month, Marshal Soult had not quitted Seville.

Downing-street, April 30. Extract of a Dispatch received by Lord Liverpool, addressed to his Lordship by Lieut.-gen. Viscount Wellington, dated Nissa, 18th April, 1811.

Having made arrangements for the blockade of Almeida, and having reason to believe that the Enemy's army will not be in a situation for some time to attempt to relieve that place, even if they should be so inclined, I have taken advantage of the momentary discontinuance of active operations in that quarter to go to Estremadura to the corps under Marshal Beresford, and I have got thus far on my way. Lieut.-gen. Sir B. Spencer remains in command of the corps on the frontiers of Castile. Nothing of importance has occurred in that quarter since I addressed your Lordship on the 9th inst. The Enemy retired entirely from the Agueda; and, it is reported, that some of their troops had gone back as far as Zamora and Toro, upon the Douro. Marshal Sir W. Beresford was not able to effect his passage across the Guadiana as soon as he expected; and the Enemy have introduced some provisions into Badajoz and Olivença. Sir W. Beresford's advanced guard crossed the Guadiana on the 4th inst.; and I am concerned to report that a squadron of the 13th Light Dragoons, which were on picquet under Maj. Morres, were surprised, on the night of the 6th, by a detachment of the Enemy's cavalry from Olivença. I have not received the return of the loss upon this occasion, but I am informed that the whole of the squadron, with the exception of 20 men, were taken prisoners. The Enemy have since retired, as I am informed, entirely from Estremadura, leaving small garrisons in Badajoz and Olivença. Marshal Sir W. Beresford has taken a position to invest both Badajoz and Olivença. A detachment of the 5th army, which is now commanded by Gen. Castanos, is, I understand, at Merida. Since I last addressed your Lordship, General Zayas had again landed the troops under his command, and had again embarked them, and returned to Cadiz. General Ballasteros' division alone, therefore, continues in the Condado de Niebla; but, from a letter from Mr. Wellesley of the 11th, I learn that Gen. Blake

was himself about to come into the Condada de Niebla to take the command of Gen. Ballasteros's division, and the troops which had been under the command of Gen. Zayas, and which were to return to that quarter. Gen. Blake had expressed an anxious desire to co-operate with Marshal Sir W. Beresford. Gen. Castanos has been appointed to command the army in Galicia, as well as the 5th army, lately the army of the left, commanded by the late Marquis of Romana.

Foreign-office, Downing-street, April 30.

Dispatches were this morning received by the Marquis Wellesley from Charles Stuart, Esq. his Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, under date the 20th inst. stating that the garrison of Olivença, consisting of 310 men, surrendered at discretion to the Allied Army on the 14th inst. and was marched to Elvas. Marshal Mortier, with 4000 men, was in the neighbourhood of Llerena, having detached a moveable column, under Gen. Mortiniere, by the way of Almaraz, towards Toledo. Gen. Beresford, with that part of the Allied Army which does not form the siege of Badajoz, was in the neighbourhood of Santa Martha. The corps of Gen. Ballasteros had its head quarters in Seguro de Leone on the 12th. His cavalry was at Zafra on the 13th, on which day Lord Wellington left Villa Formosa on the Coa, to join the army in Estremadura. — The brilliant successes of the Allied Army have been celebrated by every demonstration of joy which can mark the gratitude of the Portuguese for the exertions of the British in their behalf, and for the satisfaction inspired by the salvation of their country. *Te Deum* has been sung in the Churches; the city has been illuminated; and shortly after the publication of the Proclamation enclosed in a former dispatch, the letters, of which I have the honour to enclose copies, were addressed to Lord Wellington and Marshal Beresford, by the Government and the Minister.

Downing-street, May 7. Extract of a Dispatch addressed to Lord Liverpool by Lieut.-gen. Viscount Wellington, dated Portalegre, April 25.

I have the honour to inform you, that since I addressed you, I have been in Estremadura, from whence I am now on my return to the troops stationed between the Agueda and the Coa. I have the honour to enclose the report of Marshal Sir William Beresford, on the surprise of a squadron, 13th Light Dragoons, on the night of the 6th instant, together with a return of the loss upon

that occasion. Sir Wm. Beresford employed the 4th division, under the command of the Hon. Maj.-gen. Cole, in the attack on Olivença, which place surrendered at discretion on the 15th inst. I have the honour to enclose the report of the Hon. Maj.-gen. Cole to Sir William Beresford, and returns of ordnance, arms, &c. and prisoners taken in the place. As Sir William Beresford deemed it desirable to oblige the Enemy to retire from the province of Estremadura entirely, before he should commence his operations against Badajoz, he moved forward with this view, while Maj.-gen. the Hon. G. L. Cole was engaged in the attack upon Olivença, as well as to give support and protection to Gen. Ballasteros's division of Spanish troops, which had been obliged to retire from Freyenal successively upon Xeres de los Caballeros and Salvatierra on the 13th and 14th instant, by a division of French troops under the command of Gen. Maransin. The Marshal marched on the 15th to Santa Martha, and on the 16th to Los Santos, where the British and Portuguese cavalry fell upon a body of the Enemy's cavalry, and took 160 prisoners, and killed and wounded a great many. The cavalry conducted themselves with the utmost steadiness and good order. The Enemy having retired to Guadalcanal, and the corps under Gen. Maransin having retired through the Sierra, the troops were put in motion to return to the Northward, and to take their stations for the operations of the siege of Badajoz; and the Marshal met me at Elvas on the 21st. We reconnoitred Badajoz on the 22d, escorted by the two light battalions of the King's German Legion, and two squadrons of Portuguese cavalry. They brought three battalions out of the town, which skirmished with our troops; but I have not yet received the returns of our loss upon this occasion. As the preparations for the siege are nearly completed, the place would by this time have been regularly invested, only that on the night of the 23d the floods in the Guadiana carried away the bridge which Sir W. Beresford had, with great difficulty, constructed under Jarameña; and the river was no longer fordable any where. Under these circumstances I yesterday desired him to delay the operations of the siege, till he should have been able to re-establish his bridge, or until the Guadiana should again become fordable; still keeping Badajoz blockaded as closely as might be in his power.

Olivença, April 16.

SIR, My letter of yesterday by my Aide-de-camp, Captain Roverca, will have

have informed your Excellency of the surrender of this place, the particulars attending which I had deferred stating, to prevent any delay in your receiving this information. I have now the honour to report, that on the night of the 12th instant (the morning of which your Excellency left the camp), we took possession of an inclosed lunette which the Enemy had left unoccupied in front of the San Francisco gate, and distant from the curtain about 250 yards. As the only entrance into the work was through a gate in rear of it, much exposed to a fire of musketry from the place, we were under the necessity of making another passage for the artillery at the outward angle, which was executed, and a breaching battery of four guns completed on the evening of the 13th; and I had hopes, as I stated in my letter to your Excellency of that day, that we should have been able to have got the guns into it in the course of the night, but in which I was disappointed; for notwithstanding every exertion was made on the part of Maj. Dixon, of the Portuguese Artillery, it was found impossible to effect it, from the badness of the road and the circuit they were obliged to take to avoid the fire of the place. We were, therefore, under the necessity of deferring it until the following night, as the lunette was too much exposed to the fire of the place, to attempt it during the day. Having succeeded in getting the guns into the battery during the night, and got everything ready before day-break on the 15th, and also established two flanking batteries of field-pieces, I sent a summons to the governor, a copy of which I have the honour to inclose, with his answer, which being a refusal to accept the terms I offered, our fire immediately commenced, and was returned with some spirit from the town. At 11 o'clock a white flag was hoisted by the Enemy, and an officer came out with a letter from the Governor, a copy of which I have the honour to inclose, with my answer, and the Governor's reply, to which I sent none, and recommenced our fire. After a few rounds, a white flag was again hoisted, and they surrendered at discretion, and the Franciscan Gate was taken possession of by the grenadier company of the 11th Por-

tuguese regiment. The choice of the situation of the batteries, and the expedition with which they were completed, do great credit to Capt. Squire's (Chief Engineer) judgment and activity; and I am free to say, that it has been principally owing to his exertions, and those of Maj. Dixon, that I am indebted for the speedy surrender of the place; and I feel great satisfaction in saying, that the conduct of the Portuguese artillery employed in the breaching battery was highly creditable. To the fire kept up by the British light companies, and the Rifle companies of the 60th and Brunswick regiments, under Majors Pearson and Birmingham, and the flank companies of Col. Harvey's Portuguese brigade, I principally attribute the trifling loss we sustained. I have the honour to enclose the return of casualties, as also of the ordnance found in the place, and of the number of prisoners taken. G. LOWRY COLP.

Return of Casualties in the Allied Army at the Siege of Olivença, under the Command of Maj.-gen. Cole.

Total — 4 rank and file killed; 10 rank and file wounded.

R. EGERTON, Capt. Dep.-Assist.-Adj.-Gen. *Return of wounded, made prisoners, and missing in the Allied Army, under the command of Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K. B.* April 7.

Camp on the left bank of the Guadiana.
13th Light Dragoons — 3 rank and file wounded; 1 Major (Morris) 1 Lieut. (Moss) 1 troop serjeant-major, 2 trumpeters, 49 rank and file, 65 horses, 2 mules, prisoners — 1st Batt. 40th Foot, 1 wounded, 1 prisoner — 97th Foot, 3 wounded, 2 prisoners.

T. REYNELL, Lieut.-col. Assist.-Adj.-Gen. *Return of Spanish Prisoners released at the Capture of Olivença.*

9 Officers, 80 Non-commissioned Officers and rank and file. Total 89.

Return of Officers, &c. composing the French garrison of Olivença.

1 Colonel, 1 Lieut.-colonel, 1 Captain, 6 Subalterns, 16 Medical Officers, 3 Commissariat Department, 357 Non-commissioned officers and rank and file effective: 96 sick and wounded in hospital — Total 421.

R. EGERTON, Capt. Dep.-Assist.-Adj.-Gen.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The town of Campo Mayor, in consequence of the gallant defence which it

GENL. MAG. May, 1811.

10

made when attacked by Mortier with an army infinitely superior to that of the garrison, is to have, from the Regency, a motto.

A lion passant guardant, on a shield, above the shield of the

its

its armorial bearing, in these words, "*Loyalty and Valour.*"

The circumstances attending the capture of Figueras were as follows.—Some Catalanian soldiers, whom the French had forced into their service, sent intelligence to Colonel Rovira, who commanded a body of 1,500 Catalanians, that if they would approach the place at night, they would open one of the sally-ports to his troops. Accordingly on the night of the 10th of April, Colonel Rovira, with his party entered the citadel of Figueras, and, after putting to death the only sentry who discovered them, he so completely surprised the whole garrison in their beds, that not a shot was fired, or the smallest opposition made; and the whole garrison, consisting of one thousand men, and forty officers, were taken prisoners.

The Cortes have decreed, amongst other resources for carrying on the present war, the sale of the Royal domains; reserving, however, the palaces, with the forests and territory immediately adjacent to these edifices.

King Joseph quitted Madrid for France on the 27th; left Gen. Nagrita, Regent; and gave out that he should return in two months.

Letters, dated Gibraltar, 5th inst. mention, that a strong detachment of French from Malaga had attacked the town of Estepona (near that garrison), which was defended only by the peasantry of the place; and after three hours' hard fighting, the French were obliged to make a hasty retreat back to Malaga.

Lord Wellington has, it is reported, sought permission of the Cortes to raise two corps of Spaniards, of 20,000 men each, to be clothed, subsisted, officered, and paid at the expence of Great Britain.

The Lisbon Gazette lately contains a long article, intituled "Considerations on the Retreat of Massena;" in which it is shewn that Massena had in view to occupy the North of Portugal. After pointing out the manner in which the execution of this scheme was disappointed, the Writer states the loss sustained by the Enemy in the retreat; and of this part of the article we have made the following abstract:

Loss of the Enemy from Santarem to the Alva.

Died on the road, or taken prisoners on the way to Pombal	-	300
Killed or taken in Pombal	-	200
in Redinha	-	700
in Miranda de Corvo	-	150
in Foz de Aronce	-	2000
on the Banks of the Alva	-	1000

Found dead in the roads, in consequence of fatigue or sickness 2650
Total loss in men, besides artillery and baggage, on the retreat to the Alva 7000

From the Alva to Celerico, a distance of only 44 leagues, the enemy retreated with great rapidity, and lost about 1000

Killed by the Ordenanza at Guarda 2000
400

In the action in which the

British Light Division defeated the 2d French Corps 1800

After this action Major-Gen. Rankine routed a division of the 9th French corps near Almeida; but the loss on this occasion is not stated. Having finished the details from which we have extracted the above enumeration, the writer of the Gazette proceeds to make the following observations:

"Massena, consequently in his retreat, lost more than 12,000 men, and therefore left behind him a fourth part of his army; since it is generally reported that, when he last reviewed it, it did not exceed from 44 to 45,000 men. He lost the greater part of his artillery and baggage, withdrawing his garrisons from Almeida and Ciudad Rodrigo; and what is more, Lord Wellington was able to detach an army, under the orders of General Boreford, to the South of the Tagus, whose operations have been highly favourable. The reconquering of Campo Mayor, Olivenza, and the blockade of Badajoz, are owing to the ill-combined retreat of General Massena, and to the skilful manœuvres of Lord Wellington, who always compelled him to abandon his positions. We shall finish these considerations with an important note:—Massena was obliged to retreat by a road very confined; and his plan of devastation did not extend more than a league in diameter; such was the vivacity and promptitude with which he was pursued! To set on fire and destroy the places through which he passed, is not a proof of tranquillity of spirit, nor the effect of his good retreat; it is nothing but the result of the desperation of his heart; the effect of that degree of cruelty and degradation to which the French hosts have arrived. A few companies in the rear were sufficient to set all the places on fire through which they passed. In many places our people extinguished the fire a few minutes after these barbarians lighted it. The recollection of these detestable people will remain much longer than the mischief they have done us."

Quarter

DEFEAT OF MASSENA NEAR ALMEIDA.

We have the pleasure of announcing to our readers, the intelligence of another brilliant and decisive advantage obtained by Lord Wellington over Marshal Massena: The official letters of Lord Wellington, published on the 26th inst. in a Gazette Extraordinary, will be given in our next. Soon after their arrival the intelligence was communicated to the Lord Mayor, in the following letter from the Earl of Liverpool:

"Downing street, May 25.

"My LORD,—Dispatches have been received from Lord Wellington, dated the 8th and 10th instant, by which it appears that the Enemy's whole army, consisting of the 2d, 6th, and 8th corps, and all the cavalry which could be collected in Castile and Leon, including 900 of the Imperial Guard, together with some battalions of the 9th corps, crossed the Agueda at Ciudad Rodrigo on the 2d instant, and on the 3d and 5th made two desperate attacks on the British army, for the purpose of relieving Almeida. The contest, though very severe, especially on the 5th, terminated in the complete repulse of the Enemy, and the allied army continuing to hold its position.

"On the 7th, at night, the French army retired from the position which they occupied on the preceding day on Duas Casas. On the 8th the enemy continued their retreat to the woods between Gallegos, Espejas, and Fuentes de Honor. On the 9th they crossed the Azava, and the 10th the Agueda, leaving Almeida to its fate. In the action of the 3d of May the British loss consisted in 22 killed and 431 wounded; that of the Portuguese 14 killed and 33 wounded. On the 5th the British loss consisted of 148 killed and 872 wounded. The Portuguese loss 50 killed and 158 wounded. The number of the Allies missing on the two days amounted to 316. The enemy's loss appears to have been very great in killed, wounded, and prisoners, but no return has been transmitted of the exact amount.

(Signed)

"LIVERPOOL."

Lord Wellington purposely declined a more general action, and contented himself with repulsing the Enemy, and frustrating his object, which was to relieve Almeida. By this plan he probably insures the fall of that fortress; and will, when that event takes place, find himself in a condition to undertake bolder measures with less risk.

STATEMENT OF THE FRENCH FORCE WHICH ENTERED SPAIN FROM 1807

TO JAN. 1, 1811.

In 1807—Infantry	-	-	47,500
Cavalry	-	-	7,120

In 1808—Infantry	-	-	209,300
Cavalry	-	-	36,200
In 1809—Infantry	-	-	44,950
Cavalry	-	-	4,302
In 1810—Infantry	-	-	124,500
Cavalry	-	-	25,734

Total in four years:—

Infantry	-	-	423,260
Cavalry	-	-	73,353
Employed in Civil Line	-	-	7,650
Guides, &c.	-	-	7,530

Grand Total	-	-	514,796
Artillery	-	-	820

From the 1st January, 1811, to the 28th, there had only entered Spain by Bayonne, 600 infantry and 180 horse.

Down to the 26th February, 1811, there had been marched into France by way of Irun, 48,228 Spaniards, Portuguese, &c. prisoners.

From 1807 to 1811, not more than 53,000 of the French troops returned to France.

STATEMENT OF THE FRENCH FORCE WHICH ENTERED PORTUGAL.

Before the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, the grand total was 105,000 men, deducting 8000 sick.

They lost in the siege of Rodrigo 6 or 7000 men.

Regnier lost in Estremadura 4000 men.

Massena entered Portugal with 70,000 men, to which is to be added the 9th corps, which raised his force to 88,000.

FRANCE.

The Paris Theatres have all brought out new pieces on the occasion of the birth of the King of Rome—"Le Berceau"—"La Nouvelle Telegraphique"—"La bonne Nouvelle"—"L'Espoir realisée"—"La Buche celeste"—are all analogous to the grand event;—and amid these fooleries, not a thought is wasted on their army in Portugal.

The commercial embarrassments at Paris increase daily; and the distress occasioned by the last three failures was most extensive. The house of Pieriot and Co. one of those that failed, was in the direction of the French Bank, one of the Receivers-General of the Empire, and private Banker to the Empress Josephine.

The Paris papers contain Victor's report of the battle of Barrosa; being the 3d version of the story given by the French Government. It represents the whole of the Allied Army, which it magnifies to 22,000 men, of which 8000 were British, as engaged at the same time. The Enemy have been more frank in confessing the amount of their loss than we expected. They acknowledge to have

have had 1700 killed and wounded. Their real loss was nearly double. Victor prefers the following charge against Sebastiani:—"The 4th corps, which is not seriously employed, had it in its power to send me a part of its force. I intreated M. the General Sebastiani to manœuvre by Estepona, in order to alarm the enemy, and place him in danger, should he execute a movement upon me; that corps, so numerous, and in such good condition, has not been of the least assistance to me."

Paris Papers to the 13th inst. state the arrival of Marshal Ney in that city, but do not assign any motive for his return.

When Gen. Wirion was accused of exercising oppression towards the prisoners of war at Verdun, he was sent for to Paris, to answer the charges laid against him by Sir Thomas Lavie; he appeared before the Prince of Neufchatel (General Berthier), then Minister of War, who gave him the written accusation, with directions to give in his reply to it, and with this admonition:—"General! take this, and read it seriously: rebut the charges if you can; but I advise, if you cannot most clearly do away the charges, that you take your pistol and blow your brains out."—Gen. Wirion very coolly took the accusation, read it, and retired; loaded his pistols, went in his cabriolet to the Bois de Boulogne, and put in practice the kind advice of the Minister of War, by scattering his brains in the air.

HOLLAND.

A gentleman arrived from Holland states, that Buonaparte has issued a new decree, prohibiting men from marrying under the age of 30; and those who wish to marry at that period, must bring 14 witnesses to testify their age. This is done in consequence of the new Constitution.

GERMANY.

According to letters from Vienna, Pius the Seventh has been again assailed by the promises and menaces of Buonaparte's agents to resign the Pontifical dignity: which he had in a firm but temperate manner refused.

The march of the French troops from Magdeburgh, and other places, to the shores of the Baltic, is confirmed.—Prussia has acceded, after much delay and difficulty, to the Rhenish Confederation; and, as a preliminary measure, has placed 24,000 of her troops under the orders of the French General Rappe, the Commanding Officer of the Protector on the Southern shores of the Baltic. The differences between Russia and France are said to be accommodated.

The Duke of Oldenburg, on being dis-

possessed of his territory by the injustice of Buonaparte, not only protested against the measure, but published a farewell address to his subjects, in which he deplores the necessity he was under of abandoning them for the present, and expresses hopes that the mediation of his kinsman, the Emperor of Russia, would be successful in restoring him. On account of the strong language in which the address was couched, its circulation was forbidden by Keverberg, the Prefect of the Emis, who also required that those who had copies should give them up. The Duke was offered a pension by Buonaparte; but, thinking that his acceptance might be deemed a compromise of his rights, he rejected it.

M. Hertz Hamburg, a learned Jew, has, by command of the Emperor Francis, composed a book of morals peculiarly appropriated to the Jewish nation; and in this work the maxims of a sound philosophy are supported by passages from the Old Testament.

A fire which broke out at Neumarktel on the 13th of March, destroyed 300 houses; and 130 persons of all ages, perished in the flames; many bodies remain buried under the ruins. Those wounded were very considerable.

On the 26th of March a dreadful fire broke out in the village of Koblenfeld, in Hanover, and assisted by a violent wind from the South-east, spread with incredible rapidity. In less than half an hour, 153 houses of the unfortunate inhabitant, who were mostly from home employed in cultivating their fields, were reduced to ashes. This calamitous event has reduced 483 persons to mendicancy.

In working a coal mine at Liege, on the 25th ult. the inflammable air took fire, and a terrible explosion was the consequence; by which 35 men were killed on the spot, and 18 more or less dangerously wounded.

PROJECTED TRAVELS INTO THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA.

A German of the name of Routgen, a scholar of the celebrated Blumenbach, in Gottingen, has announced his intention to endeavour to penetrate into the interior of Africa, nearly in the track pursued by Mr. Hornemann, who, as he has not been heard of for nearly ten years, is thought to have perished in the enterprise. This young man is about twenty years of age, and seems to have obtained all that kind of knowledge which is particularly necessary for his purpose. He understands the Arabic language, is remarkably abstemious, and has accustomed himself to make raw flesh and insects his food. At Gottingen, he submitted to circumcision, that he might

might appear to be a true believer in the Koran, and in the character of a physician travel through those countries where the name of a Christian would infallibly lead to slavery or death. In his peregrinations on foot through Germany and Switzerland, he always chose the worst lodgings and accommodations to inure himself to hardships. In Germany and Paris he has collected a number of questions proposed by the literati, relative to the unknown regions which he intends to visit. He means to endeavour to accompany a mercantile caravan from Mogador to Tumbuctoo.—*From the Hamburg Correspondent, of April 17.*

SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

An Embassy was to be sent from Stockholm, in the latter end of last month, to Paris, with the insignia of the order of the Seraphim, for the infant son of Buonaparte, nick-named "*King of Rome.*"

The Swedish Government, it was believed, would be overawed into an active system of hostility against us. The King, Charles XIII. was to resume the reins of Government on the 12th inst.: soon after which Bernadotte would set out on his tour throughout the Provinces.—The Conscription voted by the late Diet was on the eve of taking place, 20,000 Conscripts are to be raised and incorporated with the regular army, which will be thus increased to 40,000 men. The son of Bernadotte has been created Duke of Sudermania.

Copenhagen, April 6.—The following is a translation of a letter which the verner of Anholt wrote on the 29th of March last, to Major-General de Telliquest, Commander in Chief in Jutland:—

"SIR,—In consideration of the bravery of which the troops of his Danish Majesty gave proof in their attack of this Island, and which has excited my admiration, I have opened a cartel, and sent a Danish Officer, who is charged to propose the exchange of the 20 military prisoners whom I set at liberty upon their parole of honour, and whose arrival I beg you to acknowledge in writing, or if it is more agreeable to you, to send me back an equal number of English prisoners. Your Excellency may be assured that the greatest care shall be taken of the wounded, and every attention paid them. The Commander in Chief of the expedition, who died in the field of honour, where he manifested so much bravery, shall be to-morrow interred with all the honours due to a man who perished with so much glory. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "J. W. Mauerger."

RUSSIA.

The German Papers have announced the resumption of hostilities between the Russians and the Turks. The former have opened the campaign with *eclat*. It appears that the Grand Vizier, having meditated an attack on the Russian army, with intent to turn its right wing, and throw reinforcements into Widdin, marched from the mountains of Bulgaria on the 12th February; but while his advanced guard, consisting principally of Asiatic levies, were deploying in the plain of Lofesa, near Sophia, it was attacked in a confined space by the whole of the Russian army under Marshal Kamenskoi, and routed with the loss of 16 pieces of cannon, 3,800 killed, and many prisoners. The Turks fought obstinately, but were overpowered by numbers.

TURKEY, &c.

Letters from Vienna announce the deposition, or rather removal from command, of the Grand Vizier, Jussuff Pacha, on account of his age and infirmities. He had been banished to Demotica, near Adrianople. His successor, Assmed Aga, is said to be a man of genius and courage, and celebrated for his defence of Ibrail.

Letters by the Gleaner communicate, that on the 1st of March, a dreadful massacre took place at Cairo; when about 1000 Mamelukes lost their lives.—Capt. Hoste had arrived with his squadron and prizes at Malta. Sir J. Stewart was there on his return from Sicily to England.

A-IA.

The Indian Government has offered a remuneration of 6000*l.* for the importation of the cochineal insect into their territory, from the coast of South America.

A drought and famine lately afflicted the province of Vellore; by which, according to the estimates of the District Collectors, 6000 people perished, and upwards of 12,000 head of cattle.

The Princess of Oudipore died lately in Hindostan, by poison.—She was the daughter of the Rana of Oudipore, whose family being accounted more antient and honourable than that of any other Hindoo Prince, his alliance was naturally sought by the neighbouring Potentates, of Jaypore and Joudpore, who both aspired to the hand of the Princess. The rivalry of these two Rajahs produced a war, in which Scindia, Holkar, Ameer Khan, and all the native chieftains in that quarter, have at one time or other taken a part. The poison was administered to the Princess by her own aunt, and with the knowledge of her father.

Report

Report adds, that the whole scheme was secretly contrived by Ameer Khan; who, finding that the Rana of Oudipore (now entirely in his power) was too far engaged to the Jaypore Rajah to retract, and resolved that his own ally, the Rajah of Joudpore, should not be disgraced by the triumph of his rival, suggested this expedient, as the only mode of at once settling all their pretensions, and terminating the ten years' war, which this second Helen had excited. Ameer Khan has since been assassinated in his tent.

The English vessel, Sir Francis Drake, in a cruise in the Indian Seas, fell in with eight Malay prow, and dispatched a boat to examine whether they were pirates, or peaceful traders. The Malays made no resistance; but having enticed four of the boat's crew below, murdered and quartered them, and hung their mangled remains upon the shrouds. Capt. Harris, exasperated at this behaviour, stood his boat close in to shore, and sunk them and their crews, amounting to 400 men.

Accounts from Bengal state, that a dreadful fire broke out at Cumerapoora (kingdom of Ava) on the 10th of March, 1810, which entirely destroyed the town and fort, including the palace, temples, and 20,000 houses. The Governor, in order to compel the inhabitants to assist in preserving the place, ordered the gates to be shut; and thus reduced them to the dreadful alternative of leaping from the walls, or being burnt to death in the streets. About 1200 preferred the latter, and 200 were dashed to pieces in attempting the former.

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

By American Papers we learn, that Mr. Smith had resigned his office of Secretary of State, and had been succeeded by Mr. Monroe. Mr. Monroe is the same person who negotiated the treaty with England, which Jefferson refused to ratify, and is generally considered a friend to British connexion.

Many Proprietors of sea-side land in Jamaica have, by the manufacture of barilla, or marine alkali, obtained great profit. The marine alkali is indigenous to the soil, and grows, with the greatest luxuriance, wild.

Petion has been re-elected, by his adherents, President of Hayti.

New South Wales Papers have been received to a late date.—It appears from the *Sydney Gazette*, that another vessel, the *Boyd*, has been treacherously surprised by the natives of New Zealand, and the Captain, and the greater part of the crew, who had been decoyed on shore for the purpose of cutting spars, inhumanly massacred.

COUNTRY NEWS.

April 21. In a thunder-storm at *Farsfar*, three cows were killed in an out-house by lightning, which otherwise did much damage in unroofing buildings.

April 23. The storm was particularly destructive at *Winstay*, the seat of Sir W. W. Wynne, many of the hail-stones measuring 2½ inches in circumference. The range of hot-houses which had been finished on that day, had 1123 panes of glass broken; and similar damage was done at *Bryn-y-pys*, and other places.—During the prevalence of the storm in the Isle of Man, three persons at a farm-house at *Scurby*, were killed by lightning.

May 2. A singular occurrence took place at *Newmarket*. Several horses were entered for the Claret Stakes, and, as usual, were taken out this morning for exercise. They all drank at one trough, in which it was afterwards found that arsenic had been mixed with the water. Some time after, six of them were observed to stagger, and then to roll about in the greatest agony. One of them (Sir F. Standish's colt) died. 500 guineas were offered by the Jockey club for discovering the offender, without success.

May 4. Lately, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Bailey, of *Heighington*, near Lincoln, which in a short time destroyed a cottage, a barn, 60 quarters of corn, and nine young beasts.

May 5. A melancholy accident happened last week on board the *Rota* frigate, lying in *Plymouth Sound*. In lowering the mizen-topmast of that ship, it unfortunately came down by the run, and the heel of it striking a seaman, carried his head off, drove his entrails out, and his thigh bones into the deck.

May 10. Lately, a pregnant woman with a child in her arms, fell into the salt pans at *South Shields*, and although instantly rescued, were so dreadfully burnt, that they expired immediately.

May 11. A few days ago an unfortunate chimney-sweeper's boy, aged 12 years, was employed to sweep a chimney in *Wakefield*, which communicated by a flue with the fire of a neighbouring house. While the youth was in the chimney, the soot from the fire broke out into a flame, which, spreading upwards, scorched the poor fellow so dreadfully, that he fell down to the bottom, his flesh being completely burnt from his toes to his chin; but though in that deplorable state, he survived in excruciating pain, for five days, when he expired. The Coroner's Jury could not agree in their verdict, but agreed to submit the case to the consideration of the Magistrates.

May 12. As J. Hardy, a bricklayer, and his son, were at work in *St. Clement's, Norwich*,

Norwich, in ascending to the top of the house by two ladders tied together, the rope with which they were fastened gave way, and they were precipitated to the ground, when the father was killed on the spot. The son escaped.

May 12. Lately, the horizontal wind-mill belonging to Mrs. Mortimer, of *East Bourne*, Sussex, caught fire from the velocity of its motion, and the structure being wholly of wood, was in a short time reduced to ashes, together with five loads of wheat and a quantity of meal.

May 12. About five o'clock in the afternoon, a destructive phenomenon appeared at *Bonsall*, in the Peak of Derbyshire. A singular motion was observed in a cloud, of a serpentine form, which moved in a circular direction, from S. by W. to N. extending itself to the ground. It began its operations near *Hopton*, and continued its course about five or six miles in length, and about four or five hundred yards in breadth, tearing up plantations, levelling barns, walls, and miners' cots. It tore up large ash trees, carrying them from 20 to 30 yards; and twisted the tops from the trunks, conveying them from 50 to 100 yards distance. Cows were lifted from one field to another, and injured by the fall; miners' buddle tubs, wash vats, and other materials carried to a considerable distance, and forced into the ground. This was attended with a most tremendous hail-storm: stones and lumps of ice were measured from nine to twelve inches in circumference.

The Duke of Devonshire has inclosed the principal part of his mountain estate round *Buxton*, on which he has erected several farm-houses, and other appropriate buildings, to the great improvement of a country, that for centuries had remained in a desert and barren state.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Tuesday, April 30.

A schoolmistress, named *Barham*, was found burnt to death in her parlour, *Newington-road*. The deceased, who was old and infirm, is supposed to have fallen into the fire in a fit, as neither the bed nor the furniture were injured.

Wednesday, May 1.

An experiment of an improved method of charging with the bayonet took place by a detachment of the Royal Marines, in presence of the Lords of the Admiralty, and a Committee of Marine Officers. The whole plan contains many very superior advantages over the present system, particularly in enabling the rear rank men to use their muskets at the charge, with similar effect, and at the same moment, as the front rank (who face half about),

causing the men to stand in a stronger position, and enabling them either to attack or defend, at one instant, from the front and rear.

Thursday, May 2.

At a Court of Common Council held this day, Mr. *Quin*, after paying some high and merited compliments to the Prince Regent, moved that the Freedom of the City should be presented to his Royal Highness in a box of heart of oak, which was agreed to unanimously. —At a subsequent Court held on the 21st instant, it was stated by a Deputation of the Committee which had waited upon the Prince Regent, that his Royal Highness, after expressing very sincere gratification by the proofs of the Corporation's attachment, had, on account of the high situation in which he was placed, declined accepting the Freedom.

Thursday, May 9.

A Court of Common Council was held to take into consideration a Vote of Thanks to Lord Wellington and the Army under his command, for their brilliant services during the last campaign in Portugal, and voting to his Lordship a sword, value 200 guineas.—Aldermen Wood and Goodbehere, Messrs. Slade, Miller, Hurcomb, Wright, &c. opposed it, on the ground, that though single victories had often obtained thanks, there was no example wherein that Court had taken upon itself to judge of a whole Campaign.—Mr. *Waithman* alluded to the Cintra Convention; said, the Wellesley family had been sufficiently paid; and moved an amendment, which was ably opposed by Mr. *Quin*.—Sir W. Curtis shrewdly observed, that he now thought the Cintra Convention a wise measure, considering that Junot had possession of those very positions in front of Lisbon from which Lord Wellington had lately derived so much advantage, and which had proved to be impregnable.—The amendment was finally negatived, and the Resolutions carried by a large majority.

The foundation-stone of the New Bridge at Millbank was laid this day, by Lord Dundas, as proxy of his R. H. the Prince Regent. In a cavity of the stone was placed, with the customary ceremonies, a glass case, containing gold, silver, and copper coins, with an engraved plate recording the event. The new work was afterwards named "*The Regent's Bridge*," and the ceremony concluded, as it had begun, by a salute of 21 guns. The unfavourable state of the weather prevented the inclosure being filled.—We understand the bridge will be built externally of Scotch granite, and the ornaments and finishings

of Portland stone. It will be a strait bridge, like those of antiquity, and will consist of seven arches: the central one of 110 feet span, and others diminishing in size to 90 feet at the ends. The water-way will be 702 feet, and the whole extent, 920 feet. It will take about five years in completion.

Friday, May 10.

A few days ago, as some labourers were digging a foundation at Mr. Hall's livery-stables, in Down-street, Piccadilly, one of them, with his spade, hit some hard substance, which on digging lower, they discovered to be a human body of some person unknown, which must have lain there for upwards of thirty years, as it is that period since the foundation was uppeddled with.—Mr. Hall ordered the remains to be immediately interred in the church-yard.—The body was in a perfect state.

Saturday, May 11.

As Lord Eardley was taking the air in Hyde Park, whilst riding at a slow pace, the horse stumbled and fell: his Lordship was in consequence thrown from the saddle, and received a severe contusion on the head.

Sunday, May 12.

This evening the Pale Beer Brew-house, lately occupied by Mr. Phillips, in Ossulston-street, Somers Town, fell down with a tremendous crash. No person was passing at the time.

Monday, May 13.

As the Bishop of Durham's carriage and four, was coming down Highgate-hill, the postillion was thrown from his horse, and the wheel going over his head crushed it to pieces: this venerable and highly respected Prelate was so much affected by the event as for two days to be unable to proceed.

Friday, May 17.

BURDETT v. ABBOT.—The Attorney-General proceeded at great length, in his argument on the demurrer, to which Mr Holroyd replied.—Lord Ellenborough then said, that he had not the shadow of a doubt as to the great features of the question, and he thought the justification satisfactory :—1st, The right to commit was authorised by reason and law.—2d, The warrant followed the order, and the order was conformable to the power.—3d, The outer door might be broken open for contempt of an inferior Court, and it certainly might be so where public benefit was concerned.—Mr Justice Grose and Mr Justice Bailey concurred entirely in opinion with the Chief Justice.
Kene was absent
during the trial

Saturday, May 18.

Twelve standards and colours taken from the Enemy on different occasions, including the French eagle taken by the 87th regiment at the battle of Barrosa, were carried with military ceremonies, from the Parade in St. James's Park, to Whitehall Chapel, and deposited on each side of the altar. The spectacle, which was one of the finest ever witnessed, was attended by the Dukes of York and Cambridge, Sir D. Dundas, Generals Hope, Doyle, Calvert and Phipps, Spanish and Portuguese Ministers, besides a number of ladies of distinction.

Sunday, May 19.

His Majesty went to the Queen's Apartments in Windsor Castle, for the first time since his indisposition, for the purpose of congratulating the Queen upon the return of her birth-day; at which time he was surrounded by the whole of his family.—On the following day, the inhabitants of Windsor were gratified by his Majesty's first appearance in publick, on horse-back, since his illness. His Majesty was accompanied by the Princesses Augusta and Sophia, with whom he appeared in cheerful conversation:

Wednesday, May 22.

This morning, about half-past two o'clock, the house belonging to Mr. Hastings, the sign of King Henry the Eighth, corner of White-lion and Great St. Andrew's streets, Seven Dials, fell down. The screams and cries of the inhabitants were dreadful, as most of them were buried under the ruins. In a short time about 500 persons surrounded the spot, many of whom set about digging the unfortunate persons from their perilous situation. An old man with an infant in his arms, dead, was the first shocking spectacle that presented itself. The most horrid groans were heard in the ruins, but in consequence of some timber stopping up the way, the bodies could not be got at for some time after. A young man unfortunately received the spade on his skull; he, with four others in a dreadfully mangled state, were taken to the hospital. An old woman named Toogood, who lodged in the second floor, being apprised of her danger, threw herself out of the window, by which she was so much hurt as to leave little hope of recovery. Mr. and Mrs. Hastings, who kept the house, escaped with some slight bruises, as the front of the house fell first, and their bed-room being backwards, they had just time to get away.

An account laid before the House of Commons states, the total amount of Gold Monies coined from the Revolution up to the commencement of his Majesty's reign; at 26,539,739: 1101 2.

TREA

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

April 23. *The Gazette Extraordinary*, a Comedy; by Mr. Holman; which was very favourably received.

April 29. *Timour the Tartar*, a Grand Romantic Melo-Drama: an interesting vehicle for a display of splendid scenery and horsemanship!

DRURY LANE COMPANY.

AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE, STRAND.

April 27. *The Americans*, a comic Opera, in three Acts; by Mr. Arnold. The Musick by Mr. King and Mr. Braham. This piece, from its being supposed to be a direct attack on the Society of Friends, met with much disapprobation. It was, in consequence, withdrawn; and the Quaker dress, and all allusions to the Friends, being omitted, with other curtailments, it has since been performed with tolerable applause.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

May 25. *Trial by Jury*, a Farce; which was received with much approbation.

GAZETTE PROMOTION.

Whitehall. **HIS R. H.** the Prince Regent *May 25.* has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to constitute and appoint Field Marshal His R. H. the Duke of York to be Commander in Chief of the Land Forces.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. James Currey, B. D. Thurning R. Norfolk.

Rev. John Barnes Backhouse, rector of Deal, Little Chart R. Kent.

Rev. T. Peyton Slapp, M. A. Brandon Parva R. Norfolk, *vice* Right Hon. and Rev. William Earl Nelson, D. D. resigned.

Rev. Thomas Berkeley Greaves, M. A. All Saints V. Lynn.

Rev. John Rowley, M. A. rector of St. Michan's, and prebendary of Christ Church, Dublin, one of the Chaplains in ordinary to the Prince of Wales.

Rev. G. Millers, M. A. minor canon of Ely, Rucham V. Cambridgeshire.

Rev. George Bidwell, B. A. Stanton St. John and Stanton All Saints consolidated RR. Suffolk.

Rev. Thomas Kitson, Lamerton V. Devon.

Rev. Henry Bevan, Whitton R. Radnorshire.

Rev. Richard Lendon, M. A. St. Edmund the King and St. Nicholas Acons united RR. London, *vice* Dymock, deceased.

Rev. John Palmer, M. A. Clannaburgh R. Devon, *vice* Freke, deceased.

Rev. D. Jenks, B. A. Studham V. Bedfordshire.

GENT. MAG. *May*, 1811.

Rev. T. F. Middleton, D.D. St. Pancras V. Middlesex.

Rev. Richard Lucas, D.D. president of Gouville and Caius college, Cambridge, Ox-burgh R. with Foulden V. annexed, Norfolk.

Rev. R. Taylor, M. A. East Grinstead V. Sussex, *vice* Bostock, deceased.

Rev. Henry Glossop, M. A. West Dean R. with East Grinstead, Wilts.

BIRTHS.

1811. **A**T Most Park, Kent, the Countess of Romney, a daughter.

April 16. At Clifton, the wife of Emanuel Muller, esq. a son and heir.

April 20. In the Close, Sarum, of a posthumous son and heir, the unhappy relict of the much-lamented Hon. Wilmoughby Bertie (brother to the Earl of Abingdon), Capt. of the Satellite, who with his ship and brave crew are supposed to have perished in the dreadful gales which happened about the 23d of last December (see our last volume, p. 636.)

At Edinburgh, the lady of Sir John Sinclair, bart. M. P. a son.

April 21. At Belmont Place, Vauxhall, the wife of Edward H. Lee, esq. a son. She died on the 26th of April; see p. 499.

April 22. In Grafton-street, the Marchioness of Ely, a daughter.

At Crosby Hall, Lancashire, the wife of William Blundell, esq. a son and heir.

April 23. At the Earl of Uxbridge's, Old Burlington-street, the Right Hon. Lady Caroline Capel, a daughter.

April 26. In Mansfield-street, the Marchioness of Waterford, a son.

April 28. At Shipdham, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. C. Edridge, a daughter.

Lately, The Countess of Bristol, a daughter. In Bedford-square, the wife of P. Pole, esq. a daughter.

At the Admiralty, the wife of J. Buller, esq. a son.

At Knightsbridge, the wife of the Rev. J. Gamble, a son.

At Wilbury House, Wilts, the lady of Sir C. W. Malet, bart. a son.

At Killerton, Devon, the lady of Sir T. Acland, bart. a son.

At Plymouth, the lady of Capt. Sir M. Seymour, bart. a daughter.

The wife of Capt. Bates, Marlborough-place, Brighton, a son. It is remarkable that no female has been born in the Captain's family, which is very numerous, for more than 50 years.

In Upper Gardner-street, Dublin, the Countess de Salis, a son.

At Fort William, Bengal, the lady of Sir S. Ramsay, a daughter.

May 3. At Battersea Rise, the wife of Francis Freeling, esq. of the General Post Office, a son.

At Edgbaston Hall, near Birmingham, the wife of Dr. Johnstone, a daughter.

May

May 21. The wife of G. Gipps, esq. M. P. a daughter.

May 22. In Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, the wife of Charles Bishop, esq. H. M. Proctor, a son, (14th child.)

MARRIAGES.

1811, **W**ILLIAM, second son of *April 26.* George Ward, esq. of Belle Vue, Isle of Wight, to Emily, fifth daughter of H. C. Combe, esq. M. P.

April 27. Robert Bateson, esq. of Belvoir Park, Downshire, to Catharine, youngest daughter of Samuel Dickson, esq. co. Limerick.

April 29. John Dorset Brighthurst, esq. King's Dragoon Guards, and aide-de-camp to Major-gen. Fane, to Frances-Maria, daughter of William Gore, esq.

Lately, Doctor Adams, of Doctors'-commons, to Mary-Anne—Thomas-Philip Maunsell, esq. of Thorpe Mallor, Northamptonshire, to Caroline—Eliza—both daughters of the late Hon. W. Cockayne, of Rushton Hall.

Sir J. Carr, K. C. of the Middle Temple, to Miss King, of Goldingham Hall, Essex.

J. Bullock, jun. esq. of Faulkbourne-hall, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the Rev. A. Downes, of Witham, Essex.

At Lewisham, Anson Berney, esq. only son of Sir J. B. bart. to Anne, daughter of H. Tahourdin, esq. of Sydenham.

Rev. T. B. Powell, to the third daughter of the Rev. W. Cotton, rector of Thurnby, Northamptonshire.

J. F. Newton, esq. to Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of the late Wm. Kent, esq. of Little Bedwin.

At Devizes, Rev. T. Butler, to Miss Oldridge, of Old Park, Wilts.

Rev. J. Brooke, vicar of Elmstead, to the eldest daughter of the late Rev. T. Bowen, of Pulham, Norfolk.

N. L. Fenwick, esq. of Terrington, Norfolk, to Miss Sebright, sister to Sir John S. bart. M. P.

At Great Yarmouth, Capt. Alexander Nesbitt, R. N. to Mary, daughter of Wm. Fisher, esq. Receiver General for Norfolk.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, T. Gallway, esq. to Miss Hoppner, only daughter of the late John H. esq. R. A.

Rev. James Walhouse, of Teddesley, to Miss Huskisson, daughter of the late W. H. esq. of Oxley, Staffordshire.

Edward Cerbell, esq. Major in the Cheshire Militia, to Miss Blackburne, daughter of John B. esq. M. P.

N. J. Bond, esq. nephew of Sir John B. bart. of Woodbank, Cheshire, to Isabella-Eliza Speed, grand-daughter of the late Earl of Sandwich.

David Lloyd, esq. of Alton Odyn House, Cardiganshire, to Caroline, daughter of the Rev. Charles Russell, of Lydeard, Somersetshire,

G. F. Orde, esq. eldest son of Col. O. of Longridge, Northumberland, to Isabella, fourth daughter of Charles Sharpe, esq. of Hoddoin Castle, Dumfriesshire.

William Gunning Campbell, esq. eldest son of William C. esq. of Fairfield, Scotland, to Diana, third daughter of Sir John Ingilby, bart. of Ripley Park, Yorkshire.

At Aberdeen, Lieut.-col. P. Black, late of the Bengal Native Cavalry, to the daughter of W. Young, esq. of Shed-docksley.

Rev. Thomas John Burgh, eldest son of T. B. esq. of Oldtown House, co. Kil-dare, to Anne, eldest daughter of the Hon. Francis Hely Hutchinson.

Keeling Freeman, esq. to Miss Louisa Domville, of Santry House, Dublin.

May 1. At Sandbach, John Smith, esq. M. P. to Miss Leigh, daughter of Egerton L. esq. of High Leigh, and of Twem-low, co. Chester.

Rev. F. W. Holme, rector of Meysey Hampton, Gloucestershire, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Pigot, esq. of Alnington Hall, Staffordshire.

May 4. At Walton-le-Dale, Lancashire, J. Baskervyle Glegg, esq. of Whittington Hall, Cheshire, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Townley Parker, esq. of Cuerton Hall, Lancaster.

May 5. Rev. George Murray, to the Right Hon. Lady Sarah Maria Hay.

May 9. Rev. R. W. Ford, of Rivington Parva, co. Gloucester, to Jasmine, third daughter of George Rooke, esq. formerly of Langham Hall, Essex.

May 11. William Hargood, esq. Rear-admiral of the Blue, to Maria, third daughter of the late Thomas Somers Cocks, esq.

May 15. James Orde, esq. Lieut.-col. 90th foot, to Margaret, eldest daughter of W. Beckford, esq. of Fonthill.

May 16. Rev. Dr. Davy, Master of Caius college, Cambridge, to Miss Stevenson, of Hertford-street, May-fair.

Thomas George French, esq. of Merino, co. Cork, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Pascoe Grenfell, esq. of Taplow House, Bucks.

May 18. Dr. Outram, of Hanover-square, to Mrs. Corne, of East Acton.

May 20. Col. Francis William Grant, M. P. second son of the late Sir James G. bart. to Mary-Anne, only daughter of John Charles Dunn, esq. of St. Helena.

May 22. Rev. Richard Meade, rector of Horsendon, and Minister of Prince's Risborough, Bucks, to Miss Somers, of Islington.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Between pages 155 and 156, the word "got" has been omitted.
P. 294, b. The attention of the late Miss Gaskoin to the departed Princess Amelia, during

during her long illness, was marked with the most affectionate solicitude. His Majesty, sensible of the faithful services of this young lady, has ordered a very neat marble tablet to her memory to be placed on the right hand aisle of St. George's chapel, Windsor, which bears the following inscription :

“ King GEORGE III.
caused to be interred near this place
the body of MARY GASKOIN,
Servant to the late Princess Amelia ;
and this Stone
to be inscribed in testimony of his grateful
sense

of the faithful service and attachment
of an amiable young woman to his beloved
daughter,
whom she survived only 3 months.
She died the 19th of February 1811.”

P. 297. b. *James-Thomas-Benedictus Marwood*, esq. died in his 65th year at *Avishays*, his seat in Somersetshire, on the 20th of February, not at *Avistays* on the 27th, as before stated. Few more convincing or conspicuous proofs of the instability of human prospects of happiness, and mutability of mundane affairs, have occurred, than in the instance before us. When he arrived at that age which the laws of our country wisely require us to attain before we are permitted fully to enjoy the liberty and independence confirmed and established by those laws; the gentleman who is the subject of this effusion, becoming possessed of a princely fortune, which he inherited from as antient and respectable a line of ancestry as any in the kingdom, resolved to make the tour of the Continent; and, having consummated his resolution, returned in safety to his native shores, both disgusted at and lamenting those scenes of slavery and wretchedness he had witnessed in his peregrination; which, contrasted with the blessings of his own country, rendered home still more delightful to him. Scarcely had he escaped the accumulated dangers which travellers, however numerous their retinue, inevitably encounter, when an unexpected calamity eternally obscured the fair prospect before him—a fever of the most malignant kind, probably produced by the fatigue he had undergone, seized him, and his life was endangered: the vital spark, however, remained unextinguished; but, alas! its most invaluable accompaniment, Reason, had forsaken him, and never more returned. Thus ended the only male descendant of the house of Marwood; and with him that name is extinct, which, for so many centuries, was spoken of with reverence and esteem in the county of Devon, where this family's most antient and extensive possessions are situate. The estate in So-

mersetshire, where they have generally resided since the commencement of the last century, came to them by the marriage of James Marwood, esq. with the daughter and heiress of Samuel Sealy, esq. of *Avishays* aforesaid. Risdon, in his Survey of Devon, speaks of this family under the head “ Marwood,” page 334 of the last edition, as follows: “ West Marwood, now Westcot, was the inheritance of Eustachius Marwood the 25th of King Henry the Third.” Thus it appears, that before the year 1243 the Marwoods were a family of consequence in that county. Dr. Marwood, of Honiton, was physician to Queen Elizabeth, and was honoured with many marks of her Majesty's esteem (see *Geut. Mag. Vol. LXIII.* page 114; and *Vol. LXXIX.* page 3.) The first of this family who filled the office of High-sheriff of Devon, was William Marwood, in the year 1506. The most ancient and valuable possessions in Devonshire, at present belonging to the family, are the manors of *Widworthy* (see *Vol. LXI.* p. 608.) and *Offwell*. At the former place is the family vault, where the remains of the subject of these remarks were interred on the 5th of March, attended by upwards of an hundred of his tenantry. His property during the long period of his incapacity (upwards of 40 years) has accumulated immensely; the whole of which, amounting to more than 500,000*l.* becomes the property of his three surviving sisters and coheirs, and the issue of a sister deceased; namely, of Mrs. Stevens, of *Cross House*, Devonshire; Mrs. Ntley, of *Chillington*, Somersetshire; Mrs. Wolcott, of *Lyme Regis*, Dorsetshire; and the issue of the late Mrs. Elton, of *Greenway*, Devonshire.

P. 297. b. The Rev. *John Tucker*, of Trinity college, Cambridge, B. A. 1779; M. A. 1782; Rector of *Gravesend* 1782; of *Luddenham* 1784; and Curate of *Wingham* 1800; all in the county of Kent; was the son of the late Rev. John T. Rector of *Rugwold* (see *Vol. XLVI.* p. 579); and from 1782 till 1785, when he resigned, Upper Master of the King's school at *Canterbury*. He married Sarah youngest daughter of the late *Richard Harvey*, esq. of *Barfistron* in Kent, who died in 1795.

P. 299. b. The late *Charles Marsham*, third Lord and first Earl of *Romney*, was originally destined either for the Navy or Army; but, on the demise of his elder brother, after receiving a liberal education, he was sent abroad on his travels. Soon after his return, he was elected for the borough of *Maidstone*, within a short distance of the family mansion. In 1774 he became a candidate for the county, and succeeded; as also in 1780, and 1784; and he might have been chosen again

again in 1790, had not the state of his father's health exhibited the most unequivocal marks of an approaching dissolution. His conduct as a member of parliament was manly and independent; he opposed the American war, and protested against all Lord North's measures on that occasion. He also condemned, as "unconstitutional," the measure of garrisoning Gibraltar and Port Mahon with foreign troops. He, however, opposed Mr. Fox's India Bill, although he afterwards laboured for a coalition between him and Mr. Pitt. He also opposed the Fortification-scheme, proposed by the late Duke of Richmond, while master-general of the Ordnance; and wished the Militia to be embodied, employed, and called forth every year, as constituting the sole legitimate and constitutional defence of the country. In 1786 he introduced a Bill for securing the freedom of election, by excluding persons holding places in the Navy and Ordnance from voting for members of parliament; but the question was lost, on a division, by a majority of 76. Having succeeded his father as a peer, in 1793, Lord Romney appears to have taken the alarm at the then situation of this country, and in 1797 proposed a voluntary patriotic donation, in aid of the public taxes, to which he himself offered to subscribe 5000*l*. But although he supported the war with France, yet Lord R. in 1800, censured the ministers for their reluctance to negotiate with the First Consul. In private life, this nobleman was attached to agricultural pursuits, and kept a large farm in his own hands, upwards of forty acres of which consisted of hop grounds. He also pulled down the old family mansion, known by the appellation of the Moat, and erected a new one in its place, within a quarter of a mile of the antient site.

P. 401. b. The late *John Knill*, esq. was a gentleman of rather singular character, though of great worth and probity. He was a native of Cornwall. Many years ago, by his order, an excavation was made in a rock near Mount's-bay, in Cornwall, for the purpose of holding his remains when his mortal career should be ended. The place was ever afterwards denominated *Knill's Folly*. He was, however, a man of an excellent understanding, and well acquainted with mankind. Though he had a very wide circle of friends and acquaintance, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him, he resisted every invitation to dine in private society, and for many years past dined everyday at Dolly's chop-house, Paternoster Row, walking through the chief avenues of the town in the course of the day, in order to meet his friends, and to preserve his health by moderate exercise.

P. 404. a. Our Readers are requested to peruse, in our vol. LIV. p. 450, a letter from the late Mr. Raikes of Gloucester, on his then new (but excellent) plan for establishing Sunday Schools.

DEATHS.

1810, **O**N board the *Carmarthen* East Nov. 22. *Indiaman*, in *Bombay*-harbour, which ship was on the point of sailing for the Isle of France and England, Charlotte, wife of J. Baxter, esq. of *Bombay*.

Dec. 5. At *Portrose*, Scotland, aged 41; John Watson, esq. one of the magistrates of the burgh, late of *Trelawney, Jamaica*.

Dec. 6. At *Nurwar*, in his 25th year, William Lindsay, esq. of the *Bengal Civil Establishment*, son of James L. esq. of *Merton, Surrey*.

1811, Feb. 10. At *Kingston, Jamaica*, Capt. Antrobis, late of *Bristol*.

Feb. 22. Drowned by the upsetting of a wherry at *Spithead*, Lieut. Lascombe, 9th foot, and Assistant-surgeon Gray, of the same regiment. The body of Lieut. L. was picked up, April 20, in *Langdon*-harbour, and interred there.

March 4. At *Bath*, John Claxton, esq. F. S. A. formerly of *Shirley* near *Croydon*; a very learned and respectable gentleman.

March 6. Mr. Weale, of *Kennington*. Standing at the end of *Fleet-market*, waiting for the stage, he was seized with an apoplectic fit; and being carried into a neighbouring shop, expired in a few minutes.

At *Norwood-green, Middlesex*, aged 102, Mary Rouse.

March 14. At *Grantham, Lincolnshire*, advanced in years, Sir Charles Kent, bart. of *Wordsworth, Yorkshire*. This gentleman was the only son of Sir Charles Kington, merchant, of *London* (and created in 1743) by Sarah, daughter of Samuel Kent, esq.; and assumed the name of Kent in pursuance of the will of his maternal grandfather (who died Oct. 8, 1739). He was created a Baronet Aug. 3, 1783; and was M. P. for *Thetford* 1784. He married Mary, daughter and coheir of Josiah Wordsworth, of *Wordsworth, in Yorkshire*, esq. by whom he has left several children.

At *Kingston, Jamaica*, Capt. Thomas Charles Brodie, of the *Hyperion*, second son of William B. esq. of *Great Marlow* rough-street. This promising young officer had seen much service after he left the *Royal Academy*. He was in the memorable action off *Cape St. Vincent*; in the battle of the Nile; at *Acra*; and commanded the *Arrow* sloop at Lord Nelson's attack of *Copenhagen*, of which he brought home the dispatches. His loss is severely felt by his parents and family, and lamented by his brother officers and friends on the station where he died, who showed every attention and respect to his remains.

March 19. At the rectory at East Bergholt, in Suffolk, aged 72, Mary, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Rhudde, rector of that parish, and chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty.

March 29. At York, deeply and sincerely regretted by his family and friends, aged 75, Mr. John Todd, many years an eminent bookseller in that city, and successor to Mr. Francis Hildyard in 1757. Few country booksellers have exerted themselves with greater ardour and perseverance (for nearly half a century) in the laborious pursuit of Catalogue-making, with the respective value of each book attached, than the late Mr. Todd; of which the following List of curious and extensive Collections, which he purchased and arranged at different periods, affords a sufficient proof; viz. The Library of Marmaduke Tunstall, of Wycliffe, esq.; John Royds, esq. of Knapton; Lord Viscount Fairfax, of Gilliam; Henry Crathorne, esq. of Ness; Lady Fagg, of Wood End; Rev. Wm. Dade, of Barnston, author of an intended "History of Holderness;" Rev. Anthony Temple, of Richmond; Rev. Thos. Clarke, and Rev. Josiah Rodwell, of Hull; Rev. Wm. Territt, of Bainton; Wm. Dixon, esq. of Loversal, &c. &c. &c.

Lately, Aged 83, Mr. Paul, confectioner, Covent-garden.

At Woolwich, in his 82d year, Mr. Hugh Mitchell, druggist there during 50 years.

At Broadward Hall, Salop, in her 78th year, Mrs. Unett, widow of Henry U. esq. of Freen's Court, Here.

At Ludlow, aged 68, Mr. Ralph Thomas, senior alderman of that Corporation.

At Barrow, aged 81, Mr. Anthony Keedwell.

Aged 109, Mr. John Bailey, of Roydon, near Diss.

Aged 58, Miss Bennett, a maiden lady, of Louth, daughter of the late Edw. B. esq. of Keddington.

At Bawtry, near Doncaster, aged 52, Mrs. Andree, formerly teacher at the ladies' school, Lincoln, under the management of Mrs. Packbarness.

At Ridgmont, Bedfordshire, aged 81, John Axholm, a labouring man, and aged 76, Elizabeth, his wife: they had been married above 60 years, and died within an hour of each other.

At Rollstone, Herefordshire, Mr. B. Gilbert, attorney.

At Monmouth, aged 88, Mrs. K. Halfpenny, only surviving daughter of the late John Blewett, esq. of Salford-house, Oxon.

Aged 44, Miss M. Burton, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Burton, of Somersby; she was deaf and dumb.

Aged 85, Mrs. Hudson, widow of the late Mr. H. officer in the Customs, Louth.

She was found dead in her room by the young woman who attended her.

Aged 29, the wife of Mr. Thomas Jeram, hosier, Park-street, Notts.

At Lawn Market, Edinburgh, Mr. Jas. Johnson, engraver, music-seller, and copper-plate printer; the first who attempted to strike music upon pewter, which has much reduced its price.

At Dumfries, aged 90, Mr. John Gass, barber; an eccentric character, and who often used to boast, that he had taken the Pretender by the nose in 1745.

At Coote-hill, Ireland, aged 23, Margaret, wife of the Rev. Richard Grimes, and youngest daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Hazard, bookseller, Bath.

Aged 106, Charles D. Medlicot, esq. co. Kildare.

In Pitt-street, Dublin, aged 81, the Rev. Lewis Kerr.

In Dublin, Miss Onseley, daughter of the late Ralph O. esq. and sister to Sir Gore O. bart. Ambassador at the Court of Persia, and to Sir William O. bart.

At Londonderry, C. Maughan, esq. formerly of York.

At Paris, Cardinal Charles Erskine, of Scotch origin, and born at Rome 1733. Before he was a member of the Conclave, he was, what is denominated in Rome, *The Devil's Advocate*; his office being to keep the same sort of jealous vigilance upon claims of Canonization that the Attorney-general exercises with regard to claims of Peerage. The Devil's Advocate exerts all his ingenuity to overturn the various miracles alleged to have been performed by those whom it is proposed to insert in the Catalogue of Saints.

At Fismes, near Soissons, aged 83, Stephen Louis Geoffroy, Doctor Regent of the *ci-devant* Faculty of Physic in Paris (of which city he was a native), and a correspondent of the National Institute of France. He was 40 years in considerable practice in Paris; but at the age of 70 retired to Fismes in the neighbourhood of Soissons, where he was elected Mayor of his Commune, and Member of the Medical Jury of the adjoining Department of L'Aisne. He is well known to Naturalists as the author of "*Histoire des Insectes aux Environs de Paris*," 2 tomes, 4to. Paris, 1762; and "*Traité des Coquilles qui se trouvent aux environs de Paris*," 12mo. Paris, 1767. He was likewise author of a Latin Poem published in 8vo. in 1771, at Paris, intitled, "*Hygiene; sive Ars Sanitatem Conservandi, Poema*;" to which Haller allows the merit of being "*ex optimis nuperorum poematibus, quo etiam potus Europæi et plantæ edules tanguntur.*"

At Demerara, Wm. Heathcote, esq. a native of Blackwell, Derbyshire.

At Malta, in his 31st year, Charles Hewes Rymer, esq. purser of the Cerberus.

At the island of Fayal, Mr. Francisco Antonio de Sobradello, resident partner there, in the establishment of Messrs. Christopher Idle, Brother, and Co.

April 2. At Falmouth, Capt. Dominick D'Arcey, 47th foot.

April 5. Mrs. Anne Jefferie, of Aldersgate-street.

At Bath, aged 50, Mr. Benjamin Hollingworth, of Watling-street, London, stationer. He was a native of Maidstone; and for some years was in considerable practice as a surgeon and apothecary at Smithfield-bars, London.

At Ewell, Surrey, in her 70th year, the wife of Rich. Carpenter Smith, esq. of Southwark and Ewell.

Mr. Charles Killick, a respectable builder, of Mitcham. He went to Chapel, as usual, with his family, on the preceding Sunday; and, after the service, was taken with a cold shivering, but was, however, able to walk home. Mrs. K. was so deeply affected by his death, that she fell a victim to excessive anxiety and grief on the following Sunday. They have left a large family.

Mr. William Brown, a respectable grocer and draper, of Holbeach.

At Stamford, Lincolnshire, Mr. Benjamin Howes, auctioneer, of King's Cliffe.

In her 68th year, Mrs. Cross, of Gringley, near Gainsborough.

In his 100th year, Mr. William Furnish, of York, formerly an innkeeper there.

April 6. In Devonshire-place, James Pinnock, esq.

Hugh Elliott Pearson, eldest son of the Rev. H. P. of Windsor.

Aged 54, Mr. Edward Smith, Governor of the House of Industry at Sapcote, co. Leic. from its first establishment in 1803; a religious, honest man, and a valuable friend to the poor under his care.

At Ashford-hall, Shropshire, George Crawford Ricketts, esq. late of Jamaica, and for many years Attorney-General and Advocate-General there.

At Cricklade, Wilts, aged 30, the Rev. Henry Wavell, son of William W. esq. M. D. of Barnstaple.

Aged 111, John North, of South Holme, Yorkshire, butcher. He was born at Butterwick, in the parish of Barton-le-Street, near Malton; and never lived at a greater distance than a mile from the house he was born in. He retained the use of his faculties to the day of his death, and was considered to be, during the early part of his life, a free liver.

April 7. Suddenly, in Basinghall-street, aged 78, Mr. William Blackhall.

At Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, Mr. W. P. Sloman, late of the house of Schroder and Sloman, Crutched-friars.

At Harefield, Mrs. Emery, of Donnington, Berks.

Aged 92, Mrs. Watts, formerly fruiterer, of the High-street, Oxford.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, in his 36th year, Rev. Sir Henry Worsley Holmes, LL.D. bart. who succeeded to the baronetcy in 1805; (see Vol. LXXV. p. 781.) He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, Leonard Thomas Worsley H. now Sir L. T. H. bart. M. P. for Newport.

At Leicester, Mr. S. Simons, many years huntsman to the Leicester harriers.

In his 24th year, Mr. Samuel Lomas, third son of Mr. John L. of Leicester.

In the Grove, Bath, William Culverden, esq. of Lavender-house, Henley.

The only daughter of Mr. Costard, schoolmaster, of Bradford Abbas, Dorset. She by some means got entangled in the wheel of a flax-mill, and her head was torn to pieces.

In his 78th year, Rev. John Eade, rector of Cotton, and vicar of Tanington and Brundish, Suffolk.

Mrs. Starkey, relict of the late Thomas S. esq. of Wronbury-hall, Cheshire, and of the Brewery, Little Pulteney-street, London. She is succeeded in her estates and the brewery, by her nephews, Messrs. J. Cross and Jennings.

At Langtoft, near Deeping, Mr. John Craddock, jun. blacksmith. He had for some days laboured under a quinsy in his throat, which had been relieved by an operation performed by a surgeon on the preceding day; but by the imprudent recommendation of his friends, he was induced to take a quantity of spirits and a large piece of opium at night, with a view, as they imagined, of producing sleep; profound stupour succeeded, and the poor man met a premature death. He has left a widow, two children, and an aged father and mother.

At Dalkeith-house, Lady Caroline Douglas, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Queensberry.

April 8. In Cook's-court, Carey-street, of apoplexy, aged 70, Frances, wife of Mr. Robert Blake.

Mr. James Staples, keeper of the county gaol, Leicester, leaving a widow and seven daughters in the greatest distress.

At Ashbourne, Derbyshire, aged 80, Mrs. Garle, a maiden lady.

At Holbeach, Mr. R. Fawcett, many years a respectable surgeon and apothecary.

At Taplow, Bucks, within a few minutes of each other, Mr. James Finch, and Mary his wife; he in his 64th, she in her 63d year. Mrs. F. had frequently expressed a wish not to survive her husband one hour.

At her sister's, in Portland-place, Bath, Mrs. Wynne, relict of the late William W. esq. of Wern, Carnarvonshire.

Mrs.

Mrs. Mary Douglas, of Taunton, relict of Major-General D.

At Cromarty, aged 74, Mrs. Barkly.

April 9. At Stamford-hill, aged 47, the wife of Mr. William Smart, of Basinghall-street.

At Woolwich, Mr. John Moreton, of Mr. Beverley's Theatre, and formerly of the Theatre-Royal, Norwich.

Thomas Smith, esq. of Shaldon, near Alton, Hants.

At Frith Bank, near Boston, the wife of Mr. John Coupland, farmer, leaving a husband with eleven small children.

At Cullumpton, Devon, Rev. Thomas Harris, M. A. Trinity-college, Oxford, and late curate of Braddon, near Towcester.

April 10. In Ely-place, Mr. Philip Peard, solicitor.

In his 72d year, Charles Palmer, esq. of Bifrons, Wamstead, Essex.

At Hertford, aged 43, Robert Bellew, esq. of Balaudinish, co. Cork.

At Teignmouth, Devon, Sophia, wife of Alexander Hume, esq. of Harris.

In Buccleugh-place, Edinburgh, Mrs. Marianne Elliot, only surviving daughter of the late Sir Gilbert E. bart. of Minto, lord justice clerk.

April 11. In Upper Titchfield-street, aged 69, Mrs. Elizabeth Laforest, relict of the late Lawrence L. esq. of Hammer-smith.

Shot by accident through the body, the son of Mr. Cockerill, Panton-place, Newington-road. He was shooting at small birds, with a youth, his companion; and the gun went off at half cock, as the person was jumping off a bank.

At Peckham, Mr. John Hoppe, of the Minorities. He possessed an enlarged and benevolent mind, and was through life a zealous and undeviating friend to civil and religious liberty. He was for a few years an active and useful representative in Common Council for the Ward of Portsoken, where he greatly contributed to promote the cause of liberty and humanity, as well by his zeal and ability as by a kind and conciliating disposition, which no less tended to unite friends, than to command respect and esteem from those of opposite sentiments.

At Linslade House, Bucks, Mrs. Dorothy Blosset, of Hockliffe lodge, Bedfordshire, eldest daughter of the late Solomon Stephen B. esq. of Dover-street, Piccadilly.

At Southampton, of a decline, the Hon. Henrietta Dillon, daughter of Viscount D. of Ditchley-house, Oxon.

In his 20th year, Simeon, youngest son of Robert Brewin, esq. Leicester.

At Louth, in his 81st year, John Robinson, esq. father of the corporation of Boston. He had been indisposed for several weeks, but was able to receive the visits of his friends to the day of his

death. He sat down to dinner as usual with his family, but soon finding himself worse, he walked up stairs with very little assistance, and died the moment he was laid on the bed, without the smallest pain. If he had lived till Whitsunday, he would have closed his seventh wardenship. He was a worthy example of the kind and tender husband, the affectionate father, the sincere friend, and the humble Christian. The amiable simplicity of his manners, the mildness of his disposition, and the candid allowance which he invariably made for the frailties incident to human nature, endeared him to all who had the pleasure of knowing him.

At Bath, aged 83, Mrs. Hedges, relict of the late Major H. of Widcomb-house, Bath, own and only aunt of J. S. Girdler, esq. of Hammersmith.

April 12. In consequence of a fracture of the leg by a hackney-coach in Thames-street, on the 7th, Mr. Donaldson, the king's messenger. The coachman drove away with the most careless indifference, and has never been traced. Mr. D. was conveyed to his house in South Audley-street, and attended by an eminent surgeon, but the fever which ensued prevented amputation. He lingered some days in great agony. He was between 50 and 60 years of age, was a very intelligent man, well acquainted with most of the Continental tongues, and was greatly esteemed.

Aged 69, Mr. Robert Hennell, of Edmou-ton.

At Leicester, Joseph, youngest son of Samuel Lawson, esq. of Nottingham.

At Brock-hill-house, near Exeter, where he went for the benefit of his health, T. T. Cock, esq. of Messing, Essex.

At Bath, after a few days illness, aged 64, the Rev. D'Ewes Coke, LL.B. of Brookhill-hall, Notts.

At Mansfield, Notts, aged 85, Mr. Geo. Wightman, late a maltster there.

At Ruardean, aged 55, Rev. John How-ton Beeston, M. A. rector of Hope Manssell, and vicar of Walford and Ruardean, Gloucestershire. This truly pious man had, only an hour before, performed his sacred duties at the church of Walford; and was preparing to enter that of Ruardean, when he was instantaneously seized, and expired in the arms and amidst the tears of his flock. His death will long be regretted by all who knew his unassuming merits, both as a scholar and private character, and deeply lamented by a disconsolate widow and numerous family.

At Bachelor's quay, Cork, aged 73, Richard Pike, esq. late of Dungar, King's county, formerly a banker in that city.

April 13. At his brother's house, Charter-house square, aged 71, William Row-latt, esq.

Mr

Mr. Hewitt Fysh, of Camberwell.

In his 80th year, Rev. John Houghton, B. A. of Halsted, Essex, and upwards of 50 years vicar of White Colne, in that county.

At Wytham, aged 76, Mr. Christopher Lipscombe, many years keeper to the Earl of Abingdon. After eating a hearty breakfast, he fell back in his chair, and expired.

At Abingdon, in her 103th year, Mrs. Margaret Huggins.

Mr. Greenwood, formerly master of the New inn, Oxford.

Aged 72, Mr. Robert Brown, late of the Corn-market, Oxford.

Mr. H. Churchill, grocer, of Deddington, Oxfordshire, one of the corporation of Oxford.

In her 87th year, Mrs. Brough, relict of Job B. esq. late Town-clerk of Newark, and mother of J. C. B. esq. late recorder of that borough.

At Cirencester, Elizabeth, relict of the late Giles Daubeney, esq. and second daughter of the late John Gunning, esq. of Old Burlington-street.

In his 46th year, without any previous illness, Mr. G. Wadesley, farmer, of Algar-kirk-fen, Lincolnshire.

Near Taunton, Tho. Southey, esq. late of Bristol.

By the bursting of a blood-vessel, Jas. Hill, esq. of Frenchay, son of the late James H. esq. of Bristol.

At Wakefield, at an advanced age, Mrs. Amery, relict of the late Thomas A., M.D. the celebrated author of "John Bunce."

In Dame-street, Dublin, aged 30, Valentine Francis Smith, esq. late of Carrick on Suir.

April 14. At his mother's house, Vale-place, Hammersmith, in his 50th year, Mr. Joseph Dobree, of Oxford-street.

Suddenly, at Kew-green, whither he had gone, with two of his young children and a female servant, for the purpose of seeing the Prince Regent, who was to dine with the Duke of Cumberland, Mr. Wall, bookseller, of Richmond. A very short time before the Prince's carriage drove up, he fell down lifeless. He has left a widow and nine children.

At Leigh, near Tonbridge, aged 34, Anne, relict of Mr. John Waterman, late of Chiddingsstone, Kent.

At Grantham, advanced in years, Mrs. Towne, widow of the late Leonard T. esq.

Aged 78, Mrs. Elizabeth Mason, of Billinghay, near Sleaford; whose death, it is supposed, was occasioned by taking a quantity of laudanum, by mistake, the preceding evening.

At Bath, aged 76, Major Hatsell.

Whilst at dinner, Mrs. Gillman (late Stephens) of Castle-street, Taunton. Her fifth husband becomes possessed of a considerable property by her death.

Aged 55, Henry Andrews, esq. of Wakefield, one of the deputy-lieutenants for the West Riding.

At Blackhills, co. Monaghan, aged 85, Patrick Coming, esq.

At Summer-hill, Dublin, in her 26th year, Elizabeth, wife of Robert Haire, esq. barrister at law.

On-board the *Edwark*, on her passage from Cadiz, Thomas Frederick Newlay, esq. senior surgeon of the British army in the Peninsula. He fell a victim to the effects of the fever which raged at Cadiz in December last, having caught the infection in the discharge of his professional duties.

April 15. At the house of her son, in Holborn, aged 61, Mrs. Wakelin, widow of the late Mr. John Wakelin, of Panton-street, Leicester-square, silversmith.—(See Vol. LXXII. p. 391.)

Aged 54, P. S. Maister, esq. late of Bombay.

In his 80th year, John Nicholl, esq. of Hatton-Garden.

At the St. James's Hotel, in his 79th year, Giles Earle, esq. of Benningbrough-hall, York.

Mr. James Graham, for above 30 years foreman of the Brewery of Meux, Reid, Wigram, and Co. Liquorpond-street. He bore an excellent character, and has left property to the amount of between 20 and 30,000*l*.

At Tottenham, aged 48, Sarah, wife of Mr. William Holt, surgeon.

At Purley, near Reading in Berkshire, deservedly lamented, in his 41st year, Mr. Edward Sherwood. Few men have sustained their relative situations in life, as a son, husband, brother, and friend, with greater credit to themselves; and the respect paid to his remains by the highly respectable and worthy characters who attended his funeral, is the strongest proof of the estimation in which he was held whilst living. Left at an early age to the cultivation of a considerable portion of land, his judgment was as manifest as his persevering industry was laudable. In his dealings with mankind, he was, from religious principle, strictly honest and resolutely just: As a friend, warm-hearted and sincere; as a master, at all times kind and benevolent; and the pious resignation and manly fortitude he displayed during his painful illness (in which he had long foreseen his approaching fate) could only have been the result of the good and Christian life he led. In him his family have sustained an irreparable loss, and his name will be long revered in the circle in which he moved.

At Benington, the wife of the Rev. Thos. wall Salisbury, rector of Graveley, Hert.

In Reading, Arthur, sixth son of the Rev. John Symonds Brendon, B.D. of Bere-court, Pangbourne, Berks.

In his 77th year, Mr. Joseph Steel, of Appleford, Oxfordshire, died 61, Mrs. Crane, upwards of 191, mistress of the Charity school there.

At Stoke, Mrs. Pigott, widow of the late Admiral Hugh P. and sister to the late Duchess of Grafton.

At Cheltenham, Thomas Kingscote, esq. of Kingscote, Gloucestershire.

At Combe, Hants, in his 76th year, Christopher Rawlinson, esq.

Aged 89, the Widow Cooke, of St. George's parish, Stamford.

Mr. Alexander Bartholoman, printer and proprietor of "The York Herald," and one of the Common Councilmen for Walmsgate Ward, York.

Dr. James O'Donel. This truly venerable prelate was born at Knocklofty, co. Tipperary, and at the age of 18 left Ireland, in order to profess a religious life in the Franciscan Convent of St. Isidore at Rome. After a long absence he returned home, and was stationed in the city of Waterford, where his piety, zeal, and learning, soon procured his advancement to the head Order. He was chiefly distinguished, at that time, as a popular and pathetic preacher; but he soon became much better known, by being, in some measure, the Apostle of Newfoundland. At the solicitation of some of the principal merchants of that Island, and of their correspondents in Waterford, he was sent out in 1784, with full authority from Rome, as Prefect and Vicar Apostolic. He was, in fact, the first accredited Catholic Clergyman that visited the Island. Before his arrival, the great body of the natives were nearly in a state of semi-barbarism, moral and religious. Their improvement after his arrival was rapid, progressive, and permanent. He was soon raised to the titular dignity of Bishop of Thyatira. His zeal and abilities made him eminently useful to those who were more particularly the objects of his mission: the suavity of his manners endeared him to all. On leaving the island in 1807, he received, as a token of regard, from a general association of the inhabitants, a beautiful silver Vase, value 150*l.* with the following inscription: "Presented to the Right Rev. Doctor O'Donel, by the Inhabitants of St. John's, Newfoundland, as a testimony of their esteem for his pious, patriotic, and meritorious conduct, during a residence among them of twenty-three years." Never was a testimony better merited, or better bestowed. He received from Government likewise a handsome life pension, which he always looked upon with pride, as a mark of his Majesty's approbation. His last years, which he spent in Waterford, were such as might be expected at

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the close of such a life. He seemed to feel himself at the last stage of a journey, the performance of which had been his chief care. During a gradual decay, he retained possession of his faculties to the last; and a short time before his death, traced the following inscription for his tomb: "Here lie the mortal remains of the Right Rev. JAMES O'DONEL, Bishop of Thyatira, the first qualified Missionary who ever went to Newfoundland, where he spent 23 years as Prefect and Vicar Apostolic of the said Mission. He departed this life —, in the 74th year of his age. May he rest in peace.—Amen."

April 16. In New Norfolk-street, John Hammet, esq. M. P. for Taunton.

Aged 79, William Chetham, esq. solicitor, Falcon-square.

In her 92d year, Mrs. Willis, relict of T. W. esq. of Lower Tooting, Surrey.

At Sutton Bonnington, Mrs. Orme, late of Staunton Harold, Leicestershire. In the humble walk of domestic life, exemplary conduct is rarely found sufficient of itself to excite public attention; yet to whom does society owe its gratitude more than to the good wife and affectionate mother? To contribute to her husband's diligence and ability that necessary aid which prudence can supply, was the constant exertion of this excellent woman. Anxious that the wills and affections of her offspring should be governed by the will and word of the Creator, she neglected not to sow the seeds of virtue and religion in their early years.

At Louth, aged 92, Mrs. Rebecca Jackson.

The wife of Mr. Thompson, bread-baker, of Lincoln.

At Pontefract, William Cockell, esq. the King's antient Serjeant. He was called to the degree of a Serjeant in 1787; and was for many years an eminent leading Counsel on the Northern Circuit.

At Duff-house, Bamffshire, after only a few days confinement, the Right Hon. Alexander, Earl of Fife. His Lordship was far advanced in years, and had in his early days been an Advocate. He succeeded to the earldom Jan. 24, 1809, on the death of his elder brother James (who had been created an English Baron by the title of Lord Fife, which became extinct at his death (See Vol. LXXIX. page 186.) He is succeeded in his title and estates by the gallant Viscount Macduff, who is now in Spain, and whose exertions in favour of the patriots of the Peninsula have justly endeared him to his country.

April 17. At Brompton, Mr. Robert Smyth, of Coleman-street.

In his 9th year, West, son of the Rev. T. Waite, of Greenwich, a most amiable and intelligent youth.

At

At East Bourn, aged 78, Mrs. Mary Lushington, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Henry L.

April 18. The wife of Samuel Cooper, esq. South Crescent, Bedford-square.

John-Thomas Eyre, esq. Paymaster, York Hospital, Chelsea.

Susanna, wife of Mr. George Tenant, Accountant to the West India Dock Company.

At his seat at Acton Barnell, Shropshire, aged 53, Sir Edward Smythe, bart. of that antient and respectable mansion, and of Weston, Warwickshire. He married the daughter and heiress of Peter Holford, esq. of Weston-hall, and is succeeded in his title and estates by his only son, now Sir Edward-Joseph S. bart.

At Poole, Dorset, ten minutes after the birth of a son; in the bloom of life, Mrs. Butler Danvers, once the lovely Biddy Sturt, whose external accomplishments, elegant as they were, constituted but a small part of those perfections for which she was so justly and deservedly celebrated. Mr. Butler Danvers is serving in Portugal.

April 19. In his 53d year, Rev. Thomas Lambard, rector of Ash and Ridley, and brother to Multon Lambard, esq. of Sevenoaks, Kent. He was educated at Westminster school, and elected from thence to Christ Church, Oxford, in both of which seminaries he maintained a respectable character as no mean proficient in literature, and was endeared to all who knew him by the most amiable manners, cheerfulness of temper, strict integrity, and unsullied purity of life. Soon after his taking Priest's orders he succeeded to the living of Ash, to the fulfilling the duties of which he devoted the rest of his life, and became an exemplary pattern of the character of a Parochial Clergyman. Being naturally of a weak constitution, he laboured under severe illness for the last ten years of his life, during which his patience and resignation were truly Christian; nor did his wonted cheerfulness and composure ever forsake him, except when suffering under positive pain, and scarcely even then. For some months before his death his complaints increased rapidly, but he bore them with the same fortitude; and during the last week, when he was gasping for breath, his intellects were clear and unclouded throughout, and the calmness of his mind uniformly the same. He was truly in his last hours a most instructive lesson to all around him. He received the sacrament on the preceding day by his own deliberate appointment; and on the last evening, being quite exhausted, after composing himself as for the night, expired without a struggle or groan.

At Cambridge, in his 93d year, John Longley, esq. formerly of Old Broad-street, London, apothecary.

April 20. In Devonshire-place, M. Bell, esq. of Woolington, Northumberland.

In his 59th year, Rear Adm. James-G. Kinncor.

At Killingholme, Lincolnshire, aged 61, Mrs. Morrison, after labouring two years under a dropsy, during which time she was tapped 37 times.

April 21. Aged 26, Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. Ridley, of Sidmouth-street, Gray's-inn-road.

In Old Cavendish-street, at an advanced age, Mr. John Macdonald.

At Ackworth, a stranger, leaving the sum of 80*l*. Previous to his death, he said his name was William Wilson, and that he was 21 years of age; but refused giving any other account of himself or his friends.

At Stoke Golding, near Hinckley, aged 80, Mrs. Miles, relict of the late Mr. Geo. M. formerly of that place. A long and severe illness gradually wore down a strong constitution; leaving no hopes of relief but in the unerring hand of death. Yet she submitted to accumulated afflictions with that cheerfulness and pious resignation, which a conscientious discharge of the religious and moral duties through life enabled her to support.

April 22. At Hartwell, Bucks, killed by a fall from his horse, Anton Batz, who had been head coachman to the Duc D'Angouleme upwards of 20 years, was very much respected by the Prince and Princess, bore an excellent character, and was equally respected by his fellow-servants.

April 23. At her father's in St. John's square, aged 24, Miss S. Wild.

At Kennington, Mrs. Elizabeth Rigge Fruin, wife of Mr. Thomas F. and daughter of the late Mr. Henry Heron, many years organist of St. Magnus, London-bridge.

April 24. In Gower-street, Bedford-square, in her 83d year, Mrs. Peters.

In Parliament-street, aged 74, William Sayer, esq.

April 26. In Smith-street, Westminster, in his 86th year, Richard Pownall, esq. whose religious, moral, and social character raised him high in the estimation of a numerous acquaintance. — He was formerly a lieutenant-colonel in the Army, and much esteemed in his military capacity. To the poor his loss is great; for he fed the hungry, clothed the naked, and instructed the ignorant. He married Elizabeth (whom he survived some years) daughter of the learned David Casley (respected by Bentley), who had the care of the Cotton Library before its removal to the British Museum. He was born at Lincoln, or in the neighbourhood. His brothers were, John Pownall, esq. Commissioner of the Customs, Thomas Pownall,

Pownall, esq. educated at Cambridge, sometime governor of Boston, and Capt. Pownall, of the Lincolnshire militia. — J. L. Pownall, esq. Sir George Pownall, and Mrs. Mary Pownall (children of the above-mentioned John P.), are, we believe, the last of that branch of the family in Lincolnshire.

At his Father's, on Spring Garden Terrace, aged 20, Durand, the eldest son of Charles Bicknell, esq. Solicitor to the Admiralty.

In Belmont-place, Vauxhall, Mary-Anne, the wife of Edward H. Lee, esq. beloved and regretted by all who knew her. (See p. 489.)

At Buckenham in Norfolk, Sir James Murray Pulteney, bart. a general in the army, and colonel of the 18th foot. His death was occasioned, while shooting in the neighbourhood of Buckenham on the 18th, by the explosion of the powder in the copper-fask which he held in his hand, by which accident one of his eyes was blown out. His life at first was not considered in danger, but an inflammation ensued, which no medical aid could afterwards allay. — He bore his misfortune with the utmost fortitude. His mind appeared to be as calm, and his pulse as regular, as if no such accident had occurred. He conversed with his friends, as far as he was permitted, with firmness and composure, and the continuance of favourable symptoms, after so fatal a wound, was attributed chiefly to the serenity of his mind. He was interred, according to his will, at Buckenham, Norfolk, which seat he hired of Lord Petre. — Sir James entered the army early in life, and distinguished himself much in the American war, particularly in the memorable defence of St. Kitt's. He served at the commencement of the last war as adj.-general under the Duke of York in Flanders, and afterwards had the command of an unsuccessful expedition against Ferrol; and a short time since filled the office of Secretary at War. Though his military character was not marked by any brilliant exploit, he was considered by the profession as a good soldier; and his liberal donations to the distressed, after his accession to his fortune, proved him a benevolent man. The immense annual revenue which he derived, as the interest alone, out of the Pulteney property, by the will of his late lady, the Countess of Bath, was 50,000*l.* *per annum*; the principal of which, by his death, now devolves, by the same will, on the four children of Mrs. E. E. Markham, daughter of Sir Richard Sutton, bart. by a son of the late Archbishop of York, who was divorced from her husband about six years ago; part of her children will now come into the possession of 250,000*l.* sterling, as their portion of this great

fortune accumulated by the late Sir William Pulteney. — He made a settlement of his property, above 600,000*l.* a few months before his death; and it is said he has bequeathed 600,000*l.* to his brother Gen. Murray, who succeeds him in his title and estates, and 200,000*l.* to his brother, the clergyman, who some time ago married Miss Gayton the dancer.

At Folkestone, Kent, aged 55, Mr. William Knight, surgeon and apothecary; and captain of the Folkestone Bombardiers.

William Pidcock, gent. of Nottingham.

April 27. In Lincoln's Inn-fields, after a few hours illness, in his 83d year, William Hamilton, esq.

May 1. In Thavies-inn, aged 12 months, the only daughter of Mr. John-Bowyer Nichols, of Red Lion-passage, Fleet-street.

May 3. At Exmouth, of a rapid decline, in her 31st year, Lucy wife of Charles Henry Fraser, esq. of Southampton, late English Minister at Hamburg. She was daughter of the late Michael Dorset, esq. and of Catharine Anne, the author of the celebrated poem, "The Peacock at Home," late of Bigun Park, Sussex. She has left six infant children. To all the accomplishments which education could bestow, she added an highly-cultivated mind, which, had her life been spared, would have been most usefully exerted in the superintendence of her children's education. With accomplishments and knowledge, she united virtuous and religious principles, whose power was efficacious, and predominant in her whole deportment. The heart which dictates this concise and imperfect delineation of her character mourns the loss of that mutual friendship which death has so unexpectedly dissolved.

May 4. At Canterbury, in his 78th year, John Lade, esq.

May 5. At Islington Green, aged 25, Catharine, the amiable and affectionate wife of Mr. John Long, of Christ's Hospital, and second daughter of Jonathan Herne, esq. of Hoxton-square. Her illness was lingering; she bore it with most exemplary patience and resignation. Her passage through life was short, her sufferings great; she anticipated the separating stroke of death with unmoved constancy and pious submission.

At the New River Head, Clerkenwell, where he resided as Engineer to the company, in his 79th year, Robert Mylne, Esq. Architect. This distinguished artist, whose proudest monument is the magnificent bridge over the Thames at Black-Friars, was born in Edinburgh Jan. 4, 1733, O. S. His Father Thomas Mylne was an Architect at Edinburgh, and a magistrate of that City; and it is known that his family had been Master Masons to the Kings of Scotland for many generations, till the union of the crowns. Robert Mylne travelled early in life, for improvement in his hereditary

hereditary science, and resided several years in Italy (five of them at Rome), where he obtained prizes, and other distinctions, and became a member of the academies of Rome, Florence, and Bologna. He visited Naples, and viewed the interior of Sicily, never, either before or since, examined with the same accuracy. Viewing the remains of antiquity with the eye of an architect, he was enabled to explain several very obscure passages of Vitruvius from what he saw in Sicily. His curious memorials of that tour, with sketches and illustrations, are still extant among his manuscripts, and will, probably, at some future time, be given to the publick. Having made a very complete tour of Europe, going by France, and returning by Switzerland and Holland, he found himself in London at the time when proposals were to be offered for a bridge at Black-Friars. His proposals being accepted, the first stone was laid in 1761, and the bridge was completed in 1765, for the very sum specified in his estimate, namely 153,000*l*. He presented, some time after, to the British Museum, a model of a part of the bridge, exhibiting a plan for a centre frame, invented by himself, and never yet improved upon. It is still to be seen in that national repository. With Dr. Johnson he had some paper war, on the proposed form of the arches, after which they became very intimate friends. In 1762 he was appointed Engineer to the New River Company, and in 1767 was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. By the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, he was entrusted with the care and preservation of that fabrick, where by his suggestion the noble inscription to the honour of Sir Christopher Wren, ending, "*Si monumentum requiras, circumspice,*" was placed over the entrance of the Choir. By his own desire, he was buried in that church, near the tomb of his illustrious predecessor; and his funeral was attended by a select party of Relations, Friends, and Artists. Mr. Mylne married in 1770 Mary Home, a sister of Mrs. John Hunter, so distinguished by her poetical genius, and of Mr. Home, Surgeon, the successor, and in most points of eminence the rival, of John Hunter, his brother-in-law. By this marriage he had nine children, of whom only one son, his successor as Engineer to the New River Company, and four daughters, now survive. Mr. Mylne had peculiarities in his character; but they were chiefly connected with a high independence of spirit, and an inflexible sense of duty and justice. He loved his profession, but not the emoluments of it, and therefore, after all his distinguished employments, did not die rich. Those who knew him could not fail to respect his integrity, and admire his talents. — Whilst he was at Rome in 1757, a good portrait of him was painted by Brompton, which was engraved at Paris by Vangeliste

in 1783. *Herbert Mylne, Architect, Insignis, &c. Stat. xiv. F.R.S.*

At Hadley, near Barnet, Fanny, wife of the Rev. C. J. Cottrell, and sister of Sir Culling Slingsby, Bart. of Bedwell, co. Herts. Of this lady it may be truly said, that few persons were more generally respected through life, or more sincerely lamented in death.

May 6. William Boscawen, esq. a commissioner of the Victualling Office, the last and most approved translator of Horace. He died after a very short illness, at his house in Little Chelsea; as much, and as justly lamented, as any person whom death has snatched away for many months. Mr. W. Boscawen was the younger son of General George Boscawen, who was himself the third son of Lord Falmouth: the remaining sons being, 1. Lord F. who died without issue; 2. Admiral Boscawen, from whom the present Lord F. descends, being his Grandson; 4. General John Boscawen; 5. the Rev. Dr. Boscawen. Mr. W. B. was born August 28, 1752, and was sent to Eton School before he was seven years old, where he obtained the particular notice and favour of the celebrated Dr. Barnard. From school he was removed to Oxford, where he became a gentleman commoner of Exeter College. He then studied the Law, as a member of the Middle Temple, and the practice of special pleading under Mr. (afterwards Judge) Buller; was called to the bar, and for a time went the Western Circuit. Nor were his studies in this line unfruitful, as he published an excellent book under the title of "*A Treatise of Convictions on Penal Statutes; with approved Precedents of Convictions before Justices of the Peace, in a variety of Cases; particularly under the Game Laws, the Revenue Laws, and the Statutes respecting Manufactures, &c. 1792,*" 8vo. He was also appointed one of the commissioners of bankrupts, which situation he held till his death. On Dec. 19, 1785, he was appointed by patent to the situation of a commissioner of the Victualling Office, in consequence of which, and his marriage in April 1786, he soon after quitted the bar. He married Charlotte, the second daughter of James Ibbetson, D. D. Archdeacon of St. Alban's, and Rector of Bushey, Herts; of the family of the present Sir Henry Ibbetson, bart. of Denton Hall in Yorkshire. Being an excellent classical scholar, and warmly attached to literary pursuits, Mr. B. published in 1793 the first volume of a new translation of Horace, containing the Odes, Epodes, and Carmen Seculare. This, being much approved, was followed in 1798, by a translation of the Satires, Epistles, and Art of Poetry; thus completing a work which, though Francis's translation has still a strong hold upon the trade, is, in the opinion of all classical men

men, very greatly superior to it, in many essential points of merit. In 1801 he published a small volume of original poems, in which if he does not take a lead among his contemporaries, he at least discovers an elegant taste, a poetical mind, and a correct versification. He was for several years before his death a constant and able assistant to the *British Critic*. Mr. B's constitution was delicate, and probably not improved by close confinement to the duties of his commissionership. He had consequently for several years been much incommoded by asthmatical affections of the lungs, which gradually exhausted the powers of life, and in the beginning of May, from an accidental accession of cold, took, in a few days, that fatal turn which his friends will always lament.—The mother of Mr. W. B. was Anne, one of the sisters and coheirresses of John Morley Trevor, of Trevalyn in Denbigh and Flint, whose estates are possessed of course by his elder brother George Boscawen, esq. the kind guardian and protector of his five orphan daughters. Three sons had been born, but all, to the inexpressible grief of their parents, died in infancy. Mrs. W. Boscawen died about seven years before her husband.—The character of Mr. W. B. could it be truly drawn, would exhibit a consummate picture of every thing that is amiable and estimable in human nature; improved by knowledge and exalted by sincere religion. In every possible relation of life, whatever was kind, whatever was affectionate, whatever was benevolent, might with certainty be expected from him. That excellent institution, *The Literary Fund*, he considered almost as his child; and his affection to it was testified, not only by contributions, but by annual verses in its praise, and assiduous attendance on its meetings. Within five days of his death he wrote a copy of verses for its anniversary, and even contemplated the design of attending it. Incapable of *being* an enemy, it was never known that he had one; but his friends were as numerous as his virtues, and consequently not easy to be enumerated. Addicted to no vice, he had no remorse to embitter his departure; and confident in the merits of his Saviour, he felt a hope which brightened his last moments. The severest moralist could not justly censure his life; and among those who read of his death, there will be few who may not envy it.

May 7. At Mr. Henry Fry's in Bedford-place, Russell-square, in his 80th year, Richard Cumberland, esq. a character of long and very distinguished celebrity in the republic of letters; of whom we shall give a biographical memoir in our next Number. His remains were interred on the 14th, in Poets' Corner, Westminster-abbey, not many yards distant from the

shrine of Garrick; and the following Oration was delivered by the Dean of Westminster, at the close of the funeral ceremony of his departed friend:—"The person you see now deposited is Richard Cumberland, an author of no small merit; his writings were chiefly for the Stage, but of strict moral tendency; they were not without faults, but they were not gross, abounding with oaths and libidinous expressions, as I am shocked to observe is the case of many of the present day. He wrote as much as any; few wrote better; and his works will be held in the highest estimation as long as the English language will be understood. He considered the Theatre a school for moral improvement, and his remains are truly worthy of mingling with the illustrious dead which surround us. Read his prose subjects on divinity!—there you will find the true Christian spirit of the man who trusted in our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ: even may God forgive him his sins, and at the resurrection of the just receive him into everlasting glory!"

At Thirbergh, near Rotherham, Yorkshire, in his 93d year, Rev. William Hedges, M. A. rector of that parish and vicar of Adwick-le-street, near Doncaster. He held the rectory of Thirbergh (to which he was presented by the late Hon. Dame Elizabeth Finch) more than sixty years, and was much respected.

At Keswick, Henry William Bunbury, esq. second son of the Rev. Sir William Bunbury, bart. of Mildenhall, and of Great Barton, in the county of Suffolk, and brother to the present sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, bart. He was distinguished at a very early age, by a most extraordinary degree of taste and knowledge in the fine arts. The productions of his own pencil have, from his childhood, been the admiration and delight of the publick. The exquisite humour of some of his drawings, and the grace and elegance of the rest, were unrivalled; and he is perhaps the only instance in which excellencies of such various and almost opposite character have been united in the same subject in an equal degree. But though he possessed in this respect a peculiar genius, he neglected no branch of polite literature. He was a good classical scholar, and "sinit with the love of sacred song." The *Museæ* were to him *dulces ante omnia*. He was an excellent judge of poetry; and the specimens remaining of his own composition put it beyond a doubt that he would have been eminent in that delightful art, if his natural modesty, under-rating his own powers, had not prevented him from pursuing it with more application. These accomplishments were conspicuous, and obtained for him universal esteem. His social and moral qualities, while any of those remain who shared his friendship, will continue

tinue the objects of fond admiration and regret. No ribaldry, no profaneness, no ill-natured censure, ever flowed from his lips, but his conversation abounded in humour and pleasantry; it was charming to persons of all descriptions. No one was ever in his company without being pleased with him; none ever knew him without loving him: His feelings were the most benevolent, his affections the most delicate, his heart the most sincere. He was void of all affectation, alive to praise, but not obtrusively courting it. Conscious but not ostentatious of merit; of unblemished honour; full of that piety which influences the heart, and seeks the witness, not of the world, but of God. The writer of this article expresses what an intimate friendship of 50 years has enabled him to know. All who had the slightest acquaintance with him will bear witness to the extraordinary tenderness of his disposition, to his kind and active friendship, to his universal benevolence, practically displayed through the whole of his terrestrial existence. His friends, therefore, though deeply lamenting the good they have lost, though deprived of so large a portion of their pleasure and their pride, do not sorrow like those who have no hope; and while they challenge for him the applause of this world, they dare to trust that he is accepted by God, and received into the kingdom of his Saviour.

May 8. The wife of Rev. John Hall, vicar of Chew Magna, Somersetshire.

May 14. After a lingering and distressing illness of many years, which she endured with the utmost fortitude and most Christian resignation, in her 70th year, Mrs. Catherine Edwards, wife of Mr. Edward Edwards, of Rutbin, Denbigh, bookseller.

May 20. In the Bridge-road, Lambeth, in his 70th year, William Henry Higden, Esq. formerly of the Secretary of State's Office for the Home Department; a situation which he held for many years with distinguished reputation for integrity and

ability. In the earlier parts of his life he had attended the late Earl of Rochford, Sir Robert Ainslie, and the Hon. Mr. Trevor, in different embassies to France; Spain, Turkey, and Sardinia; and was honoured with the esteem of those illustrious persons. He possessed an extensive knowledge of foreign languages and manners, which accomplished him as a scholar and as a gentleman, while the goodness of his heart rendered his knowledge useful. His character in private life was not less distinguished for philanthropy and benevolence; and it is but an imperfect tribute to his memory to describe him as an affectionate husband, a kind relative, and an indulgent master.

May 22. Mr. George Robinson, of Paternoster-row; a gentleman who, by his profession as a bookseller, was intimately known to a great number of persons engaged in or connected with literary pursuits, all of whom, the more they knew of him, must the more have admired his plain, unblemished integrity, and unwearied industry, which was only impaired by that lingering illness which latterly enfeebled his bodily powers, and at length terminated his life. Soon after the death of his father, the elder Mr. Robinson, in June 1801 (see our volume LXXI. p. 578), the extensive commercial concerns of their house fell into that kind of embarrassment which required the surrender of its affairs, into the hands of the creditors; but by his unimpeachable integrity, and principally by his unremitting industry in unravelling perplexed accounts, and recovering documents supposed to have been lost, not only did every claimant receive the full amount of his demands, but a very considerable surplus appeared to be due to himself and his partner. These merits were accompanied by the most unassuming modesty; for his good qualities were more solid than shining, more truly useful to himself and others than superficially glittering, or idly ostentatious.

AVERAGE PRICES OF NAVIGABLE CANAL PROPERTY, DOCK STOCK, FIRE-OFFICE SHARES, &c. in May 1811 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. Scott, 23, New Bridge-street, London:—Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, 1200*l.* the last Half Yearly Dividend at the rate of 45*l.* per Share clear per Annum.—Birmingham, 1085*l.* ex Dividend 21*l.* clear Half Year.—Staffordshire and Worcestershire, dividing 21*l.* per Share clear Half Yearly, 790*l.*—Monmouth, 120*l.*—Grand Junction, 245*l.* 233*l.*—Shrewsbury, 145*l.* dividing 8*l.*—Kennett and Avon, 42*l.* 10*s.* 40*l.*—Wilts and Berks, 29*l.* 10*s.* 30*l.*—Rochdale, 52*l.*—Ellesmere, 84*l.*—Grand Western, 18*l.* 10*s.* discount.—Lancaster, 25*l.* ex Dividend 1*l.* per Share clear—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 24*l.*—Worcester and Birmingham Old Shares, 38*l.*—New ditto, 10*s.* Premium.—Thames and Severn New Shares, 37*l.*—Croydon, 30*l.*—West India Dock Stock 165*l.*—London Dock 1274*l.* 128*l.*—Ditto Scrip, 25*l.* per Cent. Premium.—Commercial Dock Old Shares, 159*l.* with New Share attached.—Albion Assurance, 54*l.*—Globe, 120*l.* 120*l.* 10*s.*—Rock, 18*s.* Premium.—East London Water-Works, 160*l.*—Grand Junction Water-Works, 10*l.* 10*s.* Premium.—London Institution, 68*l.* 5*s.*—Strand Bridge, 12*l.* Discount.—London Flour Company, 8*l.*—Dover Street Road, 14*l.* Premium.—Commercial Road, 135*l.* per Cent. ex Half-Yearly Dividend 3*l.*

BILL OF MORTALITY, from April 23, to May 23, 1811.

Christened.			Buried.			Between	2 and 5	138	40 and 50	143		
Males	848	1713	Males	739	1444		5 and 10	57	50 and 60	137		
Females	865		Females	705			10 and 20	53	60 and 70	112		
Whereof have died under 2 years old 403												
Peck Loaf 4s.8d.; 4s.8d.; 4s.8d.; 4s.8d.; 4s.7d.												
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.												

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending May 18, 1811.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.											
Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans			
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Middlesex	92	3	38	10	37	4	27	11	42	5	Essex	89	8	34	6	34	4	29	8	41	9
Surrey	93	4	40	0	37	6	30	8	46	6	Kent	89	5	53	0	34	6	28	9	42	0
Hertford	85	2	49	0	37	10	27	4	39	9	Sussex	88	8	00	0	27	6	28	2	00	0
Bedford	78	9	43	2	32	9	25	8	39	5	Suffolk	85	4	00	0	32	7	26	1	37	4
Huntingd.	78	10	00	0	32	4	23	2	35	4	Cambridg.	78	3	00	0	30	1	20	10	37	5
Northam.	80	2	44	6	31	6	23	1	37	1	Norfolk	82	3	37	2	31	1	26	5	35	5
Rutland	83	0	00	0	32	9	25	6	47	6	Lincoln	77	8	39	0	31	0	20	11	40	4
Leicester	79	2	00	0	34	1	22	11	33	11	York	79	4	44	11	31	8	22	4	43	1
Nottingham	86	1	43	0	37	7	25	8	44	3	Durham	81	8	00	0	45	11	26	1	00	0
Derby	87	4	00	0	39	8	23	10	50	0	Northum.	71	9	48	0	32	8	23	0	00	0
Stafford	89	6	00	0	40	0	27	8	44	4	Cumberl.	81	0	47	5	56	6	26	6	00	0
Salop	94	3	60	6	40	7	32	11	00	0	Westmor.	85	10	44	0	41	7	29	6	00	0
Hereford	85	9	51	2	58	5	29	8	46	6	Lancaster	84	4	00	0	39	9	27	11	60	4
Worcester	96	0	00	0	41	9	34	9	47	10	Chester	83	11	00	0	48	4	33	9	00	0
Warwick	91	8	00	0	44	3	32	4	46	11	Flint	92	9	00	0	50	1	00	0	00	0
Wilts	94	8	00	0	37	8	28	4	50	8	Denbigh	93	7	00	0	49	1	29	4	00	0
Berks	98	8	00	0	35	6	28	6	46	1	Anglesea	00	0	00	0	36	0	20	0	00	0
Oxford	91	3	00	0	35	4	26	5	42	7	Carnarv.	86	0	00	0	42	8	22	4	00	0
Bucks	91	4	00	0	33	4	26	2	41	0	Merionet.	86	6	00	0	45	0	26	10	00	0
Brecon	102	4	00	0	49	7	24	0	00	0	Cardigan	98	6	00	0	00	0	19	4	00	0
Montgom.	91	2	00	0	36	9	23	0	00	0	Pembroke	80	8	00	0	39	6	18	0	00	0
Radnor	92	0	00	0	39	4	29	5	00	0	Carmarth.	95	0	00	0	44	8	17	10	00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.										Glamorg.	101	5	00	0	48	0	26	8	00	0	
88 9¼ 10 38 5½ 26 4¼ 3 5										Gloucester.	100	6	00	0	40	0	00	0	44	2	
Average of Scotland, per quarter:										Somerset	96	2	00	0	41	11	22	4	46	7	
65 2¼ 4½ 33 4½ 22 2½ 6 11										Monmo.	97	0	00	0	41	7	00	0	00	0	
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.....										Devon	99	7	00	0	41	2	00	0	00	0	
										Cornwall	93	8	00	0	43	9	28	10	00	0	
										Dorset	91	0	00	0	36	8	28	0	00	0	
										Hants	89	8	00	0	37	4	28	3	48	7	
											86	11	43	6	37	11	25	2	43	9	

PRICES OF FLOUR, May 21:

Fine per Sack 80s. to 00s. Seconds 70s. to 75s. Bran per Q. 14s. to 16s. Pollard 22s. to 25s.

RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark-Lane, including only from May 13 to May 18;

Total 3,472 Quarters. Average 89s. 7d.—3s. higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, May 18, 47s. 0d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, May 22, 36s. 10½d. per Cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, May 27:

Kent Bags.....	6l.	10s.	to	7l.	12s.	Kent Pockets.....	7l.	0s.	to	9l.	0s.
Sussex Ditto.....	6l.	0s.	to	6l.	10s.	Sussex Ditto.....	5l.	15s.	to	8l.	0s.
Essex Ditto.....	6l.	0s.	to	7l.	0s.	Farnham Ditto.....	10l.	10s.	to	14l.	0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, May 2J:

St. James's, Hay 6l. 15s. 0d. Straw 3l. 6s. —Whitechapel, Hay 6l. 5s. Clover 7l. 15s.
Straw 3l. 1s.—Smithfield, Clover 7l. 14s. Old Hay 7l. 0s. Straw 3l. 1s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, May 27. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	5s.	0d.	to	6s.	4d.	Lamb 7s. 0d. to 8s. 4d.				
Mutton.....	5s.	0d.	to	6s.	0d.	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:				
Veal.....	6s.	0d.	to	7s.	0d.	Beasts about 1,347			Calves 125.	
Pork.....	5s.	4d.	to	6s.	8d.	Sheep and Lambs 14,000.			Pigs 200.	

COALS, May 24: Newcastle 46s. 6d. to 55s. 0d. Sunderland 45s. 9d. to 00s. 0d.
SOAP, Yellow 80s. Mottled 90s. Curd 94s. CANDLES, 11s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 12s. 6d.
TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 3s. 9d. Clare Market 3s. 9d. Whitechapel 3s. 8d.

EACH DAYS PRICE OF STOCKS IN LAY, 1877.

Bank	3 per Ct.	4 per Ct.	5 per Ct.	3 per Ct.	Long	India	India	Exchange	South Sea	Old	New	Om-	Irish	Imp.	Eng. Loco	English
Stock	B. Red.	Consols.	Cons.	Navy	Ann.	Stock.	Bonds.	Bills.	Stock.	Ann.	Ann.	nium.	Spec.	Spec.	Tickets	Prices.
29	63 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	17 1/2	189 1/2	25 pr.	2 a 5 pr.	70 1/2					shut	25 10 0	Full Mo.
30	245.	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	17 1/2	189 1/2	21 pr.	5 a 1 pr.						shut	Ditto.	Ditto.
1	250	64 1/2	80	96 1/2	17 1/2	183	22 a 21 pr.	2 a 4 pr.		64 1/2				shut	Ditto.	Ditto.
2	248 1/2	64 1/2	80	96 1/2	17 1/2	183 1/2	22 pr.	1 a 4 pr.		63 1/2				shut	Ditto.	Ditto.
3	249	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	17 1/2	182 1/2	21 a 23 pr.	par 3 pr.		63 1/2				62 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
4	Sunday															Ditto.
5	246	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	17 1/2		23 a 24 pr.	3 p a 2 pr.						62 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
6	247	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	17 1/2		23 a 24 pr.	par 3 pr.	70 1/2	64 1/2				62 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
7	246	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	17 1/2		21 a 20 pr.	par 1 d.		64 1/2				62 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
8	245 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	17 1/2	182	20 pr.	par 4 pr.	70 1/2	64 1/2					Ditto.	Ditto.
9	245 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	17 1/2	182 1/2	20 a 21 pr.	1 a 4 pr.	70 1/2	64 1/2					Ditto.	Ditto.
10	245 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	17 1/2											Ditto.
11	245 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	17 1/2											Ditto.
12	Sunday															Ditto.
13		64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	17 1/2		21 a 23 pr.	1 a 4 pr.		64 1/2						Ditto.
14		64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	17 1/2		22 a 23 pr.	par 4 pr.		64 1/2						Ditto.
15		64 1/2	80	97	17 1/2	182 1/2	23 pr.	par 4 pr.	70	64 1/2						Ditto.
16	244	64 1/2	80	97	17 1/2	183	22 a 23 pr.	1 d 4 pr.								Ditto.
17	Holiday															Ditto.
18	245 1/2	64 1/2	80 1/2	97 1/2	17 1/2		24 a 25 pr.	1 a 4 pr.			64 1/2					Ditto.
19	Sunday															Ditto.
20		64 1/2	80 1/2	97 1/2	17 1/2		25 a 26 pr.	par 4 pr.		63 1/2						Ditto.
21	241 1/2	64 1/2	80	97 1/2	17 1/2	182	21 a 20 pr.	par 4 pr.				1 1/2 p.		62 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
22	241	64 1/2	79 1/2	97	17 1/2		21 a 20 pr.	1 d 3 pr.		64 1/2				62 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.
23		63 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	17 1/2		19 a 18 pr.	par 4 pr.				1 1/2 p.			Ditto.	Ditto.
24	240 1/2	63 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	16 1/2	181 1/2	18 a 19 pr.	par 4 pr.	69 1/2			1 1/2 p.			Ditto.	Ditto.
25		63 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	16 1/2		19 a 14 pr.	par 5 pr.				1 1/2 p.			Ditto.	Ditto.
26	Sunday															Ditto.
27		63 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	16 1/2		14 a 16 pr.	par 3 pr.	69 1/2			1 p.				Ditto.
28	240 1/2	63 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	16 1/2		15 pr.	par 3 pr.				1 p.		62 1/2	Ditto.	Ditto.

Printed by Nicolson and Son, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, London.

BRANSCOMB and CO. Stock-Brokers, 11, Holborn, 37, Cornhill, and 58, Haymarket.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

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Halifax—Hants 2
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Lancast.—Leices. 2
Leeds 2, Liverp. 6
Maidst. Manch. 4
Newc. 3.—Notts. 2
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Norfolk, Norwich
N. Wales Oxford 2
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Preston—Plym. 2
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Enbellished with beautiful Perspective Views of CODHAM HALL, ESSEX;
and of NEW ALRESFORD, OLD ALRESFORD, and OVINGTON CHURCHES, in HAMPSHIRE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. NICHOLS and SON, at CIGERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London.
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, Post-paid. 1811.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY for May, 1811. By Dr. POLK, Bristol.

Days, Mo.	M. 8 h.	G. heat.	Inches. 20hs.	WEATHER.
1	55	62	29. 9	cloudy, showery, windy
2	54	60	29.10	cloudy, rain in the morning, windy
3	55	61	29.10	mostly cloudy, frequent showers, windy
4	55	61	29.16	cloudy, some showers
5	57	59	29. 8	cloudy, showery, tempestuous wind
6	47	57	29.16	cloudy, showery
7	53	57	29.11	ditto
8	51	55	29.11	cloudy, rain most of the day
9	51	61	29. 8	cloudy, very showery
10	56	61	29. 9	cloudy, showery, high wind
11	55	61	29.11	mostly cloudy and showery
12	55	74	29.10	light clouds at times
13	62	73	29. 7	morning heavy rain, mostly clear, evening lightning
14	61	63	29. 7	mostly cloudy, frequent showers
15	57	66	29.11	ditto
16	51	65	29.11	morning cloudy, some light rain, afternoon clear
17	60	70	29.14	scattered clouds,
18	61	63	29.14	cloudy, mostly rainy
19	56	60	29.16	cloudy, drizzling rain, high wind
20	51	66	29.13	some scattered clouds, windy
21	51	60	29.12	cloudy, some very light rain
22	63	72	29.10	scattered clouds, one light shower
23	61	61	29.12	rather cloudy, some showers
24	56	66	29.12	mostly cloudy, evening rainy, and windy
25	60	66	29.15	cloudy at times
26	63	70	29.16	mostly cloudy, some light showers
27	65	77	29.16	cloudy at times, evening heavy thunder-storm
28	59	62	29.10	cloudy, heavy rain, heavy hail, loud thunder
29	54	62	29.13	cloudy, some light rain, tempestuous wind
30	60	70	29.15	scattered clouds
31	61	71	29. 8	cloudy some light showers

The average degrees of Temperature, calculated from observations made at eight o'clock in the morning, are 56 64- 00ths those of the corresponding month in the year 1810, were 50 12-100ths; in 1809, 56 78-100ths; in 1808, 56 90-100ths; in 1807, 55 66-100ths in 1806, 54 17-100ths; in 1805, 57 50-100ths; and in 1804, 57.

The quantity of Rain fallen this month is equal to 3 inches 41-100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1810, was 2 inches 59 00ths in 1809, 1 inch 49 100ths; in 1808, 2 inches 99 100ths; in 1807, 5 inches 82 00ths in 1806, 1 inch 50 100ths; in 1805, 1 inch 43 100ths; and in 1804, 2 inches 73 00ths.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for June, 1811. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June, 1811	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June, 1811.
M.	°	°	°			J	°	°	°		
27	66	74	64	29.89	fair	11	59	66	57	29.92	fair
28	66	67	56	,70	fair	12	60	63	50	,91	fair
29	50	69	49	,80	fair	13	56	65	49	30.11	fair
30	56	69	59	,93	fair	14	58	68	55	29.92	fair
31	60	68	57	,60	showery	15	62	74	58	,90	fair
J. 1	60	68	58	,70	air	16	61	72	59	,98	fair
2	59	60	56	,50	rain	17	60	69	60	30.25	fair
3	57	66	51	,90	air	18	61	70	61	,35	fair
4	58	64	54	,80	fair	19	62	74	59	,12	fair
5	59	66	55	,82	fair	20	57	58	50	29.83	cloudy
6	62	67	54	,87	fair	21	50	60	45	,73	fair
7	62	70	56	,98	fair	22	47	60	50	,89	fair
8	66	78	54	,78	fair	23	54	60	54	,85	cloudy
9	62	69	53	30.01	fair	24	54	66	60	,68	showery
10	60	78	56	,04	fair	25	61	70	54	,82	fair

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JUNE, 1811.

REDCLIFF CHURCH.

MR. URBAN, *May 10.*

AS your Magazine is frequently devoted to Topographical and Antiquarian disquisitions, I wish to avail myself of its medium, to inform your Readers, that early in next Winter will be published a small volume appropriated to the History and Architecture of REDCLIFF CHURCH, Bristol. The Plates, from Drawings by C. Wild, will consist of Plans, Views, and Details of that elegant building, which is justly the pride, because it is the chief Architectural beauty, of Bristol. As a parish church, Camden, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, said, it was "the fairest, most spacious, and best-built of all that I have seen." This is an extraordinary encomium from our veteran Topographer and Antiquary; for he rarely particularized buildings in his Britannia. Indeed, Architectural Antiquities were scarcely noticed when he wrote his very useful work: and the styles and histories of even the most distinguished edifices were either disregarded, or thought unworthy of attention. Hence, though Leland and Camden had opportunities of obtaining and perpetuating many documents on this subject, they neglected them, and preferred to occupy several pages of their works with more trivial matter. Fortunately for Art, Science, and History, the Antiquaries of this age begin to feel a laudable curiosity respecting the era of our old monastic, domestic, and castellated buildings. By endeavouring to trace this species of history, they ascertain many curious facts, tending to develop the manners, customs, and arts of our ancestors.

The Church of St. Mary, Redcliff, will afford ample scope for an interesting essay of this kind; and for some beautiful architectural illustrations. Nor can it be passed over without some notice of the Rowley or Chatterton MSS. which were found within

the walls of this building. Your valuable and learned Correspondent, Dr. Sherwen, of Bath, has lately revived the Rowleian Controversy, and has certainly advanced some cogent arguments in support of his theory. He appears to be fully qualified to bring this disputed question to issue: at least as far as depends on the internal evidence of the Poems, and an intimate knowledge of old English writers. This is a subject of no small importance, if the Poems are really the productions of the Bristol Monk; and it is hoped that those persons who have leisure and learning, will devote their attention, seriously and impartially, towards the development of this literary dispute. In the Work now announced, Rowley and Chatterton must be subordinate personages: the Founders, Architects, and Artists connected with the original building, will claim more of our attention and inquiry: the Arts, Science, and Customs of the age will also demand investigation. For the communication of any documents or information relating to these, the Author will be much obliged, and gladly acknowledge his obligations, if addressed to the Author, to the care of Mr. Gutch, or Messrs. Norton, Bristol; or to Mr. Taylor, Architectural Library, Holborn, London; or to

Yours, &c. J. BRITTON;
Tavistock Place.

Mr. URBAN, *Church Row, Hampstead, June 18.*

THERE are so many, among your numerous Correspondents, who have evinced their liberal assiduity, in imparting requested intelligence upon topographical subjects, that I am induced to solicit a niche for the insertion of the following enquiry, trusting, that the wide circulation of your literary emporium may be the means of eliciting information which I have in vain attempted to gather within the more contracted

contracted circle of personal connection.

Within the parish of HAMPTSEAD, co. Middlesex, of which place I have undertaken to become the Historian, was formerly situated a Priory of Benedictine Nuns, subject to the church of Westminster, who, from their local position at a well-known hamlet on the Edgware road, were called the Nuns of Kilburn. After its first foundation (*temp.* Hen. I.) the extent and dignity of this Priory, of course, kept pace with the frequent accumulations of its revenue, by the donations of those who thought their neglect of religious ordinances, while living, easily atoned for by enriching religious institutions upon their dying pillow. In a short time, the humble Cell assumed the more dignified appendages of a Church and a Chapter-house*, and the extension of domestic buildings was, doubtless, an effect of the increasing number of nuns. After the dissolution of monasteries, the site became the successive property of several persons of considerable eminence; and the house itself, or such part of it as was inhabitable, was for some time the residence of Sir Arthur Ayle, a character of some note in diplomatic and scholastic annals. The remains of the building were, I am told, visible, even within the last half century.

I had thought, Mr. Urban, that such circumstances as the above, combining with its proximity to the Metropolis, had been sufficient to insure success in my researches after graphical memorials of this structure. Hitherto, however, all enquiry has been ineffectual; nor have I been able to discover the slightest traces of its form, either among the productions of the pencil or the graver, in private or public collections. Should any of your Correspondents have it in their power to relieve me from this disappointment, by imparting the desired intelligence, I need hardly say how gladly it would be received.

Many are the inquiries, Mr. Urban,

of which I have yet to seek solutions, upon subjects connected with the local History of Hampstead; for the materials of topography are widely scattered, and too often beyond the reach of individual grasp; buried under the dusky and neglected piles of family memorials, involved in the arcana of official repositories, mutilated or destroyed by the Gothic hand of Ignorance, laborious is the task of him who attempts to concentrate them; nor can he boast, like the devotees of many other branches of literature, that

“His study is his all, his every place,”

Gladly would I avail myself of your medium, for making known such inquiries to those who possess wider opportunities of gaining intelligence than myself; but I know not, whether the extension of this Paper might not be prejudicial to Correspondents who have an equal claim on your attention with

JOHN JAMES PARK.

Mr. URBAN, *Westminster, June 10.*

IF any additional reasons were wanted to prove the grandeur of this Nation, it is its efforts amidst such a war to unfold, bring to light, and publish, the *Herculaneum MSS.*

It ought never to be forgotten, that in 1806 the British Parliament placed 5,000*l.* at the disposal of the Prince of WALES, to aid his R. H.'s treaty with the King of Naples, by which he was to be at liberty to send an Agent to Portici, and make what he could of the famous, but neglected, curiosities in that Museum.

That Agent, it is well known, was the indefatigable and learned JOHN HAYTER, a man who did justice to his mission by his zeal and perseverance, and who till the last invasion of Naples employed nearly twenty persons in unfolding these cinders, while he himself was sedulously engaged in decyphering them. All recent travellers in Italy have done justice to this enterprise; and even our inveterate Foes have rendered their homage to the Prince of Wales on this subject.

To perfect his design, his Royal Highness, since the return of Mr. HAYTER, has been pleased to direct that a Report of Mr. HAYTER'S Mission and labours should be drawn up

* “*Ancillis Dei, quæ sunt in æclesiâ beati Johannis Baptiste de Keneburna. Carta Hereberti, de terra in Kn'yghtbrigg. “Ingredientur etiam dominus episcopus capitulum monialium, cum suis,” &c. Contentio cellæ de Kyllebourn. Dugd. Mon. Angl.*

m, and published for the in-
n of this country, and of all

This work has just appear-
rise from its perusal to send
notice of it which I hope a
ualified Correspondent will

res in brief that our victories
splendour as a people are
ned to the achievements of
d! B.

RBAN,

following Notes were found
Copy of Bower's History of
s:

BOWER'S APPENDIX.

Notes by Lord Fortescue.

4. I have often heard the late
ner speak of this attempt against
r, which his Lordship prevented,
every circumstance just as Mr.
related it.

5. I have several times been
family, that my uncle, the late
mer, prophetically told Mr.
hat use he thought the Jesuits
ke of this piece of indiscretion;
ordship's suspicions were cer-
proved to have been too well

6. I have personally known our
for these five and twenty years,
rich time he never made any
me, or any of his friends, that
ld hear, of his being a Jesuit;
s continued as such till his ac-
e with the late Doctor Aspinwall,
was well known in my family,
having converted an aunt of
late Mrs. Griffith, from the
eligion.

7. Unhappily for Mr. Bower, in
ant controversy, most of the
are dead who could have at-
innocence; but the Hon. and
Aylmer has often heard his
that Sir Gerald Aylmer, bart.

Lord's desire, when on his
unt to Macerata, on purpose to
e character of our Author; and
in two Priests at that place, so
y a one to his Lordship, that,
trench of it he did not scruple
n into his family to instruct his
and whoever knew the late
er, will give him the character
been not only as worthy but
s a learned man as any now
L.

RBAN,

May 29.

Second Volume of the His-
of Surrey (large paper
which excellently printed

and edited Work is now before me),
the able and liberal Continuator of
it has given a Preface, from which I
will extract a paragraph, as my plea
for intruding the notice of an
"Error" therein:

"In addition to his other labours, the
whole task of revising the Press has fallen
on the Editor, from the long illness, and
at length death, of Mr. Gough. He has,
however, to add, with the strictest truth,
that this labour has been rendered light,
by the indefatigable attention and very
great accuracy of Mr. John-Bowyer
Nichols, who left him little to correct,
except errors of his own. That too many
of the latter may still be found, is but
too probable; a work of this kind cannot
be without them, even under the most
careful hand: he will be very thankful
to any gentleman, who will have the
goodness to point out such as he may ob-
serve."

Not having the pleasure of being
known to Mr. Bray, or even acquaint-
ed with his address, I have no doubt,
however, of any communication
through your Magazine reaching his
eye, or of your willingness to convey
it therein. When speaking of "Epi-
taphs," he gives in a Note (p. iv.) what
he takes for a Copy of that "on Mr.
Mason's wife in Bristol Cathedral."
I have, however, now likewise before
me "A new Edition of Poems by
William Mason, M. A." which I
bought at York in the year 1771,
the place and date of its printing;
whilst Mr. Mason was himself in resi-
dence, as Canon at the time, when I
had the honour of being known
to him. It contains two epitaphs,—
the first, "on Mrs. Mason, in Bristol
Cathedral;" and the other, on "the
Honourable Miss Drummond, in the
Church of Brodsworth, Yorkshire." I
will give you a transcript of the sup-
posed Epitaph which Mr. Bray gives,
and which was probably as genuine a
production of the same Author, as
that which I will give you from my
Edition. I will add an extract from
the first Edition of the first (originally
the only) Book of the Poem (since
enlarged), "The English Garden,"
printed at London in 1772. The only
inaccuracies that have caught my
observation hitherto, in the casual
and few references I have made to
different parts of the work, I will
also add on the other side. I must
further say, that Mr. Bray has shewn
himself

himself possessed of the "Qualifications requisite for the Work," and done due honour and justice to the original Author and planner of it; who proved his own fullest possession of them, as well as knowledge of Saxon Literature, together with that proper to his profession as a Clergyman, in his other publications, previous to his unfortunate loss of sight.

E. J.

Errata.—P. 314, note. Dr. Her-
ring took priest's orders in 1719, not
1739.

P. 321. l. 5 and 6, "Bugbrooke
and Everdon, co. North." add, *hamp-
ton*, to distinguish it from *North-
umberland*.

P. 491, line 9 and 12. Mrs. Eliza-
beth Gardiner died 17th July, and
16th July. Which is correct?

P. 501. l. *penult.* read *procuratoris* *versatissimi*.

Supposed Epitaph on Mrs. Mason :

"Whoe'er, like me, with trembling anguish
brings [springs ;
His heart's whole treasure to these healing
Whoe'er, like me, to sooth disease and
pain,
These healing springs has visited in vain ;
Condemn'd, like me, to hear the faint
reply, [eye,
To mark the fading cheek, the sinking
From the chill brows to wipe the damps of
death, [breath ;
And watch in dumb despair the short'ning
If chance direct him to this artless line,
Let the sad mourner know—his pangs
were mine.

[There are two more lines, but they have
always appeared to me to weaken the
pathos of the lile here given, as the con-
clusion.]"

Quære, what were the lines ?

Epitaph,—as in the Edition of
Mason's Poems, 1771 :

On Mrs. Mason, in Bristol Cathedral :

"Take, holy earth ! all that my soul holds
dear :

Take that best gift, which Heav'n so
lately gave : [care.

To Bristol's fount I bore with trembling
Her faded form ; she bow'd to taste the
wave,

And died. Does Youth, does Beauty, read
the line ?

Does sympathetic fear their breasts
alarm ? [divine ?

Speak, dead Maria ! breathe a strain
Ev'n from the grave thou shalt have
power to charm ;

Bid them be chaste, be innocent, like thee ;

Bid them in duty's sphere as
move ;

And, if so fair, from vanity as far
As firm in friendship, and as
love :

Tell them, tho' 'tis an awful thing
('Twas ev'n to thee) ; yet, the day
once trod,

Heav'n lifts its everlasting portal
And bids "the pure in heart
their God."

THE ENGLISH GARDEN'

After an Invocation to "
city," and the "Sister Pow
Poetry and Painting, he address
latter two :

"If so, with lenient smiles, ye
cheer,

At this sad hour, my desolated
For deem not ye, that I resume to
To court the world's applause : a
mature

Have learn'd to slight the toy. No
sooth

That agony of heart, which they
Who best have lov'd, who best have
belov'd,

Can feel or pity ; sympathy save
Which she too felt, when on her part
The last farewell hung tremblin
bespoke

A wish to linger here, and bless
She left for heaven. She died, and
is hers !

Be mine the pensive solitary balm
That recollection yields. Yes, Ang
While Memory holds her seat
image still

Shall reign, shall triumph then
when, as now,

Imagination forms a nymph divine
To lead the fluent strain, thy mode
Thy mild demeanour, thy un-
smile,

Shall grace that nymph ; and swe
plicity

Be dress'd (ah ! meek Maria !)

MR. URBAN,

IN your last, p. 414, a Cor-
dent inquires for particular
Rev. John Jones, Curate of
Young of Welwyn. Having
some months at Welwyn in the
mer of 1764, my father's family
well acquainted with Mr. Jones
the acquaintance with that ver-
thy man continued to the last
of his life. He was a plain,
and most sincere Christian—w-
—of singular and simple m-

* This Poem was begun in the
1767, not long after the death
amiable person here mentioned.

was Curate some years to Dr. Young, and resided in a small house at Welwyn—a single man, of a very good disposition, visiting few people, attending to all the poor in the parish of Welwyn. He usually spent two hours every evening with Dr. Young in useful conversation, and reading to relieve Mrs. Hallows, (good Doctor's housekeeper) whose eyes were much impaired by constant reading. Mr. Jones told us many very good anecdotes of Dr. Young; and had collected a great quantity of interesting and curious accounts of eminent and pious persons, some of which he published in your *Miscellany**, which he was very diligent to, and left orders to his executors to insert the rest occasionally, after his death. On the death of good Dr. Young, Mr. Jones left Welwyn, and went to reside at his living† in Huntingdonshire, at, or very near Gedding, where that extraordinary man Mr. Ferrar lived. Some extracts from the original copy of the letters of Mr. Ferrar Mr. Jones had in his possession, and we compared it with the printed one, and found it exactly correct; he likewise shewed me one of the books bound by Mr. Jones's nieces, with their handwriting in them. The correspondence between my father and Mr. Jones continued to the end of Mr. Jones's life, who fell from his horse going to the parish in Huntingdonshire, and spoke more‡. The letters that passed between my father and Mr. Jones were full of pious and useful information; the account given in your issue of good Dr. Young's death is very affecting. These letters are now in the hands of some of my family; and if I ever get them into my possession, I may be able to give your Correspondent farther particulars of Mr. Jones§; happy in the opportunity of bearing testimony to the worthy character whose memory I ever revere. Z.

Several of the biographical articles which appeared in our former Volumes, communicated by a Friend who obtained them from the executors of the Rev. Dawson. EDIT.

He was Vicar, it is believed, of Albury. EDIT.

In what year did he die? and is there an Epitaph for him at Alconbury? ED. We shall be happy to receive the communications so kindly promised. EDIT.

GOOD MR. URBAN, June 17.
I HASTEN to acknowledge a most 'grievous and lamentable' error which has crept into the recent edition of the *Bibliomania*: an error which was detected immediately after the publication of the work, and the frequent mention of which, by my friends, induces me, through the channel of your Magazine, to give its correction as much notoriety as possible.

At page 565 I have made Dr. Richard Farmer the author of an *Essay upon Demoniacs*: and his perturbed spirit has not ceased to attack me, in the shape of the Night-ware, ever since the publication of the volume. Be it known therefore, Sir, through the medium of your Magazine, that HUGH FARMER (concerning whom there is a long account in the 5th volume of the last edition of the *Biog. Britan.*) was the author of that heterodox, if 'ingenious,' essay. This public confession will, it is hoped, soothe the angry manes of the Doctor in particular, and compose the rising bile of Reviewers in general. Moreover, it is especially due to yourself, Mr. Urban; for I have referred to your Magazine, and indirectly censured it for the paucity of information it contained respecting one of my favourite bibliomaniacal heroes. And so I bid thee Farewell! Thine, with respect, T. F. DIEDIN.

MR. URBAN, June 27.
THE following Anecdote of Prince Eugene, when he was General with the Duke of Marlborough, is not likely to be in the Memoirs written by himself.

He was a religious man, and used often to confess to his priest, who, in the pay of the French, discovered to them what he could learn. The Duke of Marlborough found some of his projects disappointed; and, suspecting the cause, acquainted Prince Eugene with a scheme he had no intention to execute. The Priest immediately communicated his newly-acquired intelligence to the French, whose movements, next day, proved they were in possession of the information. The Duke being thus confirmed in his suspicions, acquainted the Prince with the circumstance, and insisted on the Confessor's being taken into custody. He acknowledged himself a Spy; but, in compliance with the request of Prince Eugene, he was dismissed. M. N.

A MERE-

Day of Month.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		Hyg.	Wind.	Weather, &c.
	Max.	11 p.m.	Max.	Min.			
May 16	63	50	29.90	29.82	.2	S.	fair
17	69	55	29.92	29.90	.5	S. W.	fair
18	72	59	29.94	29.89	.2	N. E.—S	fair
19	60	52	30.00	29.98	0.1	N.	rainy—cloudy
20	69	54	29.94	29.82	0.4	N.—E.	cloudy—fair—storms
21	68	55	29.75	29.72	0.5	W.	showery
22	70	56	29.77	29.69	0.9	S. W.	clear and storms
23	69	51	29.85	29.81	.5	W.—S. W.	fair
24	69	60	29.95	29.93	0.3	S.	fair
25	72	57	30.19	30.01	.6	S.	misty—fair
26	80	63	30.65	30.04	0.0	S.—S. W.	fair
27	75	61	30.70	29.78	.2	N. S.	fair
28	66	54	29.80	29.68	0.0	S. W.	fair and windy
29	61	50	29.97	29.72	0.3	S. W.	showers—fair
30	71	55	30.60	29.81	.6	WSW.—S	fair
31	75	56	29.62	29.48	0.6	S. W.	showers—fair
June 1	70		29.72		0.6	S. W.	fair
2	64	53	29.54	29.49	0.8	S. W.	wind and rain—fair
3	64	51	29.98	29.70	0.8	W.	overcast—fair
4	66	55	29.90	29.85	0.4	S. W.—S	wind and clouds—fair
5	63	53	29.79	29.68	0.16	S. S. W.	showery—fair
6	67	53	29.89	29.81	0.9	S.	wind & showers—fair
7	70	57	30.05	29.99	0.8	S. W.	fair
8	81		29.95	29.85	0.6	S.	fair—storms
9		49	30.24	30.22	.10	S. W.	fair
10	73	54	30.15	29.98	.8	S.	fair
11	69		29.98	29.98	.5	S. S. W.	fair

May 16 and 17. *Cirrus* and *Cirro-stratus* followed by *Nimbi*; but no rain fell here—about. Distant Thunder heard.

18. Close day: in the afternoon various modifications of Cloud appeared; in some places they shewed a tendency to *Cirro-cumulative* arrangement; in others *Nimbification* seemed rapidly going on; about 5 P. M. the Sky, seen behind a large *Cumulo-stratus* under the setting Sun, was of a deep brownish lake colour: as evening approached mountainous Clouds rose majestically in the Horizon, while others above were fringed with bright gold: rain succeeded in the night.

20. A uniform mass of Cloud obscured the Sky at Sun-rise: as the day advanced it broke, and divided itself into several distinct modifications. *Cirro-cumulus* of various figures, in some places looking like wind-rows of hay, in others consisting of small round *Nubeculae*, appeared; as well as *Cirrus* spread out in continuous sheets approaching to the nature of *Cirro-stratus*, while flocks of *Cumulus* floated along in the wind below. In the windward about noon I observed a *Cirrus* cloud of a very remarkable figure; it consisted of many light tufts of a sort of horse-shoe figure, or more resembling in circumscription a horse-chestnut leaf, rising one above another. In the evening the distinct modifications were lost in a general haziness of a reddish colour; in some places blackish spots appeared, which were the *Nuculi* on which *Nimbi* formed, and Thunderstorms continued through the night. 21 and 22. Thunderstorms with fair intervals.

23. *Cumuli* alone early: in evening, streaks of *Cirrus* above them; also some clouds shewed a tendency to become *Cirro-cumulus*.

24. *Cirro-cumulus*, followed by increased heat, and evening lightning.

25. *Cirro-stratus* strewn in different altitudes, also *Cirro-cumulus* and *Cumulus*: in the evening *Cirro-stratus* becomes dense, and approaches to *Nimbus*.

26. Various Clouds, evening lightning.

27. *Cirrus* ramifying about, becomes *Cirro-stratus*, which obscures the Sky.

30. *Cirri* and *Cumuli*, followed by undulated and plane *Cirro-stratus*.

31. Stormy day; upper currents blow in various directions.

June 4. Various Clouds through the day: in the evening extensive beds of *Cirro-cumulus* observed. 5. Showers and various Clouds as usual.

6. *Cirro-Cumulus*, *Cumulus*, &c. In evening a thin sheet of *Cirro-stratus* exhibited a faint ill-defined Simple Lunar Halo.

7. In the evening the *Myoid Cirro-stratus*, &c. prevailed. A Simple Lunar Corona observed. 9 10 and 11. Fair weather with various clouds.

Clapton, June 14, 1811.

THOMAS FORSTER.

Mr.



it appears from his own quotations, that by those expressions, any son, or any child, male or female, may be understood; witness that from Ramsay :

"Auld Bessie, in her red coat brow,
Came wi' her ain *oe Nanny*."

If Mr. Jamieson had made use of Rowley's Poems (or Chatterton's, as he, in so unqualified a manner, has pronounced them to be), he might have discovered that the *oe* of the Scotch, when it signifies a son, a daughter, or a grandson, is merely a different orthography of the old English word *Eye* or *Eyne*, which we are indebted to Rowley's Poems for now clearly understanding to be sometimes used in the endearing sense of a child.

I sincerely hope that Mr. Jamieson's valuable publication may meet with such deserved success as soon to arrive at a second edition. In that case, Mr. Urban, he may, perhaps, pay some attention to the following note from the second part of my Examination of the internal Evidence respecting the Antiquity of Rowley's Poems; in which, if I am ever called upon for a first edition, I have no doubt of being able to demonstrate the absurdity of the opinion that Rowley's Poems were written by the late Thos. Chatterton. When the literary world will condescend to read the first part or "the Introduction to this Examination, printed by Meylers, Bath, and sold by Longman and Co. London, for the Benefit of the Literary Fund in Gerrard-street, Soho," then will the second part, now, and long since, ready for the press, dedicated by permission to that venerable and worthy character Dr. Harrington of Bath, make its immediate appearance.

In that beautiful simile in the second Battle of Hastings, l. 640, where the painted Bruton pursues the wolfyn wyld that had carried off his yonge childre, he

"Ne styntys, ne lagges the chace, *tylle for
his Eyne* [chyne.]"

In pieces bee the murthering theef doth

"As painted Bruton, when a wolfyn
wyld. [do blowe.

When it is cale, and blustyrge wyndes
Enters his berdelle, taketh his yonge
chylde, [snowe,

And wyth his bloude bestreyns the lill e
He thorough mountayne hie and dale
doth goe,

Throwe the quyck torrent of the Tollen Ave,

Throw Severne rollynge oer the sandes be-
lowe [wave,

He skymys alofe, and blents the beatyng
Ne styntys, ne lagges the chace, *tylle for his
Eyne* [chyne."

In pieces bee the murthering theef doth

Dr. Milles has very properly observed, p. 146 of his edition of Rowley's Poems, that the critics who attacked the language of Rowley, were inattentive to the beauties of his Poetry, and the force of his expressions. He adds, that he is obliged to a very learned Friend for an elegant construction of the phrase "*for his Eyne*," i. e. in revenge for his child. Some frigid critic had understood "*for his Eyne*" to mean *fore* or *before* his Eyne; taxing the phrase with absurdity from his own misconception. But the Doctor adds "that the idea is most exquisitely classical, perhaps not to be found in any modern author." He has brought forward passages from Ausonius, Sophocles, Aeschylus or Euripides, in confirmation, which are perfectly satisfactory. If that learned Friend of the Doctor's be yet living, he may perhaps be gratified by finding that the idea of Eye or Eyne for a child does not in the English language rest solely on the authority of Rowley's Poems. Our modern word Heir (notwithstanding its near affinity with the Latin *Hares*), seems to be formed upon it, and was antiently written Eyer: "and I will, that ich child be his Father's Eyer," Charter of William the Conqueror to the City of London. Vide Londonopolis, p. 40.; and it is so spelt in Arnold's Antient Chronicle.

The Eyas, a particular species of tame hawk, was so called from its being brought up by the Faulkoner with all the tenderness of a young child. See Latham's Falconry, p. 33. The nest or place where hawks or eagles are bred is called an *Eiery*; and Latham, p. 104, adds, "the Eyas of this kind (the Haggard Lancer) exceedeth other hawkes, towards their keeper, in love and gentleness."

We find in the second act and the sixth scene of Hamlet, that our great Dramatic Bard connects the idea of a child with that of the Eyns Hawke.

"But where is, Sir, an Awey of Children, little Eyns that cry out on the top of question, and are most tyrannically clapt for it?"

This relates to the contentions of the different play-houses, Bankside, Fortune,

Fortune, &c. &c. where the children of the Royal Chapel performed.

There can be little doubt that the expression *Pigsneye* is of the same origin. Sir Thos. Chaloner, in his Translation of the *Encomium Morie* of Erasmus, renders Puellam, *Pigsneie*—"another fall in love with some younge *Pigsneie* (puellam) using more fondnesse, &c. &c." vid. fol. 22, Anno 1549. There is, perhaps, still less reason to doubt its connexion with the last syllable of the long-contested word *Cockneie*; and the first being as nearly related to a culinary dainty, a cake; possibly the true meaning of this antient nick-name was a cakered or cockered, pampered child, *i. e.* a caken eie or a coken eie.

But to return to the *Eyas* in Falconry.—From the above expressions it appears probable that *Eye* or *Eyne* was an endearing word, applied to the young of every species of animal.

The very curious synonym of *Eye* for a child, and *Eye* for the organ of vision, may, perhaps be accounted for. *Ey* is now well-known to be an old English word for an Egg; and *Eye* the organ of vision, is also called *Eag* in the Anglo-Saxon: there cannot, therefore, be a doubt that the modern word *Eye* originated in the resemblance of that organ to an egg; whether we consider it in its general shape, or in the contexture of its different parts. The lens and the yolk—the vitreous humour and the albumen may be aptly compared—the sclerotic and other coats are not bad representatives of the shell with its lining; admit but the analogy of the Egg, and the embryo may follow till it become a child. Sure I am that the concatenation may be traced with, at least, as much ease as the formation of an elephant from the simple fibre, filament, or anther, of Dr. Darwin.

This long disquisition on the word *Eye* will be pardoned, if it enable us to comprehend the expression *ONYERS* in the first part of K. H. IV. which has hitherto completely foiled every commentator :

"Act ii. Scene i. Gadshill.] I am joined with no fool land-rakers, no long staff sixpenny strikers, none of those mad, mustachio purple-hued malt-worms : but with nobility, and tranquillity ; burgomasters, and great *Onyers* ; such as can hold in ; such as will strike sooner than speak, and

speak sooner than drink, and drink sooner than pray : and yet I lie ; for they pray continually to their saint the common-wealth ; or, rather, not pray to her, but prey on her ; for they ride up and down on her, and make her their boots."

This passage is pregnant with obscurity, notwithstanding a profusion of the most laborious annotation. If the land-rakers, the sixpenny strikers, and the purple-hued malt-worms, have been properly explained, I trust that we may now be able to give a satisfactory account of the great *Onyers*, perhaps the most difficult word in the whole vocabulary of Shakspeare. Since *Eye* signified a child, and the word *Heirs* was formerly written *Eyers*, we have only to add the syllable *on*, which we know from numerous passages in the plays of Shakspeare and his contemporaries, was frequently the old mode of writing the word *one* ; it follows, that the great *Onyers* of this passage are great one-Eyers or sole Heirs, rich only sons ; and the merry mad-cap Prince of Wales, the Heir apparent to the Crown, is the great one-Eyer of whom Gadshill is thus covertly boasting. Other difficulties still remain to exercise the ingenuity and sagacity of future commentators.

Is there the most distant probability that Chatterton could, either by accident or design, have hit upon this very curious phrase of *Eyne* for a child ? which enables us also to explain the following lines of Chaucer's *Coke's Tale*, which Mr. Tyrwhitt was under the necessity of passing over.

"And afterwarde toke their course
And went streight their way ;
Tho (*i. e.* then) fond the shire-gereve the
nest,

But in it was none *ay*."
i. e. no Egg or young one, metaphorically for no person or property.

If any thing farther were necessary to prove the use of *Eye* for a child, the following lines of Allan Ramsay would be sufficient ; vide Vol. ii. p. xl. of his *Poems*.

"Sae hollow upstarts strive with care
to hide
Their mean descent (which inly gnaws their
pride)

By counting kin, and making endless *faird*,
If that their granny's uncle's *oye's* a laird.

To this let us add the quotation of Mr. Jamieson already noticed :

"Auld Bessie, in her red coat braw,
Came wi' her ain oc Nanny."

And

And we may conclude this long disquisition by observing that the verb to yean, or bring forth young, is as closely related to Eye or Oye, a young animal, as the old verb *to child* is to its corresponding noon Yeaned *i. e.* Eyened.

I have not the vanity to lay claim to a discovery of the classical construction of the phrase *for his Eyne*; but in the margin of my copy of Rowley's Poems, 8vo, I find the following amongst the earliest of my remarks; but whether it may be found in any of my communications I cannot now ascertain. It runs thus:

"Eyne, in this instance, can scarcely mean eyes; can it apply to 'his yonge childe?' or will this throw any light upon the difficulties which occur in other places respecting the word Eyne? perhaps it may hereafter be found that Eyne is an endearing expression for a child, or son, or daughter."

I now give myself some credit for the conjecture; but, when I had thus anticipated the construction, I did not know that it was either a *Gramm.* or *Latinism*.

I have since noticed in the first Volume of Plutarch's Lives, or Morals, Ed. 1684, page 84, that the Greek writers had another allusion to the eyes, which may be compared with this. The Orator, speaking of a shameless fellow, said, "he carried harlots not virgins in his eyes"—playing with the original *αἶνα*, which is used to signify a virgin, or the pupil of the eye.

Mr. Jamieson, under the article *EE, s. eye*, has given us "*Ex of the Day*, noon, mid-day, *s. a.* and says, this is a beautiful metaphor, the allusion being evidently to the eye, as the brightest part of the body." But as he has given no quotation to prove the allusion, an English reader may suspect the Daisie to have been thus characterized by some Scotch bard, as it is beautifully and poetically called the Eye of the Day by Chaucer.

"In special one called *So of the Dais*
The Daisie, a Fleure white and rede,
And in French called *La belle Margarete*,
O commendable Flower."

* * * * *

"Well by reason men it call maie
The Daisie, or els the *Eye of the Day*."

The common name of the Daisy in Scotland is Gowan, which, if the conjecture here offered be correct, may account for the proper allusion having escaped the notice of Mr. Jamieson.

There was less excuse for Dr. Milles, who frigidly supposed the Daisie-eyed Banke of Elinoure and Juga, to be a mistake for daisied banke.

"Syaters in sorowe, on this *daisie-eyed*
banke (monte,
Where melancholick broods, we wyll la-
Be wetts wythe mornynge dewe and evens
danke;

Lyche levynde okes in eche the other beste,
Or lyche foreteten Halles of merriments,
Whose gastlie *mitches* holde the traine of
fryghte,

Where lethalle ravens barke, and owlets
wake the nyghte."

Elinoure and Juga, Mr. Urban, is one of the most elegant pastorals in the English language; which they who believe Chatterton to have written, will be also compelled to believe that he did write it when he was only eleven years and a few months old—at the precise time that he is known to have written another Poem which betrays all the ignorance and puerility natural to have been expected from a boy of that age.

Yours, &c.

JOHN SHERWEN, M. D.

Mr. URBAN, May 24.

I N Dr. Clarke's Travels there is an Engraving (at p. 244) of four "sacred pictures in use among the Calmucks." Of these, the Doctor gives no further explanation than what is contained in a short inscription under each: that under the first is "*Dios triformis, Luna, Diana, et Hecate*;" that under the second, "*Osiris, or Bacchus*;" under the third, "*Hyperion, or Phœbus*;" and under the fourth, "*Torpedione*." The last requires nothing more to be said about it. On the three former your readers may, perhaps, be pleased to see the following observations.

What the Doctor calls *Dios triformis* seems to be intended solely for the Moon, who is drawn with three faces, to represent her three states or stages, the increase, the full, and the wane. And as the lunar year was that by which all nations originally measured their time, and regulated their lives and the whole course of their affairs, the painter has employed the three pair of arms which he has given to his figure, to denote the three stages of human life corresponding to the three phases of the moon. Of the first pair, the right hand is laid upon her breast, and supports a bundle, trinket, or toy, hanging from her neck.

necklace; and the left, which lies in her lap, holds a smaller bauble at the end of a more extended necklace. These clearly point out infancy, or the growing stage of life. The second pair originate half-way up the former, from the elbows of which they spring. Of these, the right hand holds a full-blown flower, denoting maturity, or man in full bloom. It seems to be the poppy, a flower which often accompanies the pictures of Night. In the left there is a pair of springes, nooses, or snares, denoting the dangers and snares, both physical and moral, to which the body and the mind are exposed in that stage of life; more especially during the hours of night, when so many are lost in the defenceless state of sleep, and so many others are occupied in deeds which shun the day because they are evil. The third pair of arms, which proceed from the shoulders of the figure, and are raised above the head, hold a bow in one hand, and an arrow in the other, denoting the wane of life, over which the instruments of death are suspended by the arbitress of time, who threatens, but, as Milton says, "delays to strike," her bow being not yet bent, nor the uplifted arrow even applied to the string. In each forehead of the figure there seems to be a third eye, perhaps to indicate the faculty of foreseeing and foretelling, a power always assigned to the Moon. Over her shoulders there is a narrow shawl, or scarf, which, after winding round her arms and legs, comes out in two broad ends, or streamers, from the cushion, or hassock, upon which she sits with her legs doubled under her, after the Turkish fashion. Upon these ends, or streamers, which, from the way in which they are spread out and extended, seem to be wafting her in full sail through the clear vault of heaven, there are four stars of the first magnitude, two in each streamer, shining out with great lustre, in allusion, perhaps, to the four watches into which the night was divided by the ancients. There is also a crown or cluster of brilliant stars upon her head, surrounded by a large full moon, behind which there is another still larger, which forms the whole back of her seat or car.

The picture which Dr. Clarke calls Hyperion, or Phœbus, I think means

something more. It seems to be Day rising, or the Sun (who gets brighter and brighter, as he rises higher) dispelling and driving away night, who has four arms and hands assigned him, perhaps for the four nocturnal watches. With two of his hands he has secured his dark and deadly property, his bow, his arrow, and his snake, which he is carrying off with him. The other two are raised up before his breast in great terror, his hair standing on end, and prepared with outspread palms to break his fall into the Ocean, which is represented by the waves below, and by the fish-like termination of his uncouth, misshapen form, which resembles that of a sea calf, or some other sea-monster. *Turpiter atrum destitit in piscem.* The triple faces seem to designate the Moon in those three states in which she is either quite new and wholly dark, or else so young, or so old, as to give but very little light.

And as this figure represents Day ascending; the other, which Dr. Clarke calls Osiris, or Bacchus, I think represents Night coming down upon the world in full force. His right hand is clenched, but with the fore and little fingers erect, so as to form two horns, and there is a round interval left open between the fore-finger and thumb, through which the light shines, and makes an eye. On each side of the hand thus clenched there is something like feathers, or hairs, or whiskers, larger than those which issue from the sides of his mouth. The whole hand seems intended to denote some ill-omened bird of prey, or some goblin of night. In his left hand he holds several snares, or springes; and on his shoulders he has a scarf like that worn by Luua, but which is not yet (as he is not, like her, in the height of his career) fully unfurled; nor do the four stars in its extreme ends shine out with such lustre as hers. His lap or skirts are filled with showers, and sleet, and flakes of snow; his hair streams in the wind, and his mouth is wide open, as if he were roaring or howling terribly; and his car is involved in stormy, rolling, and tempestuous clouds. His apparent violence and his reeling attitude, I suppose, made Dr. Clarke mistake him for Bacchus; and it is possible that there may be some intension of insinuating

insinuating that "they that be drunken are drunken in the night," as the Apostle says (i Thess. v. 7.): but I rather think that nothing more is meant than to point out his descent, or fall, and the fury in which he comes, staggering with the wind.

The two large stars at the top of all the three pictures may be designed to point out the two parts of the night, before and after midnight.

With respect to the *Dira triformis* of the antients, I believe it is generally supposed, as Dr. Clarke here seems to suppose, that she is compounded of three different goddesses, Luna, Diana, and Hecate; and if we ask why they are so compounded, the mythologist answers that it is done to express a joint empire or rule over heaven, and earth, and hell. But how can these deities by their junction denote such an empire, unless each of them were separately possessed of a separate empire in each of these respective regions? This, however, is by no means the case. The antient mythology does not confine the power or the presence of Luna exclusively to heaven, nor that of Diana to the earth, nor that of Hecate to hell; nor is the power of either of them over these regions, supreme. If the intention, therefore, were to express such united sovereignty as is supposed, the choice of persons for the purpose has been very injudiciously made. Why fix upon these in preference to any other three deities, male or female, one celestial, another terrestrial, and the third infernal? Why not combine the three sovereigns of each region at once? Spence, in his *Polymetis* (Dial. 8, p. 102, 1755, fol.) seems to think that the epithet *triformis* belongs more properly to Hecate. But the very first line that he quotes confutes his notion; for in that Virgil as expressly applies the epithet to Diana, as to Hecate. *Tergeminamque Hecaten, tria virginis ora Liunæ.* (*Æneid.* iv. 511.) and both Horace and Ovid do the same in two passages (*Od.* iii. 22. *Heroid.* xii. 79.) which Spence has quoted immediately before.

The true state of the case, I believe, is, that both the epithet and the triple form were common to all the three, and were never intended to express any joint empire or union between them; but merely to denote in the person of each, separately, the

single uncompounded sway or power of the Moon, which is so obviously to sight, and so strikingly *triformis*. And I think that *Luna*, *Diana*, and *Hecate*, are only three different names for the Moon, considered as the arbitress of Time. The difference between them consists in this, that the first has more of an ordinary appellative in it, the second more of a mythological personification, and the third is a more partial appellation, being restricted to a more confined operation or effect of Time. The word *Luna* is derived from *λυω* *solvō*, or *absolvō*, and *εως* *annus*, or *annuus*. Diana comes from *διδω* *divido*, or *distribuo*, and the same *εως*. And *Hecate* is from *εχ* *habeo*, or *affero*, and (either *ετη* *annos*, or else, as I rather think) *ετην* *damnum*, loss, decay, death. This last word the lexicographers deduce from *ατα*, but I believe, on the contrary, that *ατα* comes from *ετη*, and that *ετη* itself is not a primitive but derived from the *α* *privativum*, and the particle *ετη*, and so is applied to any thing which either is *no more* at all, or *no longer* what it was; whence *ετη* will express either *death* or *decay*, both of them the sure effect of Time.

Upon these principles of applying what is said, to the Moon, to her appearances, and to the uses which men have made of her, more especially in the computation of their time, all the names, and epithets, and fables of *Diana* and *Hecate* may be easily and rationally explained by the help of a little etymology, and by attending to the figure called Personification; a figure to which not only all mythology, but much of what passes current under the name of history, is indebted for its existence. But to go any further into the fabulous history of Time at present, would be taking up more than I ought, both of your time and my own. I therefore subscribe myself, Yours, &c. CHRONOLOGUS.

Mr. URBAN,

June 1.

AS some of our most eminent Lawyers, who should be patterns of religious attendance on the duties of the Sabbath, are apt to consider the Sunday, not as the Lord's Day, but as their own; you will do them a kindness, and yourself some credit, not only in pointing out to their notice the opposite sentiments and practice of that great Luminary, the Lord

Lord Chief Justice Hale, but also in relating to them the following story, which your Readers may assure themselves is a fact:

In order to prevent the violation of the law, and to discourage the practice of travelling through the town of Abingdon in the time of Divine Service on the Lord's Day, the Mayor of the Corporation ordered a rope to be thrown across the principal street; and when the Lord Chancellor M——d was about to pass, on his journey, he found the proper officers at their post, refusing to lower the rope till the service was ended. Instead of resisting the order, or expressing any displeasure on the occasion, his Lordship, with great good sense and good-nature, ordered his servant to open the carriage door, expressed his approbation of the new regulation, and desired to be conducted to a seat in the church.—*Verbum sapienti sat est.*

It is mortifying, when we admonish our parishioners on the subject of the neglect of the duties of the Sabbath, to hear from them, "Why, Sir, my Lord the judge comes often on a Sunday, when you are at church; and I am inclined to think such a *learned* man as his Lordship knows what is right better than we poor *Folk*; and perhaps as well (asking your pardon) as your Reverence yourself."

Your constant Reader, CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN, June 3.

THERE can be but little doubt, if any, but that great benefit might arise from an attentive inquiry into the causes which occasion the ill state of health, to which persons employed in various manufactories are peculiarly liable; and well employed would that man be, who should be engaged in making such inquiry, and pointing out to the owners of the works, and to the publick, any suggestions which might tend to *lessen* (suppose the evil could not be *totally eradicated*) the mischiefs arising from the different processes.

There are three unwholesome trades which more particularly occur to my mind at present, and there appears to me a probability that, by some alterations in the general mode of conducting them, the desired effect might be produced in some degree.

The first trade is that of Sugar-baking; the violent heat to which the men are subject, whose business it is to place the loaves in the stoves, and to take them away, is very prejudicial to the constitution: to remedy which, might not some contrivance be adopted, by which the loaves might be placed on the shelves by means of a long pole with pincers, or an hook at the end?

The second is Glass-Blowing: here, probably, there are two material causes of ill health; the one, the excessive heat of the place, and the other the practice of blowing the glass with the breath: might not, for several (if not for all) the operations, a pair of bellows be adapted to the blow-pipe?

When we consider with what a nicety the air in a musical organ is let into the pipes, need we entirely give up the thoughts of employing the same means for blowing glass?

The last trade is the Making of White Lead. Cleanliness in this is particularly necessary, such as washing the hands before eating. The small particles of white-lead, which, during the course of the operation, float (as I understand, never having seen them) in the room, getting down into the stomach, are thought to occasion, in a considerable degree, that violent constipation of the bowels, which frequently occasions the death of the workmen.

Would not the wearing a mask over the face, with an opening before the mouth, and having glass before the eyes, remedy this evil?

I have been informed that very good effects have been perceived in an extensive manufactory near the Metropolis, since the introduction of drying the white-lead in small earthen pans, by which, if I understand the subject rightly, the white-lead does not require so much handling, nor do the particles of powder fly so much about the apartments, as they used to do.

A CONSTANT READER.

ANALYSIS OF BOOKS. No. III.

(Continued from p. 421.)

Specimen of CRASHAW'S Sacred Poems.

To the Name above every Name

the Name of Jesus. A HYMN.

I SING the name which none can say

But touch't with an interior ray:

The name of our new Peace; our good;

Our blisse; and supernatural blood:

The

The name of all our lives and loves.
 Harken, and help, ye holy doves !
 The high-born brood of day : you bright
 Candidates of blissfull light,
 The Heirs elect of Love ; whose names be-
 long

Unto the everlasting life of song ;
 All ye wise Soules, who in the wealthy
 brest [nest.

Of this unbounded name build your warm
 Awake, my glory, Soul (if such thou be,
 And that fair word at all referr to Thee),

Awake and sing,
 And be all-wing ;
 Bring hither thy whole self, and let me
 see, [thee.

What of thy parent Heaven yet speaks in
 Shall we dare this, my soul ; we'll doe't
 and bring [sing.

No other note for't, but the Name we
 Wake Lute and Harp,
 And every sweet-lipp't thing
 That talks with tuneful string ;

Start into life, and leap with me
 Into a hasty fitt-tun'd Harmony.
 Nor must you think it much
 T' obey my bolder touch ;

I have authority in Love's name to take
 you, [wake you,
 And to the worke of Love this morning
 Wake ; in the name

Of him who never sleeps, all things that are,
 Or, what's the same,
 Are musicall ;

Answer my call,
 And come along ;
 Help me to meditate mine immortall song.

Come, ye soft ministers of sweet sad
 mirth, [earth ;
 Bring all your household stuff of heav'n on
 O you, my soul's most certain wings,

Complaining pipes, and prattling strings,
 Bring all the store
 Of sweets you have, and murmur that you
 have no more.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Rise, thou best and brightest morning,
 Rosy with a double red ;
 With thine own blush thy cheeks adorn-
 ing, [shed.

And the dear drops this day were
 All the purple pride that laces
 The crimson curtains of thy bed,
 Guilds thee not with so sweet graces,
 Nor sett'st thee in so rich a red.

Of all the fair-cheek't flowers that fill thee
 None so fair the bosom strowes
 As this modest maiden lilly.

Our sins have sham'd into a rose.
 Bid thy golden God, the Sun,
 Burnisht in his best beames rise,
 Put all his red-eyed rubies on ;
 These rubies shall put out their eyes.

Let him make poor the purple East,
 Search what the world's close cabinets
 keep,

Rob the rich births of each bright nest,
 That flaming in their fair beds sleep.

Let him embrace his own bright tresses
 With a new morning made of gemmes ;
 And wear in those his wealthy dresses
 Another day of Diadems.

When he hath done all he may,
 To make himself rich in his rise,
 All will be darkness to the day
 That breaks from one of these bright
 eyes.

And soon this sweet truth shall appear :
 Dear Babe, ere many days be done,
 The Morn shall come to meet thee here,
 And leave her own neglected Sun.

Here are beauties shall bereave him
 Of all his Eastern paramours :
 His Persian lovers all shall leave him,
 And swear faith to thy sweeter powers.

HYMN, as sung by the SHEPHERDS.

Come we Shepherds, whose blest sight
 Hath met Love's noon in Nature's night ;
 Come, lift we up our lofty song,
 And wake the Sun that lies too long.

THEASIS.

Winter childe aloud, and sent
 The angry North to wage his warres ;
 The North forgot his fierce intent ;
 And left perfumes instead of scurres.
 By those sweet eyes' persuasive powers,
 Where he meant frost, he scatter'd flow'rs.

TRIVIA.

I saw the cur'd drops, soft and slow
 Come hovering o'er the place's head,
 Offering their whitest sheets of snow
 To furnish the fair Infant's bed.
 Forbear, said I, be not too bold,
 Your fleece is white, but 't is too cold.

CHORUS.

Welcome, tho' not to those gay fies,
 Guided with beames of earthly kings ;
 Slippery soules in smiling eyes ;
 But to poor shepherds, home-spun
 things ; [be
 Whose wealth's their flock ; whose witt, to
 Well read in their simplicity.
 Yet when young April's husband-show'rs
 Shall bless the fruitful Maja's bed,
 We'll bring the first-born of her flow'rs
 To kiss thy feet, and crown thy head.

J. B.

* * J. B. would be obliged to any of
 Mr. Urban's Poetical Readers to in-
 form him whether Crashaw's Sacred
 Poems form any part of his original
 or collected Works.

Mr.





NEW ALRESFORD, HANTS, S.W.



OLD ALRESFORD, HANTS, N.



OVINGTON, HANTS, S.E.

Mr. URBAN,

Birmingham,
March 27.

ANNEXED are Views of three Hampshire Churches, viz. *New Alresford, Old Alresford, and Orington* (see Plate II.); to accompany which I send the following Notes, taken in 1807. WILLIAM HAMPER.

NEW ALRESFORD.

The Church, dedicated to St. John Baptist, consists of a nave with North and South aisles, and a chancel. A tower at the West end contains six bells*. There is a slab in the Chancel for Mrs. Jane Holmes, Sept. 2, 1739, aged 80.

On Slabs in the nave:

1. "H. S. E. (pietate, benevolentia, morumque sanctitate, inter ornatas ornatissima!) Sarah, uxor Henrici Sealy. Obijt xiv Septembris MDCCXIII. ætatis suæ xxxi. Sub eodem tumulo juxta dilectam Conjugem positæ sunt Henrici Sealy (amicis maxime defecti) reliquæ. Obijt viii^{to} die Aprilis, A. D. MDCCCV. ætat. LXVII."

2. "In memory of the Rev. Richard Webb, Master of the Free-School in this Town, who died October 21, 1789, aged 42."

Slabs in the North aisle for Mary Eades, Nov. 19, 1701, aged 24: and Anthony Gardener, March 17, 1702, aged 31.

On mural monuments in the North aisle:

1. "To the memory of Richard Woolfs, esq. of this Town, who died Nov. 15, 1789, aged 69 years."

2. "In expectatione diei supremi, prope jacet Johannes Lake. Natus 7^{to} [Septembris] 6, 1691. Denatus 7^{to} 21, 1759. Qualis erat dies iste indicabit."

On mural monuments in South aisle:

1. "To the memory of John Barnard, esq. who died June 19, 1763, aged 58 years. And of Mary his wife, who died March 16, 1749, aged 38 years."

Arms: Argent, a bear rampant Sable, impaling, guttè de sang, a

* A new peal of eight bells, cast by Mr. Thos. Mears of London, were advertised to be opened on the 25th of March instant.

GENT. MAG. June, 1811

lion rampant Gules. Crest, a demi-bear erect Sable.

2.

"To the memory of Elizabeth Harris, daughter of Wm. and Jenny Harris of New-place near this Town, who died the 20th of April, 1798, in the 17th year of her age.

"Belov'd Eliza, while thy early doom Thy Parents mourn, and deck thy recent tomb;

While thy dear image wakes their ceaseless woe, [Flow:

And their warm tears in quick succession Amid the tribute which Affection pays,

And Nature claims; their voice in holy praise

Lauds the Almighty, that in realms of peace

Thy earthly sorrow and afflictions cease. Yes! the meek virtues that adorn'd thy youth,

Thy patience, tenderness, and filial love, Have wing'd thy passage to the Saints above.

On this fond hope thy mourning Parents dwell, [dispel:

Oh! may this hope their heartfelt grief And in eternal bliss, when Heaven shall deign,

Their lov'd Eliza may they meet again.

"Also to the memory of Four Sons of the above-named William and Jenny Harris; viz. William, who died 25th of June, 1773, aged two years; Ward, an infant;

Philip, died 17th of Feb. 1781, aged seven years; and John, died 23th of Feb. 1782, aged 10 years."

3.

"Near this place lie interred the remains of Ann Boyes, the wife of Robert Boyes of this Town; whose amiable conduct and steady perseverance in the uniform and faithful discharge of every religious, domestic, and social duty, made her still the more beloved the more she was known; and her death a loss the most afflicting to those who had the greatest experience of her endearing virtues. Having undergone a long and tedious illness with exemplary patience and Christian fortitude, and enjoyed the foretaste of approaching bliss in the contemplation of a well-spent life, she calmly resigned her soul to God, April 4, 1762, aged 44. Learn, Reader! Bless her memory; and follow her example."

On the walls of the Church, which are of flint and plaster, are several dates: on the Chancel 1767, on the North Aisle 1766, on the South Aisle 1760, and on the Tower 1699.—A very ancient Crucifix of stone is worked



NEW ALRESFORD, HANTS, S.W.



OLD ALRESFORD, HANTS, N.



OVINGTON, HANTS, S.E.

Mr. URBAN,

Birmingham,
March 21.

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a 'demi'

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On mural monuments in South aisle :

1.
"To the memory of John Barnard, esq. who died June 12, 1763, aged 58 years. And of Mary his wife, who died March 16, 1749, aged 38 years."

Arms: Argent, a bear rampant Sable, impaling, guile de sang.

* A new peal of eight bells, cast by Mr. Thos. Mears of London, were advertised to be opened on the 25th of March instant.

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"Belov'd Eliza, while thy early doom Thy Parents mourn, and deck thy recent tomb ;

While thy dear image wakes their ceaseless woe, [flow :

And their warm tears in quick succession Amid the tribute which Affection pays,

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Have wing'd thy passage to the Saints above.

On this fond hope thy mourning Parents dwell, [dispel :

Oh! may this hope their heartfelt grief And in eternal bliss, when Heaven shall deign,

Their lov'd Eliza may they meet again.

"Also to the memory of Four Sons of the above-named William and Jenny Harris; viz. William, who died 25th of June, 1775, aged two years; Ward, an infant; Philip, died 17th of Feb. 1781, aged seven years; and John, died 22th of Feb. 1789, aged 10 years."

3.
"Near this place lie interred the remains of Ann Boyes, the wife of Robert Boyes of this Town; whose amiable conduct and steady perseverance in the uniform and faithful discharge of every religious, domestic, and social duty, made her still the more beloved the more she was known; and her death a loss the most afflictive to those who had the greatest experience of her endearing virtues. Having undergone a long and tedious illness with exemplary patience and Christian fortitude, and enjoyed the foretaste of approaching bliss in the contemplation of a well-spent life, she calmly resigned her soul to God, April 4, 1762, aged 44.

Learn, Reader! Bless her memory and follow her example."

On the walls of the Church, which are of flint and plaster, are several dates: on the Chancel 1767, on the North Aisle 1766, on the South Aisle 1760, and on the Tower 1699.—A very ancient Crucifix of stone is worked

worked into the West side of the Tower.

An altar-tomb in the Church-yard bears the following inscription (in capitals):

" Ici est le corps de Monsieur le Comte de Jourville, Capitaine des Vaisseaux de son Majesté très Chrétienne, Chevalier de l'Ordre Militaire de Saint Louis, mort a la ville d'Alresford, dans la trente septieme année de son age, le neuf Octobre, mil sept cents cinquante-huit."

The Register says, " A French prisoner buried October 7, 1758."

From a paper pinned in the Register I transcribed an account of " Accidents which have happened in this Town by fire since about the year 1620.—About the year aforesaid a fire happened at the Swan, which by report burnt down great part of the West street. On the first of May, in the year 1678, a fire happened in the West street again, which burnt down to the ground three houses and back buildings. And again, on the first of May, in the year 1689, about nine o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out in the Soke; the season dry, and the N. E. wind blowing very hard, the same in about three hours burnt down and consumed to the ground the dwelling-houses of 117 families, with the Church and Market-house; the damage, by the oaths of the sufferers, amounted to the sum of 24,500*l.* and upwards. And on the 30th of April, in the year 1736, a fire broke out in the West street between nine and ten in the morning, which burnt the dwelling-houses of thirty families, with all the out-houses, barns, and stables, to the number of eighty-six piles of building; damage 5,000*l.* and upwards, besides insurances."

Inscription over the door of the Free-school:

" SCHOLA
Ex Foundatione
HENRICI PERIN, Armig:
Num'is ab eo legatis
Extracta.
A. D. 1698."

In the School there is a Portrait of the Founder, who was buried in Old Alresford Church-yard. His Epitaph is given below.

OLD ALRESFORD.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an unostentatious brick edifice, of a single pace and Chancel. The date

of its erection is perpetuated by the following inscription on the West side of the Tower.

" This Church was rebuilt, A. D. 1758.

The Tower, A. D. 1769.

The Bells cast, A. D. 1770.

John Hoadly, LL.D. Rector.

James Rodaey, esq, and { Church-

Mr. Henry Bullpett, { wardens."

Within, on the North wall of the Nave, is a superb mural monument of white and coloured marble, containing (under a pediment supporting a shield of arms and two urns) a Bust of the deceased, with full-sized emblematic figures of Faith and Hope. A Sarcophagus bears this inscription:

" Near this place lie deposited the remains of Mrs. Jane Rodaey, daughter of the Hon. Charles Compton, and wife of George Bridges Rodaey, esq. who was an honour to her family, and the delight of all that knew her. She died Jan. 29, 1757, aged 27, and left behind her three children in their infancy."

Arms: Or, three eagles displayed Purpure, two and one; impaling, Sable, a lion passant gardant, between three helmets Argent.

On mural monuments against the South wall of the nave.

1.
" In memory of Christopher Perin, gent. who departed this life, Nov. 27, 1705, aged 74. And also of Sarah, the wife of Christopher Perin, who departed this life, May 30, 1726, in the 83th year of her age. Interred in the vault near this place."

Arms: Gules, three crescents Argent; impaling a cross chequy between four pellets.

2.
" In memory of Jane, the wife of Reginald Edwards, and daughter of Christopher Perin, gent. who died July 19, 1728, aged 62. And also of Christopher Perin Edwards, son of the said Reginald and Jane Edwards, who died Aug. 16, 1720, aged 23."

Arms: A lion rampant regardant; on a canton an eagle displayed; impaling three crescents, with a fourth for difference. Crest, a Lion's head erased.

On the North wall of the Chancel, a plain oval tablet (having at the bottom in excellent sculpture, a dog holding a bunch of keys, as emblems of a faithful housekeeper) is inscribed:

" This small but sincere memorial of his good friend and faithful Servant, Mrs. Anne

Anne Davenport, spinster, was erected by Dr. John Hoadly, Rector of this Parish. She was the youngest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Basil Davenport, Vicar of Broad Hinton in Wiltshire. Born July 24, 1705; died May 23, 1760; and was buried in the Church-yard near the South-east corner of this Chancel."

On the South wall of the Chancel :

"H. S. E. Margareta, Johannis Needham Westmonast. armigeri, Filia; Gulielmi Needham, S. T. B. hujus Ecclesie Rectoris Conjux, Utriq. suisq. omnibus longe meritoq. dilectissima. Obijt 24 Octob. Anno Domi 1693, ætat. 24.

Arms: Argent, a bend engrailed Azure, between two bucks' heads cabossed Sable.

On a slab in the Church-yard (in capitals):

"M. S. H. S. E. Henricus Perin armig^r. Henrici itidem arm^ri filius natus maximus, arte medendi clarus apud suos & felix, munificentia certè apud Posteror imortalis, Alresfordiensis nimirum Scholæ Fundator. Obijt 10^{mo} Maij, A. D. 1697, æt. suæ 71."

Arms: Three crescents. Crest, a crescent.

On other tombs in the Church-yard:

1.

"Here lieth interred the body of Henry Perin, esq., who lived in the fear of God, and soe dyed the day of March, Anno Dom. 1672, in the 75 year of his age," (Arms, as last.)

2.

"Elizabeth Perin." All but the name obliterated).

3.

"Here lieth Christopher Perin, late of Waiehouse, second son and heir of Henry Perin, sen., sometime of the same place in this Parish, esq. And of his second wife Sarah, daughter of Matthew Cruchfield, late citizen of London. By her he had two sons, Henry and Christopher, and six daughters, three of which only survived him. He lived beloved by his friends, and honoured by his wife and children. An indulgent husband, a tender father, and a pious Christian. He died Nov. 27, A. D. 1705, ætat. 74."

Arms, same as on the monument in the Church.

4.

"In memory of Reginald Edwards, late Citizen of London, who married Jane, daughter of Christopher Perin, gent. by whom he had issue one son and one daughter, Christopher Perin Edwards, and Sarah Edwards. He departed this life the 30th day of July, Anno Dom. 1701, aged years.—And also hereunder

lieth the body of Christopher Perin Edwards, only son of the said R. E. who died July 11, 1720, in the twenty-second year of his age."

Arms, same as on the monument in the Church.

5.

"In memory of Dorothy, late wife of Thomas Bonham, gent. and daughter of Henry Perin, M. D. who died the 9th of June, 1744, aged 55. And also of Thomas Bonham, son of the said Thomas and Dorothy, who died the 20th of July, 1745, aged 29 years.

Arms: Gules, a chevron between three cross crosslets fitchie. On an escutcheon of pretence, three crescents.

6.

"H. S. E. Gulielmus Needham, S. T. B. hujus Ecclesie per quadraginta propè annos Rector indignus, Natus 2^{do} Februarij, A. D. MDCLV. Obijt 22^{do} Junij, A. D. MDCCXXVII. Spe Resurgendi.

"H. S. E. Catharina, ejusdem Gulielmi uxor, quæ obijt 27^o Augusti, A. D. 1731, ætatis suæ 81.

"The poor, the world, the heavens and the grave, [have.]

Her alms, her praise, her soul, and body

The Rev. Mr. North, son of the Bishop of Winchester, is the present Rector of Old Alresford; with Meidsted and New Alresford annexed.

OVINGTON.

The Church consists of a Nave and Chancel; the latter only eleven feet by ten feet within. At the West end is a wooden turret with four bells. On the left hand of the West door is a recess for holy water; and on the North side of the Nave, within, a low arch in the wall, nearly hid by pews, but no monument to be perceived under it. The Font is antient and capacious; a square bason, on an octagonal shaft with a spreading base.

A mural monument in the Chancel:

"In memory of the Rev. Mr. Barrett, forty-nine years Rector of this Parish; and Elizabeth his wife. He died July 8, 1744, aged 74 years. She died March 17, 1730, in her 60th year. 'Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.'—This monument was erected by their youngest daughter Mrs. Elizabeth Mathews of London."

There are also mural monuments in the Nave, for the following persons:

"William Yalden, esq. Recorder of the City of Winchester, Aug. 21, 1771, aged 53."

"Mr. James Yalden, who died at Tichborne, June 27, 1776, aged 67."

"Thomas

"Thomas Armstrong, esq. Jan. 22, 1791, aged 70, and Sarah his wife, Sept. 23, 1782, aged 56."

"John Knight, son of George and Ann Knight of this Parish, Dec. 8, 1803, aged seven."

The Rev. Mr. Richards held the living in 1807.

Mr. URBAN, *Moy, Ireland,*
May 14.

YOUR accommodating Magazine has, on several occasions, given publicity to papers respecting *Fiorin Grass*; sometimes proclaiming its merits to the world; at others, fairly reporting—the controversies on its subject—the attacks made upon this intruder by its enemies—and the defence given in to you by its friends,

The enemies of *Fiorin Grass* are of two descriptions, *Seedsmen* and *Land Stewards*, both inveterate; each being attacked in their most tender points: the *former* feels his *purse* threatened; while the *latter* dreads the diminution of his reputation for *sugacity*, in letting the value of a grass (everywhere before him) escape his attention.

These Gentlemen too have often an understanding, a fellow-feeling with each other; and now unite to repel an invasion, and to resist an innovation, likely to prove fatal to their *profits* and to their *perquisites*.

Unfortunately for them this grass cannot, in *agricultural practice*, be propagated by *seed*; but the *Stolones* by which grounds are laid down with *Fiorin* abound everywhere; the Farmer looks *at home* instead of recurring to the *Seedsmen's Shop*, and if he speculates *largely*, the roots and strings of one *Perch* will abundantly clothe *an Acre*, and that *Perch* again laid down will be in full crop the next year.

This formidable intruder is met by its enemies (in league together), sometimes separately, sometimes jointly;—the *Seedsmen* condemn the grass, and discourages its propagation;—the *Baillif*, finding his employer disposed to *try Fiorin*, contrives that its crop shall not succeed; of this I have met with many instances. Both gentlemen unite in pronouncing *Fiorin* to be *Couch Grass*, the most troublesome of weeds.

I have on different occasions, and sometimes in your useful Magazine,

defended my *protégé* from this imputation, and seem to have silenced the enemy.

I was hesitating whether I should goad these *Couch-mongers* to a reply, when I was amused by discovering I had got an ally in the war; that Mr. AINSLIE of *Edingham* had undertaken to read Lectures on *Fiorin Grass* to the AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF KIRCUBRIGHT, and had particularly taken up this part of the controversy,

Mr. Ainslie, or some friend, was so good as to send me his *first Lecture*, from which I shall take the liberty of making an extract:

"*Fiorin Grass*, much to its prejudice, has been frequently confounded with the *Quicken*—which is the most noxious of all weeds, on account of its lengthened tangling roots, which exhaust the land, while its herbage is of the worst quality.

"The *Fiorin Grass*, on the other hand, by its slender and simple root, does not injure the land, while (as I shall shew in the sequel) it affords the most nourishing food for Horses, Sheep, and Cattle.

"To point out the difference between the *Quicken* and the *Fiorin*, I have directed a parcel of each, including their roots, to be exhibited—the distinction which I have pointed out, will be clearly seen; this will rescue the *Fiorin* from a too common slander: though, like the prisoner who was confined from his resemblance to a culprit, it may have suffered a temporary obloquy, the examination which you will give it will restore it to the reputation which it merits."

Convinced that I may safely trust the defence of my *protégé* to so zealous and knowing an Associate, I shall leave the question as to the identity of *Fiorin* and *Couch Grass* in Mr. Ainslie's hands; and, quite tired of *defensive* war, shall turn on the enemy, and retort upon him the charge of discriminating *Couch Grass* as a valuable object of cultivation.

"At tu deterius palles, nec sis mihi tutor."

My information that London *Seedsmen* recommend and sell *Couch Grass* under another name, as a valuable seed, to their customers, is derived from the following circumstance:

An *Irish* gentleman wrote to an eminent London *Seedsmen* (not Mr. Salisbury), to send him, in the proper proportions, such grasses as he would recommend, to lay down a certain number

number of acres with. The Seedsman complied: the Grasses were sent, a list of those recommended by the Seedsman came with them, to the following tenor, or invoice: *Meadow Foxtail, Meadow Fescue, Tall Oat Grass, Perennial Rye Grass, Cock-foot, Holcus, Dogtail, Meadow Cat-tail, Rib Grass, and Great Meadow Grass*, with some Clovers and Yar-row.

The gentleman, zealous to promote the agricultural interests of Ireland, availed himself of the opportunity to convey useful information to his Countrymen, and to teach them, under the sanction of such high authority, what were the most desirable Grasses for them to sow; left the list, with the Seedsman's name, in a place where it was likely to be shewn to all looking for grass-seed to lay down their grounds with.

I shall probably in another letter go more minutely into the subject of this unhappy *random mixture*; my object at present is limited to the charge I bring against my enemy, for selling *Couch Grass* himself, as a valuable grass; for prescribing to his customers (when consulted) *poisons as cordials*.

Many years ago, perceiving the subject was little understood, I laid off for myself the study of the *gramina*, as a sort of *department*, limiting myself to such as promised to be valuable. In the course of my experiments, I soon discovered that the *Avena flavescens* gave a nicer crop of hay than any other grass I had cultivated.

Not acquainted with the *Avena elatior* (Tall Oat Grass), but expecting, from similitude of names, a similarity in properties with an increase of size, I sent to the Botany Garden for Tall Oat Grass, and sowed some plots of it with much care.

When the crop came to perfection, I discovered with much mortification that I had been fostering my worst enemy, the most mischievous species of *Squitch Grass*, with which I was but too well acquainted under the name of *Knobb Squitch*, a much greater nuisance in crops of corn than common *Squitch Grass*, *Triticum repens*.

Who that is used to look at his own grain crops (especially if in ground much worn) does not see with grief,

this coarse intruder, with its long panicle, towering above his tallest grain? and recognise its bulbous roots, like those of the *Crocus*, as it were strung together?

Such is the *Avena elatior*, or *Tall Oat Grass*, transmitted to us by this London Seedsman, for the improvement of our Country.

The gentleman will probably defend himself, by denying the *Tall Oat Grass* he recommended and sold, to be the *Avena elatior* I have described.

Consult your botanical writers, who, though indifferent as to the agricultural value and uses of the vegetables they treat of, are excellent at *Discrimination and Nomenclature*.

Try Dr. *Withering*, one of the most modern, fourth Edition, Vol. II. page 163:

Avena elatior: "Root bulbous, sometimes a double pear-shaped bulb, one above the other; straw about five feet high."

The Doctor concludes by discussing the minute differences between the *Avena elatior*, and the *Holcus avenaceus*, but expressly gives to both the same name, *Tall Oat Grass*.

Dr. *Withering* is equally correct in his account of the *Avena flavescens*, which he tells us is about half a yard high.

Let the importers of *Tall Oat Grass* examine their meadows in the season, and they will soon recognize the gigantic intruder, ready to adulterate their crops by the admixture of its coarse, hard, and uneatable stalks.

The Seedsmen charge me with recommending *Couch Grass* to the world, as a new and valuable acquisition. Mr. *Salisbury* under his hand passes sentence upon my *Fiorin*: "*Damn it altogether, 'tis nothing but Squitch.*"

A curious tax of the Emperor *Vespasian* gave rise to the adage,

"— *Lucri bonus est odor, ex re Qualibet.*"—

It has been said of the *Dutch*, that, for a small profit, they would supply Hell with brimstone, and sell sulphur to the Devil.

What then shall we say of one of the most eminent Seedsmen in London, whom I have caught in the fact of selling to my credulous Countryman the most mischievous of the whole *Squitch*

Squitch tribe, to clothe his grounds with!

Do the *English* receive similar treatment from those they are enriching so rapidly? Every gentleman can answer that question for himself; let him look over his Seed account, and examine the list of grass seeds he has paid for; should he find *Tall Oat Grass* among them, I leave to himself to decide, between the *palpable ignorance* or *mischievous dishonesty* of his *Seedsmen*.

I have in this letter limited myself to the *Tall Oat Grass* sent to my Countryman: the rest of the list of grasses recommended shall, with your permission, Mr. Urban, be the subject of another letter.

The strange *farrago* reminds me of the mixed nostrums of the old Medical School, where half the drugs in the Apothecary's Shop were thrown together into one general medicine, little troubling themselves about contrary effects and opposite qualities.

A discussion of the natural history of the separate grasses contained in this list will shew that the *vendor* knew as little how to avail himself of good materials when he had them, as how to protect his customers from the introduction of the *worst*.

W. RICHARDSON, D. D.

MR. URBAN,

May 1.

IN answer to the query in p. 414, the late Rev. Dr. Lort was instituted to the Rectory of St. Michael, Mile End, Colchester, in 1788. Soon afterwards, as he was going thither to perform divine service (he being at that time on a visit to Mr. F. Smythies, who married Mrs. Lort's sister) in a one-horse chaise, accompanied by Mr. Smythies, the horse going down the North hill in that town (which is very steep, and paved) slipped down, and the Doctor was thrown out of the chaise upon the pavement; being advanced in years, and very heavy, he was considerably hurt in his loins, but recovered sufficiently in a few days so as to return to London; there were, however, strong indications of his kidneys being injured. He had been subject to violent attacks of asthma for some time previous to this accident; and about two months after his return to London, he was seized with paralytic affection, which soon destroyed him. He was buried at his

Church in Friday-street. Mrs. Lort survived him but a very few years, and was buried near him. A Monument has been placed there by his Executors, with the following inscription:

"Near this place are deposited the remains of Michael Lort, D. D. F. R. S. & A. S. for twelve years Professor of the Greek Language in the University of Cambridge, and for nineteen years Rector of this parish. To the purest simplicity of character he united great talents and great virtues; his learning was as extensive as his communication of it was liberal and unassuming; the whole tenor of his life was a practical commentary on the precepts of that Holy Religion in which he devoutly believed. He died Nov. 5, 1790, aged 65.

"His widow, Susannah Lort, who survived him only fifteen months, and whose remains are deposited in the same vault, ordered this Monument to be placed as a faithful record of her affection and sorrow. She died Feb. 5, 1792, aged 50."

A few days since, going into a Bookseller's shop, I saw a very elegant new edition of Dr. Goldsmith's Poetical Works, with Notes, and some beautiful Plates, by the Rev. R. H. Newell, of St. John's, Cambridge; they seem intended to elucidate some points respecting that pleasing Poem, "The Deserted Village." A very thing respecting Goldsmith and his writings is highly interesting to all lovers of Poetry, I hope you will give some account of this Work*.

AN OLD ESSEX CORRESPONDENT.

MR. URBAN, Northiam, June 12.

I HAVE been accustomed for many years to commemorate the loss of those friends and relatives who are gone before me to the grave, by reading over, on the days of their decease, that sublime form of devotion which our Church uses at the burial of the dead, and renewing my thanksgiving to that Almighty Being *with whom do live the spirits of the departed*. Nothing can more forcibly recall them to the mind, than such an observance of these mournful anniversaries, or more effectually fill the heart with impressions of tenderness, resignation, and comfort. The beginning of those sorrows was, at the early age of fourteen, on the death of my

* We shall be glad to notice this Work in a future Number. Bort.

Father; and this day is the forty-fifth on which I have thus cherished the remembrance of his paternal care and precepts, and found them the greatest treasure I have ever possessed. Whenever in the course of life I have unhappily departed from his precepts, I have consequently lost some portion of that treasure; but my estimation of it has never been diminished; and I trust the greater part of this most valuable inheritance on earth will remain to support me to the end of my days, and secure me the attainment of a permanent inheritance hereafter. Besides the above solemn commemoration, I have occasionally gratified my filial regards, through the medium of your pages, by some public tribute to his virtues, both in his professional character and private deportment. In the former I have endeavoured to preserve the memory of that useful and admirable *talent*, in which, though it was never his object to *display*, he was generally allowed to *excel*.

“ In earnest and impressive style,
The truths divine he taught;
No other aim the Preacher had,
No other praise he sought.”

Of those divine truths I have selected some of the most essential for the subjects of the inclosed paper.

*On the observance of Good Friday,
the Festival of Easter, and Ascension-day.*

In reading one of the Lessons for *Easter-day*, which contains the institution and description of the Passover, the Rector of the Parish where I reside addressed some extemporary remarks to his Congregation on the strictness with which the *Children of Israel* were commanded to observe it for an ordinance to them and their posterity, and how religiously they kept the prescribed memorial thereof. As all expositions, or application of the Holy Scriptures, are usually delivered from the pulpit, I was rather struck with the singularity of this address, particularly as it did not come from a person who is in any respect, I believe, considered as an enthusiast. Whether a Clergyman officiating in the Established Church is, or is not, at liberty to depart, in this or any other instance, from the regular and accustomed performance of the service, it is not my province to decide, nor is it my present object to

inquire. I have no reason to question the goodness of the motive, whatever may be the propriety of the act; and I must own, that I conceive such occasional comments on the Lessons as they are read, with practical exhortations, or reproofs, may have greater efficacy than the Sermon, merely from their being *extraordinary*; for if it were to become a *common* practice, it would probably lose great part of its force and effect. It would require in the minister, not only that clear and perfect knowledge of the Scriptures which all the Clergy are presumed to have, and most of them undoubtedly possess; but it would also require another qualification, a talent of *extempore* speaking, which though it may in some measure be acquired by practice, we do not find it often exemplified with correctness; and this, upon religious subjects, being a point of the utmost consequence, I am by no means an advocate for *extempore* Sermons; which, even from the most distinguished Orators, are seldom, if ever, found in point of composition, either for accuracy of style or argument, by any means equal to *written discourses*, and are, in general, so defective, as, if taken down, the most eminent preachers of that description would *themselves* be ashamed to have delivered. But here it will be asked with plausibility, what is all this to the purpose, if such a mode of preaching has its effect upon the Audience? — That it fills the places of worship, and excites the attention, or rather the curiosity and applauses of the *lower orders* and the *ignorant*, is undeniable; but its superior effect, upon their religious and moral conduct, is not so apparent: indeed, it would be absurd to expect they could derive instruction from mere declamatory vehemence, and to argue from its power of persuasion is to contend for the good effect of *nonsense* in preference to that of its reverse. We have not so many instances as must earnestly be wished, of Preachers who deliver *prepared and written discourses* with animation and propriety. This is the grand desideratum; it is evidently gaining ground; preachers of this order do very justly acquire popularity; and if they cannot put to silence the folly of *extempore* declaimers, they are, and must be held

in a much higher degree of estimation by all who wish to hear the sound doctrines and pure precepts of religion enforced by the united powers of reason, sacred learning, and Christian piety. With regard to any extemporary expositions or application of the Lessons as they are read, where they particularly require such an immediate explanation to obviate the consequence of being misunderstood by the ignorant, or misapplied by the profane, I think they might sometimes be introduced with considerable effect at the discretion of a judicious Minister; and, though it was done with some degree of warmth and severity in the instance I have mentioned above, I do not know that a word was uttered more than the occasion required. His observations chiefly referred to the 26th and 27th verses of the Lesson, which was the 12th Chapter of Exodus:—

26. "And it shall come to pass when your children shall say unto you, What mean you by this service?"

27. "That ye shall say, It is the sacrifice of the Lord's Passover, who passed over the houses of the Children of Israel in Egypt, when he smote the Egyptians, and delivered our houses; and the people bowed the head, and worshiped."

He took occasion to remark upon *their* strict observance of this solemn institution, contrasted with the evident disregard of too many Christians, and, in particular, that of his own parishioners, to the commemoration of an infinitely greater deliverance effected for them by the Saviour of the World; directing his reproof to those of the Congregation who had been absent from divine Service on Good Friday: "You have not yourselves kept or devoted to any religious duties the day of his Crucifixion, the day on which he died for you; what can you say to your children when they shall ask of you the meaning of others' observance of that day which you have thus profanely neglected, and which it is incumbent on you to explain to them from the instructions you ought to have attended to receive, and the services you ought to have performed in this place of worship: In vain do you profess yourselves to be Christians, in vain will you expect Salvation through the merits of this great Sacrifice, while you

show yourselves so utterly unmindful of his sufferings and his death."

I will not take upon me to say that these were the precise words; but that they were nearly the same, and to this effect, expressed with an earnest warmth and severity of manner, which the importance of the subject justified and might require. Certainly the solemn observance of the day on which this great event, recorded with so many awful and interesting circumstances, is appointed to be commemorated, is a duty of the highest import and indispensable obligation, an event whereby alone we can obtain pardon for the innumerable offences with which our lives are marked, or be restored to the divine favour whenever we are sincerely disposed to relinquish them, and do in any degree subdue our evil habits, and turn from the error of our ways. Such being the efficacy of our Redeemer's sufferings and death, and such the extent of his intercession for us, it would almost be incredible, if we did not know it to be fact, that there should be any amongst us who refuse or neglect to commemorate this great instance of divine mercy; or, even on the Day on which he rose from the dead, to partake of a festive institution he hath ordained in remembrance of him.

On the Sunday preceding Ascension-Day, the Rector gave notice that there would be morning and evening Service, and a Sermon. The Evening Service and Sermon, I believe, are very unusual on this day, except in Cathedral Churches; but, in making this remark, I certainly do not mean to censure the Rector; for most assuredly it is highly commendable in the Minister of every Parish to impress on his Parishioners the importance of a strict and conscientious observance of those days which the Church has appointed to be kept *holy*, and this, in particular, on which our Redemption was finally completed; that conclusive act of the Son of God, by which he "opened the Kingdom of Heaven to all believers," and assumed his Seat at the right-hand of the Eternal Father, there to intercede with him for the forgiveness of our offences, and to communicate the influence of the Holy Spirit, to guard, support, and comfort us under all our trials and afflictions,

even

"even to the end of the world," when he shall come again in his glorious Majesty to judge the human race, and receive his penitent and faithful servants to those celestial mansions, which, from its foundation, were prepared for us, and to which, by having entered before us in his human nature, he hath secured our admission on the terms prescribed in the Gospel. This divine and mysterious concurrence of the Sacred persons of the blessed Trinity in the system of our Redemption, still retaining their distinct existence united in the eternal majesty and glory of God, it is the extreme of folly and presumption for us to attempt to investigate. The great and glorious Being who "inhabith Eternity" hath not yet given power so extensive to the human mind; it is still amongst "the secret things" which belong to the Lord our God, and far above our comprehension; but the great beneficial effects resulting from it are clearly made known; they happily belong to us and to our children for ever; and if we can rely on the word of Him who made, on the merits of Him who redeemed us, and on the powerful aid of his holy Spirit, they will terminate in everlasting life. W. E.

*VINDICATION of the LONDON SOCIETY
for promoting Christianity
among the Jews.*

(Continued from page 344.)

YOUR next Correspondent upon this subject is Mr. W. Hamilton Reid, who has favoured the publick with two papers, and who, like his friend Mr. Thos. Witherby, appears to be remarkably in the confidence of the Jews. Mr. Reid is said to be a gentleman who writes for Booksellers; and it is no reproach to him, provided he does not professedly lend his name and talents to any opinions, be they what they may, for lucre's sake.—But, if this information is correct (and I had it from a Jew who knows Mr. Reid), is it very improbable that, in writing these papers, he is in the employment of the Jews? Is it not dealing charitably towards Mr.

Reid himself, to presume that this is the case? Is it not the best apology for his attack upon a Society, the individuals composing which (in the main) he must know, are actuated by the purest (even if mistaken) motives, and who are making great and serious sacrifices both of property and time, and exposing themselves to much labour and anxiety, for a purpose which they at least (in conjunction with a goodly number both of modern and antient Christians) have deemed praiseworthy.

Mr. Reid begins with a pretty severe Philippic against Mr. Robert Atkins's compendious History of the Israelites, and certainly does not hesitate to bring some serious charges against that gentleman.—I am not, Mr. Urban, much concerned in the dispute between these two Authors; but several useful and by no means unimportant facts may be thence collected.—First, then, it appears that Mr. Reid ventured to make the foregoing serious charges (no less than plagiarism and falsehood) without having even read the Work in which he alleged they were contained; and that he formed his opinion merely from a Review: So much for his literary accuracy and faithfulness.—2dly, That Mr. Atkins was correct, and by consequence Mr. Reid incorrect, not only in the main point at issue between them; viz. the degree of advantage which the French Jews have received from the Decrees of N. Buonaparte, but also that the Jews did attribute to him the peculiar characteristics of the Messiah. Now it is somewhat curious, that, to prove the above, Mr. Atkins quotes *faithfully* a passage out of Mr. Reid's own Book, the New Sanhedrin, pp. 61 and 119, to which I may add the following passage from the Introduction to the New Sanhedrin: "Englishmen will revolt at the idea; but it cannot be concealed, that the Jews of this Sanhedrin acknowledge the Head of the French Government as their Deliverer, and the Great Prince predicted in the sacred writings*." But this is not all: we are informed by Mr.

* Lest any doubt should remain upon this subject, and of the impiety and sacrilege of the Members of this Sanhedrin, I will subjoin two or three quotations from the Collection des Actes de l'Assemblée des Israelites, of Mr. Tama, Paris, 1807.—The Author

Atkins, that the Retrospect* "was originally a French Official Paper circulated over the Continent, no doubt for the express purpose of establishing the objects in contemplation of Buonaparte."—This statement Mr. Reid has not yet contradicted; and he himself states that it had been circulated in the Paris Papers, and upon the Continent.—Is it not fair then to presume that the translator was actuated by the same motives as the original Author? Mr. Atkins seems to draw a distinction; but upon what foundation it is not easy to discover.

I shall now proceed to notice what appear to me both glaring inconsistencies and unwarrantable assertions. In Mr. Reid's paper for July, 1810, he denies that the Jews upon the Continent, or in England, have ever laboured to prove that their promised restoration is accomplished, and the idea of their having the land of Palestine restored to them, is fallacious.—Yet, in page 5 of the Introduction to the New Sanhedrin, we read, "The proceedings of the Sanhedrin make it evident that the Rabbies in Holland, France, and Italy, have given up the idea of a local restoration." I confess, I am unable to reconcile these two passages.—I would wish to ask Mr. Reid how he knows that the Jews in England have carried on no correspondence with those in France: it is a mistaken notion to imagine that the Members of the Parisian Sanhedrin are all, or principally, French Jews—they were convened from all parts of the Continent, and were well tinged with the prevailing infidelity, and therefore were prepared for Napoleon's purposes.—

Knowing what a universal correspondence there is between Jews all over the world, knowing too that they usually correspond in a character totally unintelligible to all but themselves (the Rashi Letters), is it probable that the Jews in England have not communicated upon this subject with their Brethren upon the Continent?—If I am asked, What then? I answer, I only wish the fact to be understood; and if Mr. Reid has no motive for the objection, I have none for the denial of it.—That the English Jews are but too much infected with Continental infidelity, we have the authority of David Levi, but unfortunately no authority is wanting—daily experience establishes the fact. It is not my intention, Mr. Urban, to occupy any time in controverting Mr. Reid's opinion on the local restoration of the Jews.—We can reckon one or two solitary Rishops and learned men; on the other side the question, on the other side are the mass of Commentators in ancient and modern times; and among the latter the late Bishops Kidden, Newton, Horsley, and Mr. Faber.

I confess, I am one of those old-fashioned folks who believe that all Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, 2 Tim. iii. 16. I have not, therefore, learned to make the subtle distinctions of modern philosophy (I had almost said infidelity): I do not well understand what is meant by distinguishing between one part of sacred Scripture and another; I cannot agree that "the contents of the prophetic Books in general, with that of the

thor himself (page 107), says, "Il portera dans toutes les générations la douce conviction qui déjà voyoit dans notre auguste Empereur l'image vivante de la Divinité." In page 202 it is said, "La Salle étoit décorée avec gout; le nomme de Jehova, les chiffres et les armes de Napoleon et de Josephine, l'ornaient de tous côtés." In this same Work, we are informed that two venerable Rabbies, M. Segre and M. David Zinzheimer, (not in poetical effusion, but in Sermons addressed to the People) applied to this pest of mankind the following Scriptures, Dan. vii. 13. Isaiah xlii. 16. Ps. xlv. 4. Isaiah xlii. 1; which it is well known the Jews have usually applied to the Messiah.—Poor Josephine too came in for her share of the mockery and blasphemy; and, probably these accommodating gentlemen are now equally ready to compose an epitaphium in Hebrew upon the ill-fated Maria Louisa.

* See Gent. Mag. vol. LXXX. Part II. page 239.

† Dr. Lightfoot is not a very clear authority; for his language is,—"Though I am unwilling to recede from that charitable opinion of most Christians, that there shall once be a calling of them home; yet see I not how that supposal of the universal Call of the whole nation, as of one man, which some entertain, can be digested without some alloy and mitigation." vol. I. p. 375. Ed. Lond. 1684.

Rev-

Revelations, may be taken or left, without any injury to the practical performance or progress of the Christian Religion." And if I find in any part of the Epistles an express declaration that the Jews are to be converted and restored, it has as much weight with me as if it was in the Gospels—and I am satisfied that those who give up the divine inspiration of one part of the word of God would not go to the stake for the other.—But it is of small importance as to the views of the London Society, whether the Jews are to be restored nationally or not.—Their objects and endeavours are by no means confined to the one or the other object—it is their moral and spiritual state that the London Society wish to ameliorate; and it is another proof of Mr. Reid's inconsistency, that so great an advocate for their moral regeneration as he appears to be in the New Sanhedrin, should be so angry with a set of individuals, who, if not pursuing his plans, are at least actuated by the same desire. I agree with Mr. Reid, that the conduct of Christians towards Jews has hitherto been inconsistent and disgraceful; but this very idea fully justifies the exertions of the London Society. I, however, totally disagree with him in the opi-

nion, that the Jews are favourable to toleration; and, much as I dislike personalities, as he has alluded to Dr. Hirschell, I must assert he is an extreme bigot.—Can any thing be more intolerant than the persecution which is practised under his auspices towards those who discover any disposition to Christianity? Is it at all consistent, that a number of persons, who are themselves benefiting by the mild and temperate principles of the government of the Country, to enjoy unmolested a Religion diametrically at variance with that established in such Country, should publish such a paper as that issued by Dr. Hirschell on 10th of January, 1807,*? or is it conformable to such a spirit of toleration as Mr. Reid describes, to issue Anathemas from time to time against those who allowed their children to come to a Christian School to receive instructions? I am sorry to say, that Dr. Hirschell has repeatedly discovered symptoms of a spirit the very reverse of toleration and candour. I should be very glad to see some of the Sermons Mr. Reid speaks of: I never knew that any were published; and as I happen to know that the Doctor always preaches in Hebrew, I would thank Mr. R. to say if he can understand a Sermon delivered in

* "Blessed be the Lord our God, and the God of our Forefathers, one sole and invisible, from eternity to eternity! who has not withheld his grace from us since we have been his chosen people, and who has not suffered any thing to escape our vigilance over the conservation of our holy Religion. As I have had occasion to exercise on the last holy Sabbath, to forewarn every one of our Nation not to send any of their children to the newly established Free School, instituted by a Society of persons who are not of our Religion, until we had, by a proper investigation, determined if it be completely free from any possible harm to the welfare of our Religion, as hath also been fully stated in a printed Abstract published for that purpose, and which, I am happy to understand, has had a proper and good effect: Now, having since been fully convinced, through the means of a printed Sermon and Address published by the Directors of the Missionary Society, viz. that the whole purpose of this seeming kind exertion, is but an inviting snare, a decoying experiment, to undermine the props of our Religion; and the sole intent of this Institution is at bottom only to entice innocent Jewish children, during their early and unsuspecting years, from the observance of the Law of Moses, and to eradicate the Religion of their Fathers and Forefathers: On this account, I feel myself necessitated to caution the Congregation in general, that no one do send, or allow to be sent, any child, whether male or female, to this or any such School established by strangers to our Religion; nor likewise to any Sunday School of that nature.—All such persons, therefore, who shall act contrary to this prohibition, whether male or female, will be considered as if they had themselves forsaken their Religion, and been baptized; and shall lose all title to the name of Jews, and forfeit all claims on the Congregation, both in life and death. Every one who feareth God is hereby reminded of his duty to warn every one who may be ignorant of these circumstances, and acquaint him thereof, that he may escape the snare laid to entangle him. Thus may we hope to see the days when the name of the only God will be hallowed, and the Lord will be one and his name one."

It will be seen that this prohibition extends to Sunday Schools as well as others.

that

that language; but what do these Sermons for the most part consist of? Rabbinical trash, and extracts from the Talmud.—If Mr. Reid persists in the assertion, I demand the evidence; and I wish very much, for many reasons, to be found in an error.

It is quite true that the names of the Committee of the London Society are not to be found in the List of Subscribers to the Jewish Hospital at Mile End; and I will ask Mr. Reid, whether any offer on the part of that Committee to subscribe to such Hospital, or any of the Jewish Charities, would not reasonably subject them to unworthy suspicions, or whether they could with any propriety offer any such? The London Society, however, have the vanity to think they have no small share in the new-modelling and enlarging this very Edifice. Certain it is, that, since their establishment, that Hospital has been nearly doubled in size, and contains many more inhabitants; and, moreover, it is said that the children are now taught to work at mechanical trades, and to read and write. Now this is precisely what the London Society wished; well satisfied that, if the rising generation is brought up to be independent of their Teachers, and to judge for themselves, the Jewish prejudices, like those of the Roman Catholics, will moulder away. But let me ask Mr. Reid what produced the above ill-natured observations, so entirely unnecessary to complete the sentence, and which, in truth, destroyed the elegance and roundness of the period? In Mr. Reid's Paper for August, his spleen is unaccountably wrought up to the highest pitch, by a list of the Society's Publications; and here I must again complain of much dissingenuity in confounding the Pamphlet, intitled, "Obligations, &c." with some Reviewer of that Work. As to the truth of the passage quoted in the Pamphlet, every person may satisfy himself, who will take the trouble of going to either of the Synagogues. Mr. Reid, however, thinks he has caught the learned Author of this Pamphlet napping (for an eminently learned Clergyman he is). "We may," says Mr. Reid, "pass by seeing things which are in their nature ideal and invisible." Now what are these ideal and invisible things?—A rabble walking to and

fro—every countenance exhibiting the utmost irreverence and unconcern, and their Chief Rabbi sitting by and seeming to care for none of these things: was common way was would have thought that these were objects of sight, and might very well have been observed by any ordinary visitor of the Synagogue. So much for profound criticism.—But, as I have before hinted, why did not Mr. Reid undertake to correct this, or some of the other Paragraphs himself? Who the Reviewer is to whom Mr. Reid refers, I am wholly ignorant. I have made diligent inquiry, but without success; at all events the London Society are not responsible for his observations, however incorrect. I do not myself, however, think the fact unlikely to have occurred in the purlious of the Synagogue;—but certainly I agree with Mr. Reid, not within them. If, however, the Reviewer be a man of usual veracity, I should not, like Mr. Reid, venture to contradict him. But what shall we say to Mr. Reid for the following question:—He says, "Ignorance, therefore, or something more malignant, must have prompted this scandalous falsehood;" and then he asks, "Is not this Tract published or patronized by the London Society?" This is one of the most ingenious artifices malignancy, itself ever invented, to connect the falsehood (if one) and the Tract together. What Tract does Mr. Reid mean? the "Obligations?"—That Tract is published by the Society—what then? is the falsehood contained in the Tract? No.—Then what does Mr. Reid mean by his question, except to produce the most malignant and diabolical impression?—Our Church? what Church does Mr. Reid belong to? and how long is it since he has left off attending the Unitarian Meeting at Hackney? Now, Mr. Urban, how does Mr. Reid know that certain places were resorted to for assignation? If he has known it, he was in duty bound to have informed the Preacher or Pastor of that place. Or will he tell us the names of those places? But Mr. Reid has discovered a want of seriousness in the Jewish worship, and received for answer, "Ours is not a melancholy Religion."—Is Mr. Reid's a melancholy Religion? Is he some half-starved Anchorite?—
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mished Devotee? If the reverse be true, the want of seriousness discoverable at the Synagogue was one which Mr. Reid could find an impropriety in; and in that case we may venture to pronounce the Author of the "Obligations," was not far from the truth.

Mr. Reid has here luckily met with an able condjutor, Mr. Thomas Witherby. Perhaps, Mr. Urban, many of your Readers are not aware of two remarkable phenomena which have graced the present Century;—one, that of a Christian, professing peculiar respect for the Holy Scriptures and the revealed will of God, writing to prove that the Jews ought not to embrace Jesus Christ as the Messiah, and that if they did so they would be acting in violation of God's commandments; and the other, a Jew, writing to prove that both Jews and Christians are altogether mistaken in expecting any Messiah at all.—The former opinion is broached by Mr. Thomas Witherby, the latter by Mr. Solomon Bennett*.

Now, Sir, what the worldly policy, or money-raising system, of the London Society is, I know not. The passage alluded to, as to a fund for marrying Jews, has never yet been acted upon, perhaps never may; suffice it to say, that it was recommended by several converted Jews of respectability; and was principally adopted in consequence of the cruel and persecuting spirit shown by Jewish parents and others, to all such Jews as marry Christians, which has rendered some such measure absolutely necessary.—It was intended as a remedy, not as a procuring cause.

Mr. Reid and Mr. Witherby have both quoted the passage falsely, and so as to produce a directly contrary effect, viz. "At the suggestion of a principal Subscriber, the Committee hold in prospect the formation of a Fund, from which temporary loans on good security may be advanced to such Jews of good character, who, by

their intermarrying with Christians, may lose the countenance of their Jewish employers, and may therefore stand in need of aid to enable them to earn an honest subsistence." To the formation of such a fund, the London Society invites the Contributions of Jews of affluence; who, having themselves married out of the Jewish nation, can form a just estimate of the difficulties to which a poor man is exposed who thus unites himself with Christians."

Little did the late Bishop Horsley anticipate how his Letter was to be hacked about, and tacked as a passport to all Mr. Witherby's Publications; and little did a living Prelate imagine that, when he allowed Mr. Witherby access to him, and suffered himself to be imposed upon by his misrepresentations, Mr. W. would boast of it in public print.—I am sorry that Mr. Reid has alluded to Jamaica; that business is now better understood than it was formerly, and the allusion alone sufficiently well points out what School Mr. Reid belongs to. It is, however, a wonder that Mr. Reid should be so angry with the Wesleyan Methodist, and yet equally so with the Calvinist, as they are known to hold doctrines directly opposite.—But Mr. Reid thinks equal laws are in the stead of Christianity, and that all Missionary exertions are culpable. Now, Mr. Urban, I do know that Jews and Roman Catholics, and all mankind in a natural state, are very angry with those who attempt to promote their spiritual welfare. It was so before the Flood,—it was so in the times of the Prophets,—it was so in the time of Christ and his Apostles, and has been ever since; it is not the term Methodist, Calvinist, Evangelical Preacher, Serious People, "or any thing else that is objectionable, but it is merely real Religion itself, (by which I mean in this view, "such a consciousness of the value of a man's own soul, as necessarily leads him to an anxious concern for the

* As I differ decidedly with Mr. Witherby upon a point of no small importance, and as I have the vanity to think I know more of the Jews than he does, I request him, or his friend Mr. Reid, to answer the following question,—“Was not the Foldoth Yeshu originally a part of the Talmud? Upon what occasion was it expunged? Have the Jews any Account of the Birth, Life, and Death of our Lord Jesus Christ, whereby they can contradict the relations of the Evangelists? If they have, in what work is it contained? if they have not, what is their objection to believe the New Testament account?”

souls of others") which is offensive to the mass of mankind; it is, as the Apostle says, the carnal mind, which is enmity against God*.

It is happy for Mr. Reid, that in his unfortunate loss he met with some charitable Jews, who, without any views or expectations that he would write for them against the London Society, so handsomely assisted him. The expression "ill-timed importunities," &c. is rather hacknied; it has been launched at the Society once or twice already, by persons hired by the Jews. Now pray, Mr. Urban, what are ill-timed importunities? if a man's soul is at stake, what time can be ill suited? if a fellow-creature's happiness is at stake, what time can be improper? Can Mr. Reid prove that the Members of the London Society are either Fanaticks or Enthusiasts? It is easy to indulge in terms of abuse; and I might term Mr. Reid a modern Infidel, an advocate for Buonaparte, a Jacobin, and many other opprobrious terms; but it would serve no end, and would amount to no argument. It is, however, somewhat hard, when one great and grand object of the London Society is to revive a spirit of inquiry and learning amongst the Jews, and when we are exerting ourselves to break down prejudice and superstitions, the tables should be turned upon us, and we should be branded as the superstitious persons, and the Jews complimented as the only liberal and enlightened. PERSEVERANS.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Dublin, May 23.

AN original letter of the well-known Father O'Leary having lately fallen into my hands, permit me to send you a copy of it for insertion in your old and valuable Repository. I shall make no comment on the subject, or on the liberality of the Writer, but leave those who read to judge of his sentiments.

A. C.

Cork, Xber 4—82.

"Much esteemed and dear Sir,

"I am honoured this instant with your kind favour, which makes me doubly happy, in the information that you are well, and the satisfaction of still retaining a share in your remembrance. Your choice of Lord Mornington for your Colouel gave

me infinite satisfaction, and your design to continue him at your head until he forfeits his claim, to that honour by some unbecoming and well-attested step, is equally founded in wisdom and justice. Let it be the province of bigots to censure the Toast, after the reasons alledged for having given it. King William was the first who scattered the seeds of Liberty in this kingdom. There is nothing in the frame of a Catholic that is averse to its growth. He never violated his engagements with the Catholics of Ireland, though often solicited to a breach of promise. There was not a Stuart, from the first to the last, but betrayed them, either from cowardice, or treachery. James the Second promised to repeal his Declaration, on condition of being re-instated.—What could Freedom expect from the resumption of his dignity?

In the very heat of action, when the alternative was death or victory, he commands to spare his English Subjects. Poor Man! he was tender-hearted, and pusillanimous! I care not. Bears are fierce, and Deers are timid. It is equal to me whether I suffer by the paws of the one, or the horns of the other. In my opinion, though our sufferings have been long and unmerited, it is happy for us that King William came over; for under weak Kings of our own Religion, controlled by laws, we would be for ever obnoxious to our fellow subjects. Every gentleman from Dublin whom I meet here, talks with admiration of the Irish Brigade. Sir Boyle Roche, who wrote me a letter the other day, talks of them in a strain of rapture; I never have seen an address from the Catholics of Ireland but I spurned with indignation at, except your late address to Earl Temple. They were always couched in the cringing language of servility, and even falsehood, boasting of common blessings, when it was in the power of your children to strip you of your kitchen garden, and the shoeboy of your house. In your last address you spoke as Gentlemen, thankful for what you got, and decently fortifying that you want and deserve more. I make it my humble request, that whilst one penal law stands upon record, except those that exclude you from the Senate and high offices under the Crown, in every address, you will glance at your restraint. Were it not from an apprehension of incurring the displeasure of the Catholic Gentlemen of Dublin, I would have torn Gormanston's address and Portland's answer to pieces. The former addressed as a contented slave, and the latter answered with the rudeness of a Batavian Burgo-master, who would say, *behave always so, or else*.—The liberal-minded Protestants themselves acknowledge that enough has not been done for us. It is what Lord Beauchamp wrote to me when I was in Dublin,

Dublin. I send you Mr. Hamilton's letter on the same subject. I received it here in a letter from Sir Boyle, who applauds the wisdom of the Irish Brigade in not adopting the violent measures of several armed societies. There is some meaning in these words, which I here would not have communicated but to a few of the discreet of our own. You can keep Mr. Hamilton's letter until I pay you my respects in Dublin. I wish I knew who he is. As to the Dungannonists, they should be remembered with gratitude by the Catholics of this kingdom. But as the Brigade is composed of all parties without distinction but such as merit confers, whether a letter which would give them the appearance of a Roman Catholic armed society would be expedient, however merited, you are the more competent judge. Whether the Sycophants of Government, averse to the Northerns, would not represent Peter leaguely with John against Martin, who once confined them to a boxing-match over a tub, but sees them now shake hands over the table, when they can appear with their swords and hacklers in the hall. However, should you deem the measure eligible, considering time, place, circumstances, the sympathies of some, the antipathies of others, the clashing of interests, the factions of parties, the jealousy of Government wishing the metamorphosis of your shining blades into shepherds' crooks, there is not one living who would sooner comply with my friend's request than I would. But from conviction, free from flattery, I affirm, that he is better qualified for a similar letter. I heard of him before I knew him; known, I conversed with him. I guessed what he could do. I read the sentimental and correct *Las Cañas*. I was convinced that I had not guessed in vain. From this motive I cannot be prevailed on, besides the time which is grown so scanty on my hands since my arrival here, that I cannot spare one hour; exhorting every Sunday, and attending to several avocations, which though of some benefit to others, often make me regret that I ever quitted my solitude and books. I suggested once to Mr. Weldon, to propose Dr. Dunn, a Dissenting Minister, to the Brigade for a third Chaplain. If he be proposed and elected abo it the beginning of March, or any time after, I shall write him a letter, in which I shall pay those of his profession the compliment they deserve, without giving offence to others. Until then I will have no time. The short letter to-day I never intended for publication. I am not sorry now that it made its way into the papers, though, had I foreseen it, it would be in another form.

A. O'L.

My best regards to Mrs. Kerevan, Mes-

sieurs Broghill, Ryan, Gavan, without forgetting our worthy Brigadier Sutton."

N. B. The Envelope being lost, the exact direction cannot be ascertained; but it is known to be addressed to Mr. Kirwan or Kerevan, a merchant in Dublin.

A. C.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

BOOK II. SATIRE III.

(In continuation from our last.)

NIL agit exemplum, &c.] The well-known anecdote to which Stertinius here refers, seems to be of the same cast with the many other childish tales which the Greeks were fond of relating respecting their philosophers. Admitting, however, the truth of the fact, it will always be matter of dispute, whether Aristippus, according to circumstances, was wrong in what he did; and that is what Stertinius implies in the words *nil agit exemplum item, quod lite resolvit*. He therefore takes another example, where the absurdity is apparent at the very first glance.

Jussit quod splendida bilis.] There is somewhat extremely humorous in the sophistical logic by which Horace here makes his stoic deduce his arguments. The order of his syllogism is as follows: If a man makes away with his mother, or his wife, that he may the sooner succeed to the inheritance, commits he not the act of a madman? The vulgar opinion says, No. And wherefore no? —The great mass are now so habituated to ground their judgment on particular and disjunctive instances, which have made a deep impression on their minds; they have seen the matricide of Orestes so frequently on the stage, that they are accustomed to consider the scene of it (Argos), and the Furies who seize upon Orestes after the perpetration of the deed, as necessary conditions of the madness in which they have beheld him. —In fact, it was even the intention of the tragic poet, that the madness of Orestes should be regarded as a consequence of the unnatural act: but precisely this it is on which Stertinius, in the sophistry usual with the stoics, is quibbling. Orestes was already frantic when he stabbed his mother; this is clear; the fact shews it of itself; and as an evident demonstration, that he was not first made mad

mad by the furies afterwards, but that his rage was rather exhausted by the matricide, from that moment, when, according to the vulgar opinion, he first begins to be mad in earnest, he ceases to act madly. Were the vulgar opinion right, then should the man, who, in the full possession of his understanding murders his mother, now, when the furies drive him to frenzy, fall like a madman upon his friend Pylades, on his sister Electra: but not at all; he talks and acts like a man of sound mind; and the worst that he does in his heat, is to give them foul language. It is therefore plain, concludes Stertinus, that Orestes was then already mad when he stabbed Clytemnestra; that he therefore perpetrated that matricide because he was mad: and his example is accordingly, no exception to the general maxim of the stoics, but a confirmation of it.—It would require a too prolix, and it is to be presumed, a superfluous operation for the reader, to unravel the sophistry of this reasoning, with reference to the Tragedy of Euripides, from whence the instance is taken. It is evident on the slightest reflection. This is not the only passage in the present Satire, where Horace diverts himself in a rather comic strain of mimicry with the subtleties of the Stoics of Chrysippus's school. In general, the accurate observation of what may be called the stoical costume forms no small beauty of the present piece. The frequently captious method of arguing, and the warmth with which he makes Stertinus inveigh against his foals, his loquacity, his dogmatical tone, but more especially his manner of drawing his examples chiefly from Tragedies and Comedies, (which likewise Cicero used to do in those parts of his works where he acts the stoic), are so many characteristic peculiarities with which Horace delineated, and coloured his stoical chatterers for the readers of those days.

Scilicet ut plausus, quos fert Agrippa, feras tu? This indirect compliment delicately paid to the great M. Vipsanius Agrippa, is justly regarded as a proof, that Horace wrote this Satire at the close of the year 721, while Agrippa was vested with the office of ædile. It is uni-

versally known, that the ædiles were Magistrates who had charge of the public edifices, and all matters that we now comprise under the word police, including the necessary provisions for the Circensian and theatrical games. They were obliged to give both, certain extraordinary occasions excepted, to a people so eager after public shows, at their own expence. From the time that Æmilius Scaurus, serving the office of ædile, in the year 664, had put himself to the enormous expence of above 1,400,000*l.* merely in the erection and decoration of the theatre, in which he gave the people his plays, the public expectation on the one hand, and the rivalry of the Ædiles for the time being on the other, had arisen to such a preposterous height, that, according to the expression of Livy, royal revenues would scarcely suffice to defray the expences incurred by this honourable station. However, as there were no sorer means of gaining the favour of the people, who had the power of bestowing the principal offices of the State, the governments, and the command of the army: there was never any want, while the Republic subsisted, of ambitious characters who vied with each other for the honour of ruining themselves as Ædiles, that hereafter they might be furnished with an opportunity of re-establishing their fortunes as Pro-consuls or Generals, at the expence of the Provinces. But after the last civil war, when most of the great families were either exterminated or extremely reduced; and the favour of the people had little weight; at length nobody was willing to burthen himself with so chargeable an office. Thence it was, that, in the year 721, Agrippa, although he had been already Consul, on the advice, and by the aid of the future Augustus, voluntarily took upon him the office of Ædile, and discharged it as a Statesman, equally great both in the arts of peace and of war, whereby he eclipsed every one of his predecessors, and shewed the Romans what they had to expect in times of peace and tranquillity from the administration of Cæsar Octavianus. To this, therefore, the *plausus* mentioned in

* Pliny, Nat. Hist. xxxvi. cap. 15.

our text refers. Agrippa had, not only by the pomp and magnificence of both his Circensian and theatrical games, and by a princely liberality to the people, acquired their admiration and gratitude: he had likewise erected lasting monuments for posterity in a number of great works and institutions for the embellishment, no less than for the convenience, the cleanliness, and the salubrity of the emporium of the world; and in these few years had performed as much as would have been sufficient to immortalize the entire reign of a great monarch*.—The verse,

In cicere et faba bona tu perdasque lupinis,
is immediately intelligible on knowing, that the *Ædiles*, agreeably to ancient usage, at the *ludi Florales*, and *Cereales*, used to distribute those victuals among the common people. To conclude, judging from the several circumstances, the subject here is concerning an *Ædile* or *Prætor* of the town *Canusium*, of whom mention was made in the tenth Satire of the first book. For the son of the honest *Oppidius*, with his solitary farm, even though it had been the most productive in all *Apulia*, could never have taken it into his head to become *Ædile* of *Rome*, after an *Agrippa*. The municipal towns of Italy had in miniature almost every thing that was in full magnitude at *Rome*; their *Ædiles* and *Prætors*, their *Circus*, their public games, &c.; and the young *Aulus Oppidius* might, for the sake of being as enthusiastically applauded by the *Canusians* as *Agrippa* was by the *Romans*, ruin himself in horse-beans and pease-porridge, as easily as *Milo* formerly did by the prodigious sums he lavished during his *Ædilitate* on the people of *Rome*.

Nequis humdasse velit Ajacem, Atrida, velas cur! The transition

from the last speech of the dying *Oppidius* to his sons to this dialogue between *Agamemnon* and a common Greek, in which *Stertinus* makes the latter prove to the former, that his ambition and lust of domination rendered him infinitely more insatiate and selfish than the frantic *Ajax*, is rather sudden; and might surprise even a reader accustomed to the rapid flights and quick succession of ideas in *Horace*, were it not pretty evident that it is here merely affected, in order ironically, to imitate the brusque vivacity of the simple *Stertinus*, whose arguments and sophisms flow in such a copious torrent, that he has hardly time to fetch breath. The whole dialogue, like some others interspersed through the present Satire, forms a dramatic scene; which, being read aloud, with the requisite modifications of voice and gestures, would be a sort of *mimus*. To be brief, it relates, to a celebrated Tragedy of *Sophocles*, and by the frequent allusions to verses of *Homer*, acquires a peculiar grace for those who are conversant with the *Iliad*, as all people of education were in the days of *Horace*, and as all with us still are; while in other nations of Europe the Greek poets are but little known, and the Greek language rarely cultivated.

Et purum est vitio tibi cum tumidum est cor? Had not thy ambition, the passionate desire of being the head of the Grecian princes, and the Commander in Chief of the confederate forces, deprived thee of reason (would the *Plebeian* say), thou couldst never have been capable of sacrificing thy daughter at the shrine of that passion.

Gaudens Bellona cruentis. *Bellona* belongs to the class of the maleficent deities, and is probably, therefore, placed by *Arnobius* among

* *Dio Cass. lib. xlix. cap. 43. Plin. Nat. Hist. lib. xxxvi. cap. 15.*

† The theology of the Romans was satisfied with the exercise of this species of worship, which they thought, more & religione majorum, due to every particular divinity, and cared very little farther who that divinity properly was. *Bellona* appears generally on coins sitting on the forepart of the car of the god of war, and guiding his two horses; and by the poets she is described now with a spear, now with a bloody scourge, now with a torch in her hand. But whether she was the mother, or sister, or wife, or daughter, or nurse of *Mars*; probably, even her priests were unable to tell: since we find an authority for each of these predicates; and every one might believe as he pleased without incurring the penalties of a test act.

the infernal deities. Her priests were wont on her festival to represent the violent impulses of this goddess on the minds of men, in their own persons, by running to and fro in enthusiastic fury with naked swords and butcher's knives, wounding themselves in the arms and legs; and in these transports of rage talking the most nonsensical stuff, which, with the superstitious rabble, passed for prophecy. — To this effect of Bellona's power in depriving her votaries of reason, the verse before us alludes:

Fond of frail fame, the warrior's pains
End in the cracking of his brains.

Tusci turba impia vici.] In the Tuscan quarter, which was likewise called *vicus thurarius*, grocers, perfumers, procurers, ladies of easy manners, and *pueri meretricii*, had their stations. In *Thusco vico*, *ubi sunt homines qui se ipsos venditant*. Plaut. in *Circul.* act. iv. sc. 1. At Rome were two separate districts that bore the name *Velabrum*, distinguished by the epithets *minus* and *maius*; the lesser forming part of the eighth, the greater of the eleventh region. The former abutted on the *forum boarium*, the latter on the shore of the Tiber, and the fish-market lay between the two. To me it seems probable, that the whole district between the greater and smaller was generally denominated the *Velabrum*, although places in it had their peculiar names from their specific destination. All kinds of eatables, and all imaginable supplies of luxury and extravagance were here exposed to sale. *Omne macellum* in this place implies the two great butcher-meat markets, whereof one was situate on the Cælian, and the other on the Esquiline Mount; although these provisions were likewise retailed in numberless other parts of the town.

Filius Æsopi detractam ex aure Metellæ.] This son of the famous Tragedian Æsopus had inherited nothing of his father except his propensity to prodigality, and twenty millions of sesterces; a sum which, large as it was, might very soon slip through the fingers of one, who made it his sport to swallow a million at one gulp. Pliny, in corroboration of the anecdote here mentioned, relates, that the celebrated Cleopatra, in consequence

of a wager with Anthonius, which of them could consume the most at a meal, acted the counterpart to this folly of young Æsopus; only the folly of the Queen, as in all reason it ought, was proportionately more expensive. For the two pearls, which after dissolving in vinegar, she swallowed, were estimated at six hundred millions of sesterces, or 4,697,500*l.* Under what head we are to class Metella with whom the son of a histrio could take such liberties, is clear enough. History has transmitted to us the names of two or three Roman dames, who, by their gallantries, brought the name Metella into disrepute. Bayle has proved chronologically, that the one here spoken of could not be either the wife of Lucullus, as Dacier supposes, or her grand niece: who she particularly was, need give us no concern to know: it may suffice, that she was of the family, and a true chip of that block. — *Decies* is properly a million of sesterces, amounting to about 7812*l.* 10*s.*

Luscinias soliti impenso prædere coemptus.] I know not whether in all the annals of gluttony, an instance of a more extravagant humour than this can be found. Each of these nightingales cost 6000, and the whole dish 600,000 sesterces, or, 442*l.* 10*s.* says Valerius Maximus [*Luc. ix. cap. 1.*] And Horace uses the word *soliti* to denote that so dear a dish was ordinarily served up at the suppers of this noble pair of brothers! The extravagant price of nightingales at that time at Rome need not surprise us, as they were scarce and in exceeding great demand. Pliny informs us that the price of a nightingale and an ordinary slave were of like amount; which pretty well agrees with the statement of Valerius Maximus; nay, a present was made to the Empress Agrippina, the consort of Claudius, of a white nightingale, which, on account of the rarity of its colour, cost the buyer 600,000 sesterces, or 442*l.* 10*s.*

Quid? cum Picenis excerpens semina pomis, &c.] The pips of the Picentine apple appear to have been excellently adapted to this operation, whereby superstitious adletpates prognosticated the success of their amours. Pressing the pip of one of these apples between the forefinger and the thumb,

thumb, so as to shoot it forcibly upwards; if it sprung to the ceiling of the room, it was certainly a happy omen. The Romans were more addicted to these ridiculous fooleries than any people upon the face of the earth.

Hellade percussa Marius cum precipitat se, &c.] Who this Marius was, is utterly unknown. The name, Hellas, shews that the person he was so furiously enamoured of, that he first took away her life from jealousy, and afterwards killed himself in despair, was either a slave, or one made free. Horace, it may be, cites this instance of a sanguinary love-fit, because it had recently happened. A French belle-esprit has lately, from this single verse of our Poet, fabricated a tolerably dull Romance for the *Bibliothèque Universelle des Romains*, in which he metamorphoses this Marius into the son of the renowned Caius Marius, and the fair Hellas into a Lesbian, *née dans la Numidie de parents aussi illustres par leurs richesses que par le rang qu'ils tenoient dans leur province*. The best of it is, that the editor makes himself so sure of the ignorance of his readers, that he thinks he can make them believe that the thing is translated from the Latin, and the puerile imitations of Telemachus which are found in this Marius, proceed entirely from Fencelon's having been acquainted with the pretended Latin original. In the mean time, of Horace, who, certainly very much against his intention, by a single line gave occasion to the procreation of this literary changeling, not one word is mentioned.

Illo man: die quo tu indicis jejunia.] Some of the Commentators inform us, that about this time it was the fashion among the common people at Rome to combine the religious rites of the Egyptians and Jews with their long derived heathenish superstitions. Thursday was Jupiter's day; and the Jews are said to have kept that day as a fast. This good simple mother therefore fasted, because we can never do too much of that which is good, with the Jews; and, nevertheless, as an orthodox Pagan, poured forth her supplications to Jupiter. Methinks, however, we shall come nearer the mark by supposing, that this is meant merely of a day particularly consecrated to Jupiter, as the

tenth before the calends of January was. This would be the better calculated to shew the folly of the mother, in condemning her son by a silly vow to perform his morning devotions naked, in the Tiber, at such a season of the year.

Caput abscissum cum portat Agave, &c.] Again, an example taken from a celebrated Tragedy, namely, the Bacchantes of Euripides, which Accius produced upon the Roman stage. Pentheus, king of Thebes, falls a victim to his unbelief in the divinity of Bacchus, and his resistance to the introduction of the fanatical rites, which his mother Agave, at the head of the Theban women, performed in honour of the new deity with so much the greater zeal. Urged by a fatal curiosity inspired in revenge by Bacchus himself, the unsuspecting monarch, disguised as a Maenad, privily repairs to Mount Cithæron, to inform himself by ocular demonstration of the nature of those mysteries which were there celebrated by his mother. He is detected, and torn in pieces by the fanatical Maenades. In the fifth Act, Agave herself enters, as priestess of the horrid orgies, at the head of the enthusiastic chorus of women, bearing in triumph the head of her son stuck on her thyrsus. In the frenzy into which Bacchus has thrown her with her sisters, she imagines it to be the head of a lion torn off by her hand, and glories with shouts of exultation in the fancied act of heroism: till at last, being come to herself, she is conscious of her fatal error.

Longos imitatis, &c.] I shall not here repeat what I have already observed on another passage*, for the right understanding of this. Nothing can be more simple, than that Horace, at the farm he had lately received as a present from Mæcenus, had considerable reparations and alterations to make, for converting it into a sort of little villa, which he might inhabit with convenience and pleasure. He therefore built, because he was forced to it; and now a great clamour was raised among his detractors at Rome, that he was building from vanity, in order to act the subaltern Mæcenus, and because the latter was then building his magnificent house on the Es-

* Gent. Mag. vol. LXXVIII. p. 212. quiline,

quiline, he must, forsooth, do the same, at least in miniature, with his Sabine mansion. Horace, therefore, lets himself be made as ridiculous on account of this imputed act of madness by Damasippus, as the representative of all his enviers and censurers at Rome and in his Sabine neighbourhood, as they could possibly desire, without uttering a syllable in his defence, because the thing spoke for itself. He could not have devised a more proper and infallible method of making the ridicule of such a silly accusation revert on his angry opponents.—Turbo was a gladiator, who had probably produced himself in the games given by Agrippa a mile.

Quæ si quis sanus fecit, &c.] Democritus and Plato had, as it should seem, given a handle to this, at that time very trite gibe, at the frenzy of poets: and what objection could be made to the declaration of two such famous philosophers, in a cause wherein they undoubtedly were competent judges? Here—nothing! Horace, however, twenty years later, in the epistle to the Pison, explains himself on this point. The reader may revert if he pleases to the remark, *Gent. Mag. vol. LXXIX. p. 615.*

Non dico horrendam rabiem.] Horace tacitly asserts to every allegation, as long as the censures do not fit. But now, that Damasippus touches him to the quick, it would have been improper, not, at least jokingly, to have made as though he felt bestroked. Besides, he frankly confesses his irascible temperament in the epistle to his book, (adding, however, at the same time, that he is as easily soothed) which every reader of his writings would have been inclined to suppose if he had not; and in the seventh Satire of this Second Book, he wakes no scruple to discover this constitutional failing, even by an overt act.

Cultum majorem censu.] *Cultus* principally denotes the expense he bestowed on his own person, in dress, ornament, servants, and the like. Must not the *comes*, the *contubernali*, the friend of Mæcenas, especially at that time of life, when it became him to be always spruce and elegant, even go somewhat farther in these articles, than the minion of the Græcæ, and—of the beautiful Cynara would, perhaps, but for those circumstances, have done?

O major tandem percas, tamen, minor!] The last reproof, “these thousand furious passions for the fair,” was the only one on which poor Horace had nothing left but to cry for quarter. The fact was too notorious. But so great was, even in those days, and in a city like Rome, the authority of prevailing manners and of general example, that such *furoras*, if they were only restrained within due bounds, and compensated by eminent talents and amiable qualities, passed among the *mediocritas et quædam igneas vitæ*, which were no prejudice to a man—who after all, could say with Aristippus, *herpes, non habeo*, in the estimation of the best of his contemporaries. The greatest proof how little the moral character of such a person was then affected by the effervescences here spoken of, is, that our Poet had no hesitation in handing down to posterity, the considerable number of Odes, which an *advocatus diaboli* might substantiate as evidence against him.

Ormond-street.

W. T.

Mr. URBAN,

June 10.

I TAKE the liberty of sending you a hint, which it appears to me would be of great use, unless there are insurmountable objections to it of which I am ignorant: what I mean is, the use of Oars in Vessels of War. The hard labour is a great objection; but might not that be diminished so much by machinery, as to be no longer an objection? such as having the oars fixed in a frame properly fastened together, and so worked by a wheel at each end of the ship, or by any other means, which might be easily done? If so, the advantages in many situations would be very great; as in the pursuit of, or escape from, an enemy in calms, contrary winds, and many more, which it would take up too much room to enumerate, particularly to packets, sloops of war, &c. The oars might be fixed a little above the water, and the holes loosely covered with leather, so as to prevent the water from getting in, and yet allow the Oars free play. The frame need not take up much room, or be in the way of those that serve the guns; and might be laid by, when not wanted.

I hope this rough hint may draw the attention of some gentleman acquainted

quainted with naval affairs who may have the power of making the experiment, if it be thought worthy of one.

C. T.

Mr. URBAN, June 11.

IT has always appeared to me a very great hardship and oppression, that Sons-in-law should be accounted as strangers in blood to a deceased father, and be liable to pay a Legacy duty of 10 per cent.—Surely this never could be the intention of the Legislature; and I hope these remarks will catch the eye of some Member of Parliament, that a remedy may be applied to this great hardship. A Parent knows that, if he leaves a legacy to a married daughter without nominating Trustees, it becomes the property of her husband; and it would be subject to one per cent. Legacy duty only; but how many Parents leave the legacy direct to their Sons-in-law, without knowing that in this case it will be liable to 10 per cent. duty?

L.

Mr. URBAN, June 12.

A VERY imperfect and erroneous account of the event detailed in the following Narrative having appeared in another Publication, I am very desirous that this simple statement of facts, drawn up at the request of one deeply interested in the melancholy event, should be inserted in your Magazine.

Yours, &c.

VERITAS.

Narrative of the Shipwreck of the AGATHON of LUBECK, CASPER JOACHIM KROOP Master, which had been hired by the late Col. POLLEN at LIBAU, in the Russian dominions, for the purpose of conveying himself and family to CARLSKRONA in SWEDEN; on board of which were also Lord ROYSTON, and many other unfortunate sufferers.—Written by Mr. THOMAS SMITH, who had been Mate on board an English Merchantman in the Baltic trade, made prisoner in Russia in Nov. 1807, and escaped from thence on board the AGATHON, on the 2d of April 1808.

On the 2d of April 1808, at two o'clock P. M. we sailed from Libau, the wind N. E. and fine weather, the ice lying close about half a mile from shore; but we got through it without injury at the rate of about 2 miles an hour, when we were in clear water at 3 o'clock P. M.—All that day and the next (the 3d) we had light breezes from the S. E. On the 4th about 2 o'clock P. M.

we got sight of the island of Oeland at the distance of 8 or 9 miles. It was at that time blowing very hard. In an hour we got close in, and perceived the ice about a mile from shore. Col. Pollen asked me if I thought we could anchor under Oeland; I gave it as my opinion that we could not, as the ice would drift off, and cut the cables. He then asked the Captain what was best to be done; and he said he would stand on to the Southward till 8 o'clock, and then return to the island; but neither at 8 or 12 would he go back: it now blew a gale of wind from the Westward, and a very heavy sea. The vessel made much water, and the pumps were choked with the ballast: the water partly over the ballast, and the crew would bale very little; by which it gained very fast on us. On the 5th we kept the whole of the day running before the wind. At meridian (12 o'clock P. M.) on the 6th Col. Pollen consulted me what was best to be done, and if the vessel could keep the sea: I told him, unless the sailors made more exertions in bailing, she could not live long, as we had already 3 feet water in the hold; it was certainly gaining upon us, and that the best way to save our lives was to bear away for some port in Prussia. The Colonel, being of my opinion, told the Captain he thought it necessary we should bear away for some harbour, to which he readily consented, and recommended Libau; but Col. Pollen objecting on account of a Mr. Renny and myself, who had escaped from Russia without a passport (and Lord Royston being also very desirous not to return to Libau), the Captain agreed to go to Memel; but said he had never been there in his life; but that, if I would take the ship in, he would give her into my charge whenever we came to the bar; to which I readily consented, having been there 3 times, and knowing the harbour perfectly well. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 7th we got sight of land to the Southward about 15 miles from Memel, and close in on a lee shore, through the Captain's ignorance and carelessness in running so far in the dark; we hauled the ship to by the wind on the larboard tack, and at 4 o'clock we got sight of Memel, which the Captain took for Libau, and when I told him it was Memel, expressed much surprise. I went down to the cabin, and told Col. Pollen we were in sight of Memel; he immediately came on deck (as well as Lord Royston, and the other Gentlemen), and said to the Captain, "Now you will give the charge to Smith," which he accordingly did. At six we came to the bar, the sea running very high, with two men at the helm. A short time before, the Passengers kept pressing so much around the helm, that I feared they might impede

my

my sight, or be in the way at a moment of such consequence, and also that some accident might happen to some of them if the sea should break much over the ship on crossing the bar. I therefore requested the favour of Lord Royston and Col. Pollen to go down below, as the only means of persuading the others to do so, to which they consented; but, as it proved, it turned out most unfortunately, for as soon as the Captain saw the sea breaking over the bar, he was so frightened, that he ran immediately to the helm, and, with the assistance of his people, put it hard a-port; all my striving against this was in vain, and in ten minutes we were on the Southlands. The third time the ship struck she grounded, and filled with water. The distance from the shore was about a mile and a half. A dreadful scene now succeeded: there was a small round-house on deck, into which Mrs. Pollen, Mrs. Barnes, her three children, 2 gentlemen (Messrs. Pereira and Focke), a man and maid servant, got to save themselves from the sea. Col. Pollen and myself immediately began to clear the boats out; the sailors would not assist us. We soon got the small one out, and 3 sailors got into it with the Captain: Lord Royston (who was in a very weak state of health) would have followed; but I prevented him, assuring him it was not safe; upon hearing which, the Captain got out, and the moment the boat left the ship's side, she upset, and the three men were drowned. We then began to clear out the large boat. She was lashed to the deck by strong tackling to the ring-bolts; a sea came, and forced away part of the tackling, upon which I called to Col. Pollen to jump out, or the next sea would carry her and us away. We were scarcely out of her when she was washed overboard; and now we had no hope left but in the mercy of Providence. At 9 o'clock we cut away the mast, to ease the vessel, but could see nothing of the life-boat, which gave the gentlemen much uneasiness, for the sea was tremendous, breaking right over our heads, and it was so very cold that it was impossible to hold fast by any thing. Col. Pollen asked me, "if the round-house where the ladies were would stand;" I told him, "Yes, as long as the bottom of the vessel:" he said, "Thank God, we must hold as fast as we can, for the life-boat must soon be here." I then left him, and went aft the vessel. About this time Col. Pollen went to the door of the round-house, spoke to Mrs. Pollen, and begged she would not stir, for that the life-boat would soon come. It was now about half past nine, but no boat was to be seen. Our situation was now truly dreadful, the vessel being entirely full of water all but about the round-house; Mr. Renny

was soon washed overboard; and after him, about ten o'clock, Lord Royston, Col. Pollen, Messrs. Baillie and Beecher, one sailor, Lord Royston's servant, and that of Mrs. Barnes, were all washed away within a few seas of each other. I saw the two servants go, and got hold of them, but was obliged to let them go, which grieved me very much; as for Lord Royston and Col. Pollen, I never saw them after I left them holding by the round-house. After this dreadful scene, I went to the round-house door (into which I found Mr. Halliday had now got). Mrs. Pollen immediately said, "Smith, where is my husband, is he safe?" To conceal the truth, I told her he had got safe on shore in the ship's boat to bring assistance; which, I believe, gave them all spirits in the hope that he would now bring the life-boat. It was now 11 o'clock A. M. and a tremendous sea rolling over us. The Captain and two seamen were on the bowsprit, and two dead seamen by them: the life-boat came close to the vessel, but, filling with water, returned; she then came a second time, when the Captain and two of his men got into her. I went to the round-house and took out Mrs. Barnes, in hopes to get her into it; but, alas! the sea was too strong for me, we were knocked down twice, but, by the help of God, I always recovered her again. I was now too weak to help myself, so I got her safe back to the round-house, and went forward, but was washed overboard; the life-boat picked me up, and I remember no more till 5 o'clock in the evening, when I found myself at Memel. I asked the people if the life-boat had gone off again, they said it had, but the Captain told them there was no one on board. What was his motive I cannot tell. The boat went off six times in the course of the afternoon; but never could reach the ship, the wind and sea were so tremendous. I was afterwards informed by one of those who remained on board till next day, that one of the most dreadful circumstances of their situation was the knowledge that the life-boat was so often nearly reaching the ship, and the constant and cruel disappointment of its being obliged to return: That, after it became dark, part of the round-house was driven in, so that the waves broke over them continually during the whole of the night, sometimes so quick in succession that they were left gasping for breath. In the morning they found the whole side of the round-house gone. Mr. Focke, of Hamburg, sat in a little barrel fixed to the deck (for every thing which was not fixed floated), and there died, either by suffocation, or by falling asleep and being frozen; but, as it happened in the night, and he had not spoken for many hours, the moment and immediate

diate cause of his death could not be ascertained. On the morning of the 8th the life-boat went off twice in vain; but the third time, about 10 o'clock, A. M. she got to the ship and brought away Mrs. Pollen, Messrs. Pereira and Halliday, and a servant of Mrs. Pollen. A maid belonging to Mrs. Barnes, and a child of three months old, along with Col. Pollen's servant, George Hearne, who was assisting them, were all washed overboard and lost. Mrs. Barnes remained on board three hours longer, with her children and a Cosaque boy, servant to Mrs. Pollen; those in the life-boat having said they had seen them perish, which I insisted was not true; and, in consequence of my representations to this effect, Capt. Davison, an Englishman, volunteered going in the boat. When they reached the ship they could not get the door of the round-house opened, which could only be done

from the inside. Mrs. Barnes desired the Cosaque boy to open it; but as Mr. Focke's body lay across it, he was afraid, and would not do it. The people then knocked it to pieces, and brought every one in it safe on shore. Mr. Pereira died the third day after he was brought on shore.

TAOS SMITH.

I, Thomas Smith, Mate of the Brig Gambier, now in the River Thames, make oath, and solemnly declare, that the above written Narrative of the Shipwreck of the *Agathon* is strictly conformable to the facts, and true in every respect. So help me God. TAOS SMITH.

Sworn by the said Thomas Smith, at the Parish of Plumstead, in Kent, this nineteenth day of June, 1811, before me (being one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County).

G. T. GOODENOUGH.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

A SUPPLEMENT to the FIRST PART of the EIGHTY-FIRST VOLUME of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE is in the Press; and will be published with the Magazine for JULY.

Oxford, May 31. The Chancellor's Prize Compositions have been adjudged as follows:—Latin Essay, "*De Styli Ciceroniani in diversâ materie varietate.*" Mr. CHARLES BATHURST, B. A. of Ch. Ch.—English Essay, "Funeral and Sepulchral Honours." Mr. ATTFIELD, of Oriel College.—Latin verse, "*Herculeum.*" Mr. HUGHES, of Oriel College.—Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize: English verse, "The Parthenon." Mr. BURDON, of Oriel College.

The Fourth Number of "The Fine Arts of the English School," edited by JOHN BRITTON, F.S.A. is nearly ready; and contains—1. A Portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds, from a Picture by himself, in the Council-room of the Royal Academy; engraved by Wm. Bond: with a Biographical Memoir of that eminent Artist, by James Northcote, Esq. R. A.—2. View of a Monument, to the memory of Mrs. Howard, designed and executed in marble by Joseph Nollekens, Esq. R. A. engraved by James Godby, with a descriptive Essay, by R. Hunt, Esq.—3. An Engraving, by William Bond, from a Painting, representing "the Sixth Angel loosing the four Angels from the River Euphrates:" by Henry Howard, Esq. R. A. with a descriptive Essay, by R. Hunt, Esq.—4. A Landscape, called *Pope's*

Villa, by J. M. W. Turner, esq. R. A. and P. P. in the Gallery of Sir John F. Leicester, Bart. Engraved by John Pye, and Charles Heath; with a descriptive Essay. The concluding Letter-press descriptive of St. Paul's Cathedral Church, by Edm. Aikin, Esq. Architect.

The XXVth Number of BRITTON'S "Architectural Antiquities" will contain historical and descriptive accounts, by the Rev. EDWARD EDWARDS, F.S.A. of the Red Mount Chapel, and St. Nicholas Chapel at Lynn, in Norfolk; also Seven Plates, viz. 1. A sectional view of the former building; 2. A view of the South porch of the latter; 3. A view of the Church at Christ Church, Hampshire; 4, 5, and 6. View of the Abbey Gate at Bury St. Edmund's, and details of the same; 7. Porch of St. Mary's Church at Bury.

The long-promised republication of the very curious volume attributed to the pen of JULIANA BERNERS, Prioress of Sopwell Nunnery, circa 1450, will be ready for delivery to the Subscribers at an early day. Since the first announcement of this work the Editor was induced to enlarge his plan, and to prefix an historical and bibliographical disquisition illustrative of the volume and of its various treatises: these researches, which necessarily created much laborious investigation into early records, and amongst our national repositories of early literature, are at length concluded.

The Literature of the Elizabethan era has of late years received considerable illustration from the researches which have been made into the writers of that age, principally with a view to the elucidation of our favourite Dramatic Poet; and we are happy farther to observe, an announcement of the re-publication of "PUTTENHAM'S Arte of English Poesie," one of the most curious and entertaining productions of that age. Its copious intermixture of contemporary anecdote and specimens of coeval poetry, give it an interest surpassing most publications of the age of Elizabeth. The Editor, Mr. HASLEWOOD, has condensed the slight notices which we possess of the author into a connected biographical memoir, and prefixed them to the volume.

Mr. J. P. MALCOLM, F. S. A. will shortly publish a collection of "Miscellaneous Anecdotes, illustrative of the Manners and Customs of Europe," in an octavo volume.

The very ingenious Lectures on Engraving, written by the late Mr. MEADOWS, and delivered at the Surrey Institution, will be published in a few days, for the benefit of his Widow.

Dr. W. B. COLLYER has in the press, "Lectures on Scripture Miracles," in an octavo volume, similar with the two former volumes on Scripture Facts and Prophecies.

The Rev. — PARSONS, of Leeds, has in the press an abridged edition of "Neal's History of the Puritans," in two thick octavo volumes.

Mr. BLOOMFIELD, author of the Farmer's Boy, &c. will speedily publish "The Banks of Wye, a poem."

Dr. C. HUTTON is printing a complete collection of what may be considered his discoveries, improvements, and inventions, under the title of "Tracts, mathematical and philosophical," in three octavo volumes; of which the first is nearly ready for publication, containing, among other improvements, an enlarged edition of his Treatise on Bridges.

Professor PLAYFAIR has in the press a second edition, with additions, and engravings, in a quarto volume, of "Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth."

Mr. J. P. TUPPER, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, has in

the press, "An Essay on the Probability of Sensation in Vegetables, with additional observations on Instinct, Sensation, and Irritability."

The Plays of JAMES SMITHLEY, now first collected, with occasional notes, and a critical and biographical memoir of the author, are printing in six octavo volumes.

Mrs. PLUNKET (late Miss GUNNING) has in the press, "A Translation from the French of Madame de Mottolieu's Sentimental Anecdotes."

Mr. W. NICOL, author of the Gardener's Calendar, has in the press, in an octavo volume; "The Planter's Calendar, or the Nurseryman and Forester's Guide, in the operations of the Nursery, the Forest, and the Grove."

J. STERS, esq. surgeon, has nearly ready for publication, in octavo, "The Management of Infants," containing the general principles of their domestic treatment, with the history and method of cure of some of their most prevalent diseases.

Dr. NORR, of Bristol, has in the press, "A Nosological Companion to the London Pharmacopœia."

Mr. H. M. BROWN will speedily publish, "The Apothecary's Vade Mecum, or Companion to the New London Pharmacopœia, for the use of students and junior practitioners."

Mr. PETER NICHOLSON has in the press, "A Dictionary of Architecture, in two quarto volumes, with many plates; and the first part of it is expected to appear in a few days."

Mr. MILLARD will publish the month, in 18mo, his "New Pocket Cyclopædia; or Elements of Useful Knowledge, methodically arranged, designed for the higher classes in schools, and for young persons in general." A distinguishing characteristic of this work is, the Recommendation of Select Books on every important subject of Learning or Science.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Mr. LEMOINE in our next. The *leaves* enclosed in Mr. L's Letter are particularly acceptable; and we shall be much obliged to him for any other *Fragments* (should they remain) of the same originality.

We are under the necessity of postponing "ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATIONS," W. H. REID, &c.; but they shall appear in our Supplement, together with Mr. NUBETT, The Times, No. IV, and many articles which have long been in arrears.

ΕΣΧΥΛΟΥ ΠΡΟΜΗΘΕΥΣ ΔΕΣ-
ΤΗΣ. *Æschyli Prometheus Vinculus.*
fidei Manuscriptorum emendavit,
et Glossarium adiecit, Carolus
Blomfield, A. B. Collegii S. S.
itatis apud Cantabrigienses Socius.
tabrigie, Typis ac Sumptibus Aca-
dis excudit J. Smith. 1810. pp. 160.

LONG all the Writers of An-
tiquity whose Works are still
ved with a religious venera-
Æschylus appears to hold a
red superiority in that species
etry cultivated by his Muse.
tomed, as he was, to fight in
efence of his Country, the
spirit of Freedom diffuses it-
hrough his Works, which we
truly say, “*δίκην σκεπτεῖ πάντα*
σαν.” We know the magnifi-
of the vessel, from the noble
rance of the wreck; and the
agments yet remaining, serve
o increase our regret for the
f the other Works of this great

Any attempts, however, to
te the veil of obscurity which
angs over those seven Plays
ave come down to us, must
with our warmest approba-
and in an age so favourable
erature as the present, when
ny endeavours are making to
late the antient Classicks, we
appy to add Mr. Blomfield (a
s man of a most excellent
s and sound learning) to the
er of those Editors who have
so successfully engaged in
ing to the publick those mo-
nts of antient learning, which
the glory of Greece and Rome,
he admiration of the world.
ie Edition of the Prometheus
published by him, there are
passages altered with great
nent and propriety; and we
little doubt, but that in many
nces he has restored the true
ag. He has very judiciously
ed his text upon the Edition of
orson, published at Glasgow,
which, though surreptitious,
etrays sufficient proofs of the
nly hand of the late Professor.
IENT. MAG. June, 1811.

We will now proceed to examine this
Edition with impartiality, where
some passages are altered, and ge-
nerally, we may say, amended by
Mr. Blomfield. We do not, how-
ever, approve of the reading in the
second line where he places *ἄβρολον*
for *ἄβρολον*. Sophocles ὁ Φιλόνυκτος
uses the same word in the Anti-
gone, 1148.

ἄβροτον ἐπέων εὐαζέονων. And this
line, we think, may be compared to
a passage in Mr. Mason's *Caractacus*,
where he speaks of the Druids
as “*Hymning immortal songs.*”
But *ἄβρολος* is used no less than three
times out of the Plays of Sophocles
that remain to us, and once in his
fragments. We will quote the
passages:

ἔρριψεν ἄλλων χερσὶν εἰς ἄβρολον ἔρος.
(Ed. Tyr. 738.)

..... λόγον ἢ τιν' ἔχεις
Πρὸς ἐμὸν λίσσαν, ἀβρότων ἀποδίδας.
(Ed. Col. 162.)

Καὶ τὰν ἄβρολον θεῖς φυλλόδα, μενεκάεστον,
Ibid. 707.

(Quoted by Plutarch.)

Διὸς γὰρ ἔρπειν πλεῖστος ἐς τε Τ' ἀβρότα
Καὶ πρὸς τὰ βαλὰ δὴ.

ALOADES.

Now supposing Æschylus to have
borrowed the word from Homer, it
is true, *ἄβρολος* never occurs, and
ἄβρολος only once, Il. E. 78. as an
epithet to Νύξ. It is perhaps ob-
servable, that *ἄμβρολος* occurs very
frequently in Homer, but never in
any other sense than *immortal*, as
Il. E. 339. 870. *ἄμβρολον αἶμα*, Il. X.
9. *ἄμβρολον θεόν*, Il. 670. 680. *ἄμβροτα*
εἶμαλα, P. 194. 202. — *τύχην*, Il. 381.
867. *ἄμβροτοι ἵπποι*. And *ἄμβρολος* is
undoubtedly of the same origin with
ἄβρολος, from which we may infer
that this too ought properly to sig-
nify *immortal*, and that any other
interpretation is a forced one. In-
deed, we see no reason why in Il. E.
78, *ἀβρότη νύξ* may not be rendered
immortal night, as we see the epithet
ἄμβροσιν applied to it, Il. E. 267.
Odys. δ. 429. 574., and *ἄμβρολος*,
Odys. λ. 329., and *δαίμονιν*, Hymn.
ad Merc. 97.

L. 23.

L. 23. Mr. Blomfield very judiciously defines *χρῆς ἀνός*, to mean the complexion or beauty, as it does in Hom. Il. x. 164. which is the only place, perhaps, where the substantive *χρῆς* is used by that Poet.

L. 51. In this line Mr. Blomfield, against all authority of MSS. and former Editions, has made a conjectural emendation which we entirely approve of. He shall speak for himself—“*Tutissimam emendandi rationem secutus, καὶ transposui; quod, cum ob vicinum καὶ excidisset, librarii imperitia post τοῖσδε inseruit.*” We know of no instance in the Tragedians where *καὶ* has any place in a sentence, except the first, unless it joins two substantives together; and it would be as absurd in Greek, as were we to say in Latin, “*Novi, non his et habeo quod contra dicam.*”

L. 66. αἰ, αἰ, Προμηθεῦ, σὺν ὑπερίβῳ πόσιν. In this line Mr. Blomfield has joined the verb and preposition together, and confirms this reading by passages from Sophocles and Euripides. Now, had this line been in any other part of the play, we might perhaps have agreed with Mr. Blomfield that his alteration is justifiable; but as the two next lines contain the same words, and in such a manner that they cannot be united, we are inclined to separate them in the line under consideration, particularly as we know that Æschylus is rather fond of repeating the same words. The two lines which follow, are

τῶν Διὸς τ' ἐχθρῶν ὑπὲρ
Στόνους;

where it is evident that the preposition and verb cannot be united.

L. 81. ἀμφίβλησθ'. This word is rather unusual. Mr. Blomfield might have added to his authorities the following line, in Soph. Trach. 1069, where Hercules calls his poisoned robe, “*ῥαυτὶν ἀμφίβλησθον, ᾧ δόλλυμαι.*”

L. 115. Mr. Blomfield has, we think, done right in arranging the Choral Songs in the same way as Dr.

not have dis-
and might not,
d them so well.
however, where
Burney has not met with his
success, we could have wished
Mr. Blomfield to have tried his own
judgment.

L. 179. “*Quod non est Græcum.*” We may say to this note, *Hoc non Latinum.* This sentence is much too like our own idiom. In this, and a few more instances, Mr. Blomfield has failed in that elegance of style which so much distinguished Professor Porson.

L. 243. The reading of this line, as it stands in Mr. Blomfield's Edition, is, we think, superior to any other. There wants, however, a copula to connect the two parts of the line. We would read *ἰγὰρ δ' ἐτόλμασ', ἢδ' ἐλυσάμην βροτῶς*, &c. were the alteration supported by any MSS.

L. 267. We are inclined to read this line with Schutz, who proposes another note of interrogation. *Δέξαι δὲ; πῶς; τίς ἑλπίς;* &c. This way of construction certainly improves the beauty of the sentence.

L. 277. We have here a very ingenious note on the word *καλοσχυνέσθαι*, which we would most willingly transcribe, with many others, but for want of room. We may infer from l. 388. where the word *εσχράνω* is used, that Mr. Blomfield has received the true reading.

L. 345. Mr. Blomfield has added *μ'*, and has two MSS. for his authority. There was perhaps little occasion for it, and it will make the sense no better than before; though as its insertion is justified by MSS. we cannot disapprove of it.

L. 386. In this line Mr. Blomfield has most certainly preserved the true reading of *ὄργης* for *δουχῆς*. To his authority for using *ὄργης* in this sense, may be added Soph. Aj. 646. *ἐκτί σὺν ῥέφους ὄργαις ἑμπίδοι*, and 1172. *ὄργη δ' ἑμοίος*. It is used by Virgil in the same manner, when he says, *innoque irarum fluctuat æstu.*”

L. 397. *Θακῆλι* for *κραῖνῆλι*. We must confess the old reading appears to us far preferable. When a person is said *κράτειν* *παγκρατίῳ* *ἔδρας*, the construction is no more unusual than when he is said *Γάμον* *γαμῆν*, *Νόσον* *νοσῆν*, and sentences of the same kind. In the time of Æschylus, we think *θακῆλι* was not in use in the sense of "to reign over." Its original acceptation is "*sedeo*," from *θάκος*, *sedes*, and it has often this sense in Sophocles.

L. 406. We are sorry to see an error of the Printer in this line, viz. *δάρευσι* for *δάκρυσι*, — and hope it will be corrected in the next Edition.

L. 447. After the various alterations made in this verse, the Readers of Æschylus will no doubt be pleased with one that appears to be successful. We allude to *προσιτλήμενον* for *προσιτλήμενον*. It is the correction of Porson. Mr. Blomfield however has an excellent note upon this line.

L. 476. We think that Sophocles was indebted to Æschylus for this word. He uses *αλιπλάγτος*, Aj. 602, which evidently bears the same meaning.

L. 701. In this line there is a most ingenious correction of Professor Porson, which Mr. Blomfield has judiciously received into his text. We allude to the transposition of *αἰφνίδιος αὐτὸν* for *αὐτὸν αἰφνίδιος*, as it formerly stood.

L. 718. We are very far from agreeing with Mr. Blomfield in his unfortunate exclusion of the second *μοῖρα* from this line. Neither Schutz, Butler, Bothe, or Burney, have deemed it proper to expunge the word, and we do not see the least necessity for so doing.

L. 752. The term *μητρὶα νῆν* is rather singular; yet our Æschylus uses it in one of his dramatic pieces. "This city is to me a step-mother, not a mother."

L. 795. This line, we fear, is disguised by the hand of temerity. Upon what grounds Mr. Blomfield

changes *λυβῶ* into *λυβῆς*, it is not in our power to imagine. And since for the last thirteen lines Prometheus has been contented with speaking only one line at a time, and does not make any longer speeches till nine lines afterwards, we cannot see why Mr. Blomfield should wish him to leave his sentence unfinished. Mr. Blomfield, in a few instances, would do well to remember this line of the Prometheus, *ἐν ἱμπλάκων αἰνίγματι, ἀλλ' ὅπως λόγῳ*. We wish too that he had consulted the note on this line of the learned Butler. His own is dry, long, and confused, and cannot make us agree to this new reading. We hope to see the true reading restored in a second Edition.

L. 854. We have little doubt but that Mr. Blomfield is right in conjecturing *γάπιδα* for *δάπιδα*, and rejoice to see the true reading restored to the text. *δάπιδα* gives a Pyrhic in the 5th place. That *γάπιδον* is used appears from the instance which Mr. Blomfield has given us from a passage in Stephanus Byzantinus. But what occasion was there for Mr. Blomfield saying, "Sed forsan scribendum *δάπιδα* πρὸς Μολοσσικά."

L. 863. We can never assent to the reading which Mr. Blomfield has left in his text, of *παλιμπλάγκτοις*. Undoubtedly *πολυπλάγκτοις* is the best and clearest reading. We agree with the learned Schutz, who reads *πολυπλάγκτοις*, and refer the Reader to his excellent remarks upon it. Besides, Mr. Blomfield may add this word to his instances of Æschylus's attachment to the words and phrases used by Homer, who uses it Il. A. 308. *ἔξ ἀνίμοιο πολυπλάγκτοιο*, and likewise in the Odyssey, P. 425. 511. γ. 195. to which passages we refer the Reader. It is true Homer uses *παλιμπλάγκθιντα*, Odyss. N. 5. and *παλιμπλάγκθιντας*, Il. A. 59; but he never uses the verbal adjective formed from it. Sophocles in his Antigone has

πολύπλαγκτος ἰστίς, and again in the Ajax, πολὺπλάγκτων ἰτίων. From these instances any one, we think, on due deliberation, will prefer this word.

L. 865. We entirely concur with Mr. Blomfield in thinking that *κελευσίαι* is the proper reading: the indisputable authorities which Dr. Butler, together with Mr. B. have produced, leave it beyond a doubt. Mr. Blomfield's is a concise and learned note.

L. 935. The injudicious arrangement which is given us for this Epode is far from exciting our approbation. We must, therefore, indulge the expectation that a more eligible one will ere long be discovered.

L. 994. In this line we must be under the necessity of differing from the learned Editor. *τυραννῖν* certainly appears to us a much more natural reading than *κοιραννῖν*, and is justified by the last line. We think that "*τρίτον δι, καὶ τὸν νῦν τυραννῖν ὀλομαι*," is by far the best reading. It may be said that *τύραννος* is never used in Homer, except in one of the hymns ascribed to him, (and which we think are not his productions for that very reason) and that *κοίρανος* is often used. But then if *Æschylus* uses *τύραννος* in one place, he surely may in another, and consequently *τυραννῖν* is as much *Æschylean* as *κοιραννῖν*.

L. 1006. However preferable the reading of *πῆμασι* might seem to us, and it certainly is a very neat alteration, yet the number of MSS. quoted by Mr. Blomfield justify his reading of *πράγμασι*.

L. 1017. There is a very similar passage to this in *Sophocles*, which we do not remember to have seen remarked by any commentators. We think it right therefore to produce it:

ἄπανθ' ὁ μακρὸς ἀνακρίβητος χρόνος
φύει τ' ἄδηλα, καὶ φανέντα κρυπτεῖται.
SOPH. AJAX, 655.

L. 1093. We approach now a line which is in the highest degree

confused and senseless; and Mr. Blomfield is equally unfortunate in his conjectures with his brother Commentators. No alteration of this line that we have ever met with, appears likely to have been the original reading. We cannot therefore agree with Mr. Blomfield, who "*audat multum, frustra que laborat, ausus idem*."

L. 1004. Mr. Blomfield has made a very ingenious alteration here from the authority of Bothe; it is by transposing the word *γὰρ* after *περὶ δόλας*. Whereas in all preceding Editions it is *τὸς πε. γ. μάθων ἡρώδης*, Mr. Blomfield reads *τὸς γ. πε. μ. ε.* which sounds far more agreeably to the ear.

Thus far have we proceeded in our Critique on Mr. Blomfield's *Æschylus*, and are about to take leave of the learned Editor. We conclude our remarks by observing that we esteem his Glossary as the work of an exalted genius, and enlightened mind; and as a model for all succeeding Editors of *Æschylus*. Upon the whole we consider this performance as a very respectable acquisition to Grecian learning, and sincerely hope therefore that Mr. Blomfield may meet with every encouragement he deserves, and persevere in his work with the same diligence and spirit it is begun with. We are confident, that if the succeeding plays are executed in the style of the present one, he will gain from the literary world that praise he so justly deserves.

59. *Bibliomania; or, Book-Madness; a Bibliographical Romance. In Six Parts; Illustrated with Cuts. By the Rev. Thomas Prosser Dibdin; Esq. pp. 702. Longman and Co.*

MR. DIBDIN has certainly the pen of a ready Writer; and we are glad to see that, amidst the laborious researches in which he is engaged as the re-publisher of Ames and Herbert (see vol. LXXX. Part I. p. 545; Part II. p. 335), he can diverge into works of fancy, united with information.

To such of our readers who may not be personally acquainted with this industrious Bibliographer, we recommend

an attentive examination of a profile affixed to one of the concluding pages of this Volume, with flowing farewell:

Reader, Adieu; when thou hast got better deserving of perusal before take up these pages: and class the rest of them, if thou wilt, with the *Wrights*, or *Smiths*, or *Norths*, of other kind; with those who have never wished to disturb the peaceful haunts of intellectual retirement; and whose estate, however, like *Joseph Scaliger's*, lies under his hat."

We shall now turn back to an early part of the Volume for a Literary Ait, whom this Hat will exactly An enquiry, in "The Auctioneer," after the name of "a short stout man, busily engaged in looking over a number of volumes, and occasionally conversing with two or three men from five to ten inches taller than himself," is thus answered: *oscurus* is his name; and an indefatigable book-forager he though just now busily engaged in his researches relating to British bibliography, he fancies himself nevertheless interested in the discovery of ancient book printed abroad. Exhibits his little collection of books, and you bid that,

Caxton sleeps, with Wynkin at his side, [cower-hide!

lasp'd in wood, and one in strong set a beautiful volume 'printed at Heidelberg, makes him spume: seeing the word *Frankford* or *Venough* but on the title of a booke, he is to breake doublet, cracke elbowes, and flowe the roome with his murmure.' Bibliography is his darling delight—'unaus et meditatio assidua;' and in the course of the same he would quote you a fold-fashioned author from *Gesperles*, whose very names would excite a shudder about their existence. He is the author of various works, chiefly Bibliographical; upon which the voice of the learned (if we except a little wicked quizzing his *black letter* propensities in a *North Briton Review*) has been liberally favourable. Although the oldish particularity of *Tom Hearne's* is not much calculated to please a maniac of lively parts, yet *Rosin* seems absolutely enamoured of his wight, and to be in possession of a stream of all his pieces, if we may learn from what he has already published, promises to publish concerning the same. He once had the temerity to dabble in poetry; but he never could raise

his head above the mists which infest the swampy ground at the foot of *Parnassus*. Still he loves 'the divine art' enthusiastically; and affects, forsooth, to have a taste in matters of engraving and painting. Converse with him about *Guercino* and *Albert Durer*, *Berghem* and *Woollett*, and tell him that you wish to have his opinion about the erection of a large library, and he will 'give tongue' to you from rise to set of sun. Wishing him prosperity in his projected works, and all good fellows to be his friends, proceed we in our descriptive survey."

The "Bibliomania," it should be observed, is evidently formed in the first instance on the plan of honest *Isaac Walton's* "Complete Angler;" with evident marks of the Author's being deeply versed in "The Battle of the Books," and a familiar acquaintance with old English Literature, and occasionally with the digressions of *Yorick*. Under the shape of dramatic Dialogue, the Reader is equally entertained and instructed; the abstruser parts, with the historic details, being thrown into the form of notes.

In the First Part, "The Evening Walk," in treating "on the right uses of Literature," two Writers of distinguished talent, each of whom has in his turn wielded the controversial spear again and again in Mr. Urban's pages, are fairly and judiciously contrasted:

"Careless himself about examining and quoting authorities with punctilious accuracy, and trusting too frequently to the *ipse dixit* of good friends: with a quick discernment—a sparkling fancy—great store of classical knowledge, and a never-ceasing play of colloquial wit, *MENANDER* moved right onwards in his manly course: the delight of the gay, and the admiration of the learned! He wrote much, and variously: but in an evil hour the dæmon *Malice* caught him abroad—watched his deviations—noted down his failings—and discovering his vulnerable part, he did not fail, like another *Paris*, to profit by the discovery. *Menander* became the victim of over-refined sensibility; he need not have feared the dæmon, as no good man need fear Satan. His pen ceased to convey his sentiments; he sickened at heart; and after his body had been covered by the green-grass turf, the gentle elves of fairy-land took care to weave a chaplet to hang upon his tomb, which was never to know decay.

"*SYCORAX* was this dæmon, and a cunning and clever dæmon was he! 'I am at a loss,' said *Philemon*, 'to comprehend exactly what you mean?' 'I will cease speaking

speaking metaphorically," replied Lysander, "but Sycorax was a man of ability in his way. He taught literary men, in some measure, the value of careful research and faithful quotation: in other words, he taught them to speak the truth as they found her; and doubtless, for this he merits not the name of dæmon, unless you allow me the privilege of a Grecian &c. That Sycorax loved truth, must be admitted; but that he loved no one else so much as himself to speak the truth, must also be admitted. Nor had he, after all, any grand notions of the goddess. She was, in his sight, rather of diminutive than gigantic growth, rather of a tame than towering mien; dressed out in little trinkets, and formally arrayed in the faded point-lace and elevated toupee of the ancient English school, and not in the flowing and graceful robes of Grecian simplicity. But his malice and ill-nature were frightful; and withal his love of scurrility and abuse quite intolerable. He mistook, in too many instances, the manner for the matter, the shadow for the substance. He passed his criticisms, and dealt out his invectives, with so little ceremony, and so much venom, that he seemed born with a scalping-knife in his hand, to commit murder as long as he lived! To him censure was sweeter than praise; and the more elevated the rank, and respectable the character of his antagonist, the more dexterously he aimed his blows, and the more frequently he renewed his attacks. In consequence, scarcely one beautiful period, one passionate sentiment of the higher order, one elevated thought, or philosophical deduction, marked his numerous writings. No garden flower grew wild in the narrow field of his imagination; and although the words Decency and Chastity were continually dropping from his lips, I suspect that the reverse of these qualities were always settled round his heart. Thus, you see, the love of paradox, of carelessness, and of malice, are equally destructive of that true substantial fame, which, as connected with literature, a wise and an honest man would wish to establish."

In a note on the above characters, Mr. Dibdin emphatically observes,

"Mark certain expressions, gentle Reader, which occur in the notes to the life of Robin Hood, prefixed to the Ballads which go under his name, 1795, 2 vols. 8vo; also, a Dissertation on Romance and Minstrelsy, in the first volume of

Antient Metrical 8vo. A very en-
nity, and of a very
literature, will shew
Sycorax, are
too, and snarling "mister Joseph Ritson!"

In "The Cabinet," as the Second Part is styled, our Author has furnished a very satisfactory "Outline of Foreign and Domestic Literature."

In the Third Part, *Lisardo*, a young *Bibliomaniac*, is conducted to "The Auction Room," where "the hammer of the worthy Auctioneer, supposed to be of as much importance as was Sir Fopling's periwig of old upon the stage, is on the desk!—the company begin to increase, and close their ranks; and the din of battle will shortly be heard."

Mr. Dibdin here refers to a piquant note of Warburton, in Bowles's edition of Pope, vol. V. p. 116.

"This remarkable periwig (says he) usually made its entrance upon the Stage in a *Se lan-chair*, brought in by two Chairmen, with infinite approbation of the Audience. The *Snuff-box* of Mr. Leigh has not a less imposing air: and when a high-priced book is balancing between fifteen and twenty pounds, it is a fearful signal of its reaching an additional sum, if Mr. L. should lay down his hammer, and delve into this said crumple-horned-shaped snuff-box."

In this very entertaining dialogue are introduced many well-drawn characters, whose names will readily occur to every one in the habit of frequenting the Sale Rooms described by Mr. Dibdin. Amongst them, we observe one whose loss we have recently lamented in our Obituary (p. 196). But were there several who, we hope, will long remain the friends and the supporters of Literature. Of these, *Atticus* deserves prime mention; and others should be pointed out; but where all are good, selection is difficult. One short portrait, however, must not be overlooked.

Lisardo, expressing to his friendly conductor a curiosity to know the name of a character of a respectably-looking gentleman, in the dress of the old times, who is speaking in so gracious

1802, 3 vols.
ree of shrewd-
e with English
Memorand and
nest Tom War-
ton, and snarling "mister Joseph Ritson!"

* "Without turning over the ponderous tomes of Stephen, Constantine, and Scaliger, consult the sensible remarks upon the word *Δαίμων* in Parkhurst's Greek and English Lexicon to the New Testament, 8vo edit. 1798. In the Greek Lexicon, it is equally applicable to an accomplished and unprincipled character. I alone will furnish an hundred instances of this."

a manner to *Bernardo*, is thus answered:

" 'Tis *Leontes*! a man of taste, and an accomplished Antiquary. Even yet he continues to gratify his favourite passion for book and print-collecting; although his library is at once choice and copious, and his collection of prints exquisitely fine. He yet enjoys, in the evening of life, all that unruffled temper and gentlemanly address which delighted so much in his younger days, and which will always render him, in his latter years, equally interesting and admired. Like *Atticus*, he is liberal in the loan of his treasures; and as with him, so 'tis with *Leontes* --- the spirit of book-collecting 'assumes the dignity of a virtue *.' Peace and comfort be the attendant spirits of *Leontes* through life, and in death! the happiness of a better world await him beyond the grave! His memory will always be held in reverence by honest Bibliomaniacs; and a due sense of his kindness towards myself shall constantly be impressed upon me ---

Dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos reget artus."

And here we join the Author of the *Bibliomania* in a hearty "Amen."

Our quotations shall for the present be closed with the description of "three very active young Bibliomaniacs, who occasionally converse with each other, and now and then have their names affixed to some very expensive purchases;" and of some eminent patrons of those intelligent young men:

"They are the three *Mercurii*, often-times deputed by distinguished Bibliomaniacs, who, fearful of the sharp-shooting powers of their adversaries, if they themselves should appear in the ranks, like prudent Generals keep aloof. But their aid-de-camps are not always successful in their missions; for such is the obstinacy with which book-battles are now contested, that it requires three times the number of guns and weight of metal to accomplish a particular object, to what it did when John Duke of Marlborough wore his full-bottomed periwig at the battle of Blenheim.

"Others there are, again, who employ these *Mercurii* from their own inability to attend in person, owing to distance, want of time, and other similar causes. Hence, many a desperate Bibliomaniac keeps in the back ground, while the public are wholly unacquainted with his curious and rapidly increasing treasures. Hence *Sir Tristrem* embosomed in his forest retreat,

— down the steepy linn,
That hems his little garden in —

is constantly increasing his stores of tales of genii, fairies, fays, ghosts, hobgoblins, magicians, highwaymen, and desperadoes. And equally acceptable to him is a copy of Castalio's elegant version of Homer; and of St. Dunstan's book '*De Occulta Philosophia*;' concerning which latter, Elias Ashmole is venerated in commendation. From all these (after melting them down in his own unparalleled poetical crucible --- which hath charms as potent as the Witches' cauldron in *Macbeth*) he gives the world many a wondrous sweet song. Who that has read those exquisite poems, of the fame of which all Britain 'rings from side to side,' shall deny to such ancient legends a power to charm and instruct? Or who that possesses a copy of *Prospero's* excellent volumes, although composed in a different strain (yet still more fruitful in ancient matters), shall not love the memory, and exalt the renown, of such transcendent Bibliomaniacs? The library of *Prospero* is indeed acknowledged to be without a rival in its way. How pleasant it is, dear Philémon, only to contemplate such a goodly prospect of elegantly bound volumes of old English and French literature! and to think of the matchless stores which they contain, relating to our ancient popular tales and romantic legends!

"Allied to this library, in the general complexion of its literary treasures, is that of *Marcellus*, while in the possession of numberless rare and precious volumes relating to the Drama, and especially to his beloved Shakspeare, it must be acknowledged that *Marcellus* hath somewhat the superiority. Meritorious as have been his labours in the illustration of our immortal bard, he is yet as zealous, vigilant, and anxious as ever, to accumulate every thing which may tend to the further illustration of him. Enter his book-cabinet, and with the sight of how many *unique* pieces and tracts are your ardent eyes blessed! Just so it is with *Aurelius*! He also, with the three last mentioned Bibliomaniacs, keeps up a constant fire at book-auctions; although he is not personally seen in securing the spoils which he makes. Unparalleled as an Antiquary in Caledonian History and Poetry, and passionately attached to every thing connected with the fate of the lamented Mary, as well as with that of the great poetical contemporaries Spenser and Shakspeare; *Aurelius* is indefatigable in the pursuit of such ancient lore as may add value to the stores, however precious, which he possesses. His *Noctes Attice*, devoted to the elucidation of the history of his native Country, will erect to his memory a splendid and unperishable monument. These, my dear friends, these are the virtuous and useful, and therefore salutary, ends of book-collecting and book-reading. Such characters

are

* "See the Edinburgh Review, vol. XIII. p. 119."

are among the proudest pillars that adorn the greatest nations upon earth.

"Let me, however, not forget to mention that there are bashful or busy Bibliomaniacs, who keep aloof from book sales, intent only upon securing, by means of these *Mercurii, stainless or large-paper* copies of antient literature. While *Menalcas* sees his oblong cabinet decorated with such a tall, well-dressed, and perhaps matchless regiment of *Variorum Classics*, he has little or no occasion to regret his unavoidable absence from the field of battle in the Strand or Pall Mall. And yet, although he is environed with a body-guard, of which the great Frederick's father might have envied him the possession, he cannot help casting a wistful eye, now and then, upon still choicer and taller troops which he sees in the territories of his rivals. I do not know whether he would not sacrifice the whole right wing of his army, for the securing of some magnificent treasures in the empire of his neighbour *Rinaldo*; for there he sees, and adores, with the rapture-speaking eye of a classical Bibliomaniac, the tall, wide, thick, clean, brilliant, and illuminated copy of the first *Livy* UPON VELUM, enshrined in an impenetrable oaken case, covered with choice Morocco!

"There he often witnesses the adoration paid to this glorious object by some bookish pilgrim, who, as the evening sun reposes softly upon the hill, pushes onward, through copse, wood, moor, heath, bramble, and thicket, to feast his eyes upon the mellow lustre of its leaves, and upon the nice execution of its typography. *Menalcas* sees all this, and yet has too noble a heart to envy *Rinaldo* his treasures! These Bibliomaniacs often meet, and view their respective forces; but never with hostile eyes. They know their relative strength; and wisely console themselves by being 'each eminent in his degree.' Like *Corregio*, they are 'also painters' in their way."

We shall take an early opportunity of again introducing the *Bibliomania*, of which we hope our Readers are as little weary as ourselves.

60. DESPOTISM; or, *The Fall of the Jesuits. A Political Romance.* 2 Vols. small 8vo. pp. 478. Murray.

IF any one should suppose, from the title of this Work, that he is to expect a frivolous tale of marvellous invention, he will be very much disappointed in the perusal of these very excellent Volumes.

"Should the Fable, however, be found as full of truth, as of wonder, it may claim regard for something more valuable than

itself. No history, whether genuine or fictitious, will be studied without instruction, where the dearest interests of humanity are pursued in its conduct, and involved in its catastrophe.

"The Reader of the present day has been too long accustomed to trace the *Political Marvellous*, realised in the shifting scenery of these dramatic times, to be totally incredible of its existence. This Narrative has not, however, been solely composed to amuse with playful astonishment; its views are of a better nature, for they would arouse indignation against political fanaticism, and all its crimes.

"To most Readers the Jesuits are here exhibited in a new light; considered only as Religionists, as far as these Politicians made use of a Religion, abounding with corruptions, for the tremendous engine of a political body. The Jesuits were originally a Missionary Society; but the rude constitution of fanaticism and ambition, new-moulded by a dynasty of subtle Italians, from the School of the Florentine Secretary, produced a government unparalleled in antient or modern times. The General of the Jesuits was a *Sovereign*; and the Jesuits were a *People*, diffused in the two Hemispheres, exhibiting the singular spectacle of a *secret despotism*, tending to Universal Monarchy; a monstrous ambition, which could only exist by a perpetual growth of power, and spread itself by enormous subjection: practising the worst crimes of the worst governments; Cruelty, Perfidy, Injustice, and Irreligion: The use of Spies, Informers, and Assassins; arbitrary imprisonment, social excommunication, and inquisitorial enquiry; all actuated by the unrelenting genius of a peculiar Despotism, for it was to be as enlightened as powerful, as seductive as terrific.

"Their true designs had never been developed, during two centuries; and their accusers had little more than vague surmises to urge against them. But the age had changed, though the Jesuits had not; and its strength produced their weakness. Their views were traced out; their means discovered; and the documents of their political crimes produced.

"Once known, they ceased to exist. They had alarmed the Sovereigns and the Ministers of Europe; an evidence at once of their power and their guilt. The Jesuitic Sovereign seemed struck by the instant lightning from heaven, and appealed to Rome; Maternal Rome, stretched out her withered hands over her child and her champion, grieving, while she herself united in one common sacrifice to Peace—and the Jesuits were immolated!

"While Europe resounded with the cry against the Jesuits, their precipitated fall was here listened to like an incredible tale, and indistinctly told. A Mysterious Society

y seemed to have perished in
ry. We had long lain out of the
of their necromancy; and of the
s, nothing had remained in this
ry, but their name as a Proverb.

et two of our great Writers have ex-
y alluded to the invisible Jesuitic
e. Algernon Sydney, during his
nce at Rome in 1661, a close observer
tical intrigues, in a letter to his
*, tells this curious story: "The
eek, at a time when all the Cardinals
at severall churches, it was soe or-
that a gentleman put into every
theire hands a printed Memoriall,
tired immediately, before they could
t; and being examined, it was found
a most bitter invective against the
es, as persons that set up a common-
amongst themselves, independent of
structure unto the Pope's supremacy;
enting them as politicall heretics, and
uch sharpnesse, full of such truths as
annot deny."

ord Chesterfield, in 1749, desires his
get acquainted with the General of
suits; 'who, though he has no seem-
ner out of his own society, has more
fluence over the whole world than any
at Prince in it!'

obertson, in his History of Charles V.
imposed their History, and sketched
ingular constitution. The narration
uply closed, as it did not further
into his plan, by this observation:
e causes which occasioned the ruin
mighty body, as well as the circum-
s and effects with which it has been
ed in the different countries of
e, are objects extremely worthy the
on of every intelligent observer of
affairs."

hese 'causes, and circumstances,
fects,' form the subject of this Polit-
imance. I would paint, in a moving
a political system, whose genius
revived in our times. May we not
teh an useful moral, that winds up
ful story of perverted wisdom, and
abused? Who cannot see shadow-
this little history, an Empire more
ul than an Oriental Despotism, be-
more enlightened; in the Institute
Jesuits the perfect Code of Despo-
nd in the General and his Jesuits,
al fanatics, who, actuated by views
perpetual aggrandisement of domi-
ing themselves victims of false glory,
c scourges of humanity. From the
al dangers of so vile and anti-social
riment, what can save Nations, but
rning love and reverence for their

Sovereigns, to guard their independence
from the universal Despot? While Sove-
reigns, instructed by severe fortune, and
rising with the genius of the age, shall feel
that their inexhaustible strength lies in the
hearts of their people; and that the art of
reigning is not found by aggrandising the
Sovereign, or the State, till the diadem is
sparkling with the tears of its subjects, and
crimsoned with the blood of its neigh-
bours."

Rarely, very rarely, have we seen
so much historic fact condensed into
so small a compass as in these
volumes; which unfold with wonder-
ful distinctness the dark intrigues and
almost incredible machinations of
perhaps the most powerful body of
men that ever were united in one
regular society.

"Ribadeneira, the descendant of an
illustrious race of the ancient Nobility
of Spain," is the Hero of this "Pol-
itical Romance."

"He had been educated in the solemn
magnificence of that Court. Among the
haughty he could endure no equal; and
when, in proud humility, he trode them
down with the sandals of the Monk, he felt
himself born to rank among the Masters of
Mankind. In the deep thought and
gravity of his physiognomy, the workings
of his sensibility scarcely concealed them-
selves — if sometimes they looked like
Pity, their severity was often such, they
struck like Scorn.

"Ten years of political labours had
tried the skill of this new Reformer — nor
had Ambition yet cost him all the virgin
feelings of generous youth. A mighty
Spirit was slumbering in Europe — the
hour approached to break that sleep! He
was anticipating the dates of Empires, and
communing with himself — 'Not for ever,'
he thought, 'shall Paris be the throne of
its Sovereign; and Vienna exult in an
Imperial Crown. — Seest thou Constantino-
ple flatterring herself in the possession of
the seat of a double Empire; and Venice
glorying in the stability of a thousand
years! Their day shall come! and for
thee, my Madrid, thou majestic eye of so
many Cities! hereafter, too, thy light
shall fail.'

"Ten years were closing, and Ribade-
neira was still only a solitary Jesuit, lost
in his reveries! He thought of Luther,
who abrogated the universal sovereignty
of his day, and of his own Ignatius, who
cemented, to perpetuate its despotism —
They had not exceeded his age! The
baffled Jesuit perceived that the Founders
of Empires owe at least as much to Op-
portunity as to themselves.

In the Collection of the Sydney
, Vol. II. p. 709."
Letter 165.

ENT. MAG. June, 1811.

Yet

"Yet such a man existed before him, and haunted his dreams! Ribadeneira had traced the son of an Italian gardener, through the obscure steppings of his intrigues, from a hopeless Ringer of his parish, till he burst into the world, the Universal Minister of the Spanish Monarchy, agitating Europe by the most chimerical projects. This was Alberoni, who was governing the Court of Spain, and affected to regulate the destinies of Europe. The presence of the Italian gardener's boy insulted the haughty genius of the Spanish Jesuit — yet Alberoni, whose political head was crowned by a Cardinal's hat; whose Machiavelism had triumphed over the feelings of Nature by exiling the Patroness of his lowly fortunes: whose deep machinations had seated the present Queen on the throne of Spain, while he was planning to place Kings of his own, like crowned slaves, on the thrones of Europe, — Alberoni, the Italian intriguer, who had little to boast but a fortunate temerity; the Sycophant of the Great, whose soul was not elevated as his fortune to raise himself above those whom he was rather leading than commanding — Alberoni, in the presence of Ribadeneira, deserted of his grandeur, seemed to feel in his hands the ropes of his parish steeple!

"The Cardinal, too, had encountered this mysterious man, in the dark windings of his own political labyrinth; and Alberoni, with Italian instinct, was on the point of getting rid of the Jesuit quietly, to adopt the political Vocabulary, *à la negligence*, or *en cachette*, when an extraordinary dispatch from the Court of Rome recommended the care of Ribadeneira's life to his protection. The Cardinal was startled. Was he delivered up into the hands of a mightier Intriguer? He had placed his political existence in the awful eyes of the Spanish Queen, and now he imagined they had become more and more cloudy! Racked with suspicions, in his Cabinet buried among his papers, the hypochondriac Arbitrer of Europe trembled, hesitated, and was confounded.

"But Alberoni was too subtle a Machiavel not to act his part to the last. In Politics, much of kindness we owe to hatred; and patronage itself may become a substitute for assassination, whenever it serves to remove him whose presence is intolerable. The Cardinal instantly promoted Ribadeneira to the Bishoprick of San Andero, a splendid exile! Ribadeneira understood the ænigmatic gift, and Alberoni triumphed; for the Jesuit felt as if he were nothing in the mind of the Italian. 'So easily, he imagines, he can dismiss me!' thus he thought — but the genius of Ribadeneira would not submit to die away under the spotless Rochet.

"What remained for the inexorable Ribadeneira? Absence from the place which humbles our pride, and secession from these we love not, is the miserable consolation of the discontented. A more splendid Empire was now contemplated by the Jesuit; he remembered how once a brother, disappointed in some slight promotion, haughtily abandoned his college; and, inspired by the vast views of the Order, adoring its genius while he hated its rival Members, he became the sublime founder of the Jesuitic dominion in the new world — and, in anger, he added another Empire!

"Let the Italian triumph — it is but in his own way! I have no feeble passions to exhaust in the contemptuous struggle!" Thus exclaimed Ribadeneira, while he cursed that mediocrity in the Cabinets of Europe, that slighted the political aspirant whom they had yet the power to silence — and who, whatever might be his own views, had included in them the annihilation of the Italian by the Spanish Throne. But the advice given to ministers by an obnoxious person, is always considered criminal!

"The illusion of Empire hung over the new World. The Jesuits had laid the foundation of a splendid government in South America; but they wanted the audacity to proclaim it to the world. There they ruled over an Empire, while they concealed themselves as Monks, and trembled to be discovered among a million of their slaves.

"When Ribadeneira turned his eyes on that vast Continent, he mused over Nations whom oppression had matured for Heroes; and a soil, whose surface lightly covers a metal more potent than the iron of the North, which had subdued their fathers. He was meditating to reverse their destiny, and teach them to conquer, as they had been conquered. Let, Ribadeneira exclaimed,

'Peru, once more, a race of Kings behold!' The Founder and the Legislator of this new Dynasty, was to be disguised under the grey cloak and the long beard of the Missionary Ribadeneira, armed only with his staff and his breviary. — But should the Order discover a rival in their son? Ribadeneira had long felt the proud conviction, that to enslave, or to emancipate a people, required but a change of direction from the same genius. He designed to offer the inevitable alternative to the Order — Their terrible Servant was willing to become their Ally! The Politician is mutable with time and place.

"The perilous adventure was just spared our romantic politician; for, at the moment he was hastening to become a Missionary to Paraguay, the Roman Catholic

Cabinet urged his acceptance of the Generalship of the Jesuits; an office always destined for him who excelled in that worldly wisdom, dignified by Italian sagacity by the term of *La Prudenza Politica*.

"This in a moment decided his fate. Ribadeneira had been connected with the Papal Court, the centre of European Politics, by a chain of close intrigues. He had long admired that mysterious influence over human events, of which the enemies of the Jesuits so loudly accused them; an influence which was governing the world, though the world knew not how; nor had yet even Ribadeneira but partially penetrated into the genius of the Order, which could produce such vast consequences from a cause apparently so insignificant as the Order itself. To the world, and often to the Jesuits themselves, their General appeared only as a simple Monk, blended with the dependants of the Court of Rome; but our adroit politician sometimes conjectured, that in Politics, in spite of Geometry, a Part may be equal to the Whole.

"The offer from the Holy See was accepted with the humility of a Saint, and the sagacity of a Politician. Rome eagerly adopted the promulgator of her Supremacy; Him, who sought to enthrall the World, in passive obedience. The wily Jesuit had incessantly reminded her of Universal Dominion — it was the gay and refreshing dream of youth, charming her decrepitude. Her Vassal only felt himself the more mighty in the homage she exacted from the World; for on the Tiara rested all his hopes!

"The journey from Madrid to Rome was soothed by the political reveries of this new Reformer — He mused on Thrones subverted, and new Dynasties! he was annihilating all Despotism, by the despotism of Genius — to charm, while he enslaved Mankind.

"At the feet of the Pope, Ribadeneira prostrated himself, while he raised his eyes on a throne, whose basis he resolved to support, or to subvert. The humble frock of the General of the Jesuits disguised the insatiable ambition of his soul.

Having been almost imperceptibly led to a greater length of quotation from this very interesting Work than was at first intended; — we must for the present postpone the eventful history of the Jesuits and their downfall.

61. *The Surgical Works of John Abernethy, F. R. S. &c. &c. Vol. I. and II.* Longman and Co. 1811.

AMONG the many scientific and useful Publications which the present age has produced, there is perhaps no

one from which the healing art is more likely to derive improvement, than from the Surgical Works of Mr. Abernethy. Written in language everywhere clear and intelligible — on subjects interesting from their importance — by a person equally distinguished by his great professional abilities as by his veracity and excellence of character; it is a matter of no surprise that the Works of our Author should have always met with that share of encouragement from the publick, to which, from their intrinsic merit, they seem to be entitled.

Mr. Abernethy has divided his book into Four Parts, which are published separately under the following titles: 1st. "Surgical Observations on the constitutional Origin and Treatment of Local Diseases; and on Aneurisms." 2d. "On Diseases resembling Syphilis; and on Diseases of the Urethra." The above two constitute the First Volume. 3d. "On Injuries of the Head; and on Miscellaneous Subjects." 4th. "On Tumours; and on Lumbar Abscesses." The above two constitute the Second Volume.

In the course of the Work, Mr. Abernethy has occasionally advanced opinions which differ from those prevalent among many professional men of the present day; these are, however, supported by numerous, and, we think, very satisfactory cases; the circumstance of their varying from the general mode of thinking may therefore be considered as an additional proof of the utility of their publication. While the whole of the Work is interesting and instructive, that part which treats of the constitutional origin and treatment of Local Disease is, perhaps, the most valuable; it may be considered as a scientific and practical illustration of facts, the knowledge of which is of equally great importance to the Physician as to the Surgeon.

The connexion subsisting between Local Diseases and the state of the health in general; and between the state of the health in general and that of the digestive organs in particular; has been noticed, in a cursory manner, by the earliest Writers on Medicine. The nature and extent of this connexion does not appear to have made a due impression on the minds of the generality of modern Practitioners.

To inculcate the necessity of attending to this connexion, seems to be the Author's principal object; and the successful treatment of the cases which he has recorded shews that his opinions have been well founded.

Our limits will not permit us to dwell on the respective merits of the different parts of the Work. We shall therefore content ourselves with saying in conclusion, that when we reflect on the extent and varieties of the disorder of the system which Mr. Abernethy has described—on its connexion with such a number of distressing and dissimilar Local Diseases, and on the still more calamitous effects which it occasionally produces on the mind; we feel strongly impressed with the importance of the subject, and of the necessity of bringing it into a conspicuous point of view. We may add that we feel happy in having an opportunity of recommending this Work to general notice; confident that, if our feeble efforts to give it additional publicity should succeed, we shall have the pleasing satisfaction of having contributed to promote the welfare of mankind.

62. *A new and authentic Edition of the Statutes; printed by Authority. Vol. I.* [Reviewed in a Letter from a Correspondent.]

MR. URBAN, May 31.

I HAVE just been favoured by a Friend with a sight of the First Volume of that national undertaking, which has been some years in hand, the authentic Edition of "The Statutes of the Realm." It was completed in the month of March last, and a copy was laid before the Members of the Record Commission at their sitting on Lady-day. And as I understand it is not to be sold, but copies only to be distributed among the Courts of Law, and Public Libraries, it may not, perhaps, be uninteresting to your Readers to learn something of its history, plan, and contents.

This very laborious Work was begun under the direction of the Record Commission, and the execution of it entrusted originally to three learned Barristers, Mr. Luders, Mr. Tomlins, the Counsel to the Irish Exchequer, and Mr. France, a Commissioner of Bankrupts. Very little progress had, however, been made in the undertaking, when a removal into the

country, and other avocations, obliged Mr. Luders to resign his situation as a Sub-Commissioner; and Mr. William Elias Taunton, a gentleman also at the Bar, Recorder of Oxford, and a Commissioner of Bankrupts, was appointed to succeed him. This gentleman and Mr. Tomlins have, I understand, on this occasion, been the principal pioneers in delving in the rich, but hitherto little explored, mines of our Legal Antiquities; and it is to their industry and learning, chiefly, that the public are indebted for this most valuable Volume of the Charters and earlier Statutes.

Prior to the collation and revision of the text and translation, all the principal repositories, not only in London, but also in the great Provincial Towns, and in Ireland, were searched for copies of the Charters and Statutes, and transcripts of the most authentic made by Mr. Tomlins; and Mr. William Illingworth, the Deputy Keeper of his Majesty's Records; the result of whose labours was printed, for the use of the Commissioners, in a "Report of Searches." Other transcripts also, including the whole text of the Charters and Statutes, were made from the Statute, Charter, Fine, Patent, and Close Rolls, and from manuscripts in the British Museum and elsewhere, by Mr. Illingworth, Mr. Caley, the Keeper of Records in the Augmentation Office and Secretary to the Record Commission, and Mr. Bryan Richards. These were compared with each other, and the various readings noted; and, finally, copies selected for the Text, according as they were most authentic in their source; or, if no authentic source could be found, most full and correct in their contents.

The materials for the text being at length settled after most minute and patient research and collation, in which all the gentlemen assisted, the task of investigating this Text, of comparing it with the various Texts in the former printed Editions and in the other manuscript transcripts, and of correcting all errors and defects (from which not even the most authentic source was altogether exempt) by various readings, and of examining the common translation (which, as having been, as it were, naturalised by long use, was preferred to

to a new one), of adjusting it in many instances to a new Text, and of amending it where material mistakes occurred, devolved on the Sub-Commissioners, Mr. Tomlins and Mr. Taunton. The pains which have been bestowed on this part of the Work may in part be estimated by referring to any page in the Volume, (which brings the Statutes down to the end of the reign of Edw. III.); though I was informed by my Friend, that from an anxious desire that nothing should be noted that was not necessary, or material, so many successive revisions of the MS. and even in printing off the sheets, occurred, each revision retrenching or compressing the contents of the former copy, that a very small part of the labour actually expended now appears before the publick.

The Statutes in this Volume are preceded by a complete series of all the great Charters and Charters of the Forest, from the Charter granted by King Henry I. in the first year of his reign, A. D. 1101; to the final Charter of Confirmation in the 29th of Edw. I. A. D. 1301. The Text of this series, which comprises more Charters, and is, in every respect, more perfect, than that of Blackstone, is taken either from original Charters or Charters of Inspeximus now extant, from the Charter Roll, or, in two or three instances only where no other better source existed, from authentic MSS. Each Charter is illustrated by various Readings from all other copies of authority which are now to be met with; and a table is prefixed, pointing out the original in each instance from whence the Text is taken, the Repository in which it is preserved, and the sources from which the various Readings are selected. I was given to understand, that the very minute and laborious attention which the Editing of the only accurate and perfect collection of the Charters yet in print demanded, was bestowed, almost exclusively, by Mr. Tomlins.

I should not, Mr. Urban, have been able to have stated to you even this brief outline of the Publication in question, if I had not had an opportunity of perusing the Introduction with which it is prefaced. To those who have not time or inclination to form an opinion of the merits of the

Work itself, by consulting those pages which contain the Charters and the Statutes, I recommend the perusal of this Introduction. It contains all the information which can be either expected or wished for upon the subject, conveyed in a style remarkable, in the present day, for its purity, its plainness, and perspicuity. In this the learned Sub-Commissioners begin with detailing the utility of the undertaking, deduced from the imperfections of all former printed Collections of the Statutes, of which a list and character is given, and with giving a history of former plans proposed for an authentic Edition, none of which, however, ever took effect. But perhaps your Readers will form the best idea of the contents of the Introduction, if I copy them from the book itself. They are as follow :

Contents of the Introduction.

- " Ch. I. Sect. 1. Of the former printed Collections, Translations, and Abridgements of the Statutes.
- " Sect. 2. Of the Plans heretofore proposed for an authentic Publication, or for the Revision of the Statutes.
- " Ch. II. Of the Charters prefixed to this Collection of the Statutes.
- " Ch. III. Sect. 1. Of the matters inserted in this Collection of the Statutes, and their arrangement.
- " Sect. 2. Of the Sources from whence the several matters are taken.
- " Sect. 3. Of the mode used in searching for, transcribing, collating, noting, and printing, the Text of the Statutes.
- " Ch. IV. Sect. 1. Of the original Language of the Charters and Statutes.
- " Sect. 2. Of the Translation in this Collection of the Statutes.
- " Ch. V. Sect. 1. Of the Collections of the Statutes of Scotland and Ireland heretofore published by Royal Authority.
- " Sect. 2. Of the methods successively adopted for promulgating the Statutes, before and since the Union of Great Britain and Ireland."

These several topics are treated fully, and, where Learning can come into play, with Learning, which manifests considerable research, and imparts very important information. References, by way of illustration, are frequently made to the best Law Authorities; and the dryness of detail is sometimes relieved by notes, which open the path to discussions of the most interesting kind. The following may be given as a specimen :

" Lord

"Lord Hale, H. C. L. ch. 1. says, this Roll (that is, the Great Roll containing the Statutes from 6 Edw. I. to 50 Edw. III.) begins with Magna Charta, and ends with Edw. III. This is erroneous; for though part of the Roll antecedent to Edw. I. may have been lost since the time of Lord Hale, there is no reason to conclude that it ever began with Magna Charta: Magna Charta and Charta de Foresta are not entered on this Roll prior to 25 Edw. I. and they are accordingly printed as Statutes of that year in this collection. There are not wanting authorities which seem to consider the Great Charter, as possessing the validity of a Statute from the 1st or the 9th of Henry III. before the confirmation of it by the Statute of Marlborough, 52 Henry III. It is so considered by Coke in 2 Inst. 65, 1 Inst. 43 a. 81 a.; in the Prince's case 8 Rep. 19; and elsewhere; by Hale H. C. L. ch. 1; and by Blackstone in his Introduction to the Charters, 4to. p. xl. 8vo, p. lxi. It is also expressly called a Statute by Littleton, sect. 108; but this may be referable to its subsequent confirmation by Parliament. Hale's idea may probably have arisen from supposing it to be on the Statute Roll before 6 Edw. I. And Coke and Blackstone founded their opinions chiefly upon two judicial decisions cited from Fitzherbert's Abridgement (Part 2, fo. 120 b. tit. Mor-danne, pl. 23, and Part 1, fo. 188 a. tit. Briefe, pl. 881); the one as of 5 Hen. III. the other as of 21 Hen. III.; to which may be added another of 23 Hen. III. Fitz. Abr. Part 1, fo. 90 a. tit. Assise, pl. 436. These, if of those years respectively, certainly prove that the Great Charter was then considered as the law of the land, but not, absolutely, that it was previously of Parliamentary Enactment. In the instances of 5 Hen. III. and 23 Hen. III. the phrase 'L'Estatut de Magna Carta,' is merely used incidentally by Fitzherbert in stating the points adjudged; and there is some ground to think also that the former decision was possibly of a much later period; see the Year Books, 38 Hen. VI. 18, and 39 Hen. VI. 19. In the instance of 21 Hen. III. the Great Charter is referred to, not as a Parliamentary Act, but as a Grant, 'concessum' being the word used to denote its authority; which construction the preamble of the Articuli super Cartas, Stat. 28 Edw. I. and the beginning of Chap. I. of that Statute, confirm; though in the Confirmatio Cartarum, Stat. 25 Edw. I. c. 1. which passed during the absence of the King from the Realm, it is recited of the two Charters, 'les queles furent faites p' com'un assent de tut la Roiaume.' In an Admiralty Record, quoted by Pryme, (Animad. 120) as of 23 Hen. VI. the laws of Oberon are recognised by the term 'Statutum.'"

From this note we learn, from unquestionable documents, what perhaps few persons have conjectured, that it was matter of dispute so early even as the reign of Edw. I. whether the Great Charter was to be esteemed a Legislative measure, or a boon from the King. The Parliament, in the 28th year of that King's reign, taking advantage of the King's absence from the Kingdom, and of the temporary disorder which obtained in consequence, declared of the two Charters, that they were made by the common assent of all the Realm. But the King, upon his return, when he again solemnly confirmed them, took especial care to recite, in the Articuli super Cartas, that they had been granted by King Henry III. The Sub-Commissioners very properly content themselves with adducing the authorities upon both sides, without giving any opinion of their own. But the point surely is not doubtful. When the circumstances under which the Charters were obtained are adverted to; the triumph of the Barons, the distress of the King, the want of a regular Parliament, and the disorders of the times; it is pretty clear, that the Charters, when first established, were in truth only a Royal concession, though in part a concession of the ancient laws and customs of the Realm; and throughout certainly of liberties which the people had a right to demand.

Although the present Work purports, in the language of the first Resolution of the Board of Commissioners upon the subject, to be "a complete and authentic Collection of the Statutes of the Realm, it does not comprehend all the articles which, by some Writers, have been considered as coming within that description.

It is stated, Ch. III. Sect. I.

"All instruments whatever, comprehended in any of the several Collections of Statutes printed previous to the Edition by Hawkins, are inserted in this Work; those having for a long series of years been referred to, and accepted as Statutes in Courts of Law. Together with these are inserted all matters of a public nature, purporting to be Statutes, first printed by Hawkins, or any subsequent Editor; and also new matters of the like nature, contained in any Statute Rolls, Inrolments of Acts, Exemplifications, Transcripts by Writ, and Original Acts, although not heretofore printed in any general Collection of Statutes.

Statutes. All these are placed in the body of the Work as Text."

After reminding us, that it has been observed by Lord Coke, that there are "many Acts of Parliament that be in the Rolls of Parliament and never yet printed," and informing us, that "it is certain that many Acts and Matters not found on any Statute Roll, nor contained in any printed Editions of the Statutes, are found on the Parliament Rolls, which appear to have received the threefold assent of King, Lords, and Commons, or to have such qualities as have been allowed by Courts of Law to imply that assent;" the Sub-Commissioners give the following reasons for adding to the former stock of Statutes such new matters only, as were "taken from sources of Authority not to be controverted:"

"With a view therefore to a consideration of the question, whether matters of this nature should be comprehended in the present Work, lists of a great number of them were prepared, not only from the Parliament Rolls, but also from other Records, particularly the Close Rolls and Patent Rolls, which were examined for the purpose with great care and diligence, and Transcripts and Collations of many of them were made for the examination of the Commissioners. In the progress of this labour, however, it appeared that the matters which came within the description above-mentioned were so numerous, that the indiscriminate insertion of all of them would constitute a mass, the very bulk of which would prove inconvenient. But what was of still greater importance, upon examination it became, with respect to many of them, a subject of discussion, from which no certain conclusion could be derived, to what extent they had in fact received sanction, and whether therefore they were, in any degree, entitled to be considered as of legislative authority. It was obvious, at the same time, that to have made a selection only of such matters as in the opinion of the Commissioners were the least doubtful, was in effect encountering the same difficulty only in a smaller degree; and the sources, from which they were to be taken, not being in themselves conclusive evidence that the matters contained in them were Statutes, the selection in each instance necessarily could be nothing more than the result of private judgment; without the authority of that 'general received Tradition,' which, as Lord Hale observes, attests and approves those Statutes which are not properly extant of Record."

These reasons for not encumbering the present Publication with all the instruments, most of them perhaps of an unimportant description, and altogether obsolete, which in the various stores of Parliamentary Documents bear the semblance only of Legislative Authority, will be deemed, I apprehend, sufficiently satisfactory, as they stand even in the above extract. But they will appear still more conclusive to these Readers who peruse the very learned section which follows, "Of the Sources from whence the several matters have been taken." In this Section a very minute and particular account is given of the different sources, whether of record or not of record, whether authoritative or without positive authority, to which recourse was had in selecting the Text. It deserves to be read throughout with great attention; and in performing this task, the Reader must not disdain to turn to the elaborate Notes and Appendices, with which it is illustrated, and should consult also the Authors who are occasionally referred to. From these he will collect upon how very frail and insecure foundation, as to authority, the Commissioners would have stood, if upon the mere report of Lord Coke, or other Writers superficially informed upon these subjects, they had admitted as Statutes all the articles any where to be met with, which possess some evidence of having received the triple assent.

I should add that the Typographical execution of the Work does great credit to the King's Printer, by whom, I understand, a new set of types was employed on the occasion. The Engravings also of the Charters are such as might be expected from the skill of Mr. Basire, at once clear, accurate, and distinct. The whole I consider as a monument of Legal Research and Erudition, highly creditable to the Gentlemen concerned in it; and more particularly to the Right Hon. CHARLES ABBOT, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and Chairman of the Record Commission, under whose directions and active superintendence the Work has, I hear, been carried through to its present maturity.

Yours, &c.

HAROLD.

in dry weather, "one day's rain making such an impression on its rich soil, that no carriage, nor scarcely a horse, can proceed without going some leagues about."

"We reached Seville after sun-set; but, it being a bright moonlight evening, the public walks and buildings, at the entrance of the town, had a fine effect; we passed one of the walks by the side of the river, and entering by several narrow streets into one of the squares, met a religious procession, which obliged us to stop till it had passed us. It consisted of a number of Friars chanting psalms, preceded by men with large glass lanterns fixed on staves, about eight feet high. To these succeeded a priest, bearing a banner, with either a crucifixion, or the virgin painted on it, and the singers, attended by the rabble, closed the whole. To me it had a ludicrous appearance, but the people stood silent and uncovered till it had passed, and the inhabitants of the houses brought lights to the balconies, in compliment to the Rosary, as it is called.

"We drove to the Posada de Sol, where we were not a little disgusted with the filthy appearance of the house, and the brutal manners of the host: he first hesitated to receive us, and, after running over a long list of Marquises, Counts, and Members of the Junta, who either were in his house, or expected to arrive the next day, he refused to admit us; which eventually proved a most fortunate circumstance; for having a letter of introduction to a Mr. Wiseman, an Irish merchant long established in this city, I called on him to request his assistance in relieving us from our embarrassing situation: instead of recommending me to another inn, he offered me accommodations in his own house, and procured an apartment for Mr. Ridout, till we could meet with convenient lodgings. In this friendly mansion we met with genuine hospitality, and were introduced to an agreeable society, partly consisting of several English gentlemen of Marquis Wellesley's family.

"The day after my arrival I waited on our Ambassador, who received me with dignified, but not distant politeness: his conversation discovered an accurate knowledge, and comprehensive view of the state of Spain, while his liberal conduct, and uniform attention to his countrymen, must ensure him their respect and esteem. The arrival of this celebrated Nobleman in Seville produced an extraordinary sensation, a sensation certainly neither prepared, nor fostered by the body to whom he was sent, whose narrow souls were jealous of his character, and apprehensive lest his powerful talents should detect and expose

their contracted policy and futile projects. All the respectable inhabitants of the city, among whom were many of those men whose information, patriotism, and energetic minds, had planned and effected the first revolution, became the leaders on this occasion also, and conducted the triumphal entry of the British Minister. Seville was emptied of its population; and the expecting crowds patiently endured, without the city, the heat of the sun, the privation of their meals, and of their siesta, and tranquilly waited from morning till dusk, to welcome the approach of a man whose high rank and distinguished capacity were considered as pledges of the generous and disinterested intentions of the Monarch he represented.

"The shouts of the people, and the acclamations of the multitude, were genuine and unequivocal demonstrations of the strong feelings of the nation; but the conduct of their rulers discovered merely that routine of compliments which the hollow intrigues of a court may teach, but which he, who had ruled such Courts in India, knew in what manner to appreciate. The welcome of Lord Wellesley at Cadiz had perhaps been increased by the news of his brother's victory at Talavera; and certainly one cause of his Lordship's enthusiastic reception in that city may be attributed to that fortunate occurrence: but at Seville all was pure, unmixed joy for the arrival of man whose nation was venerated, whose character had preceded him, and to whose high qualities they looked up for deliverance from the government of a body of men fortuitously raised to the unlimited exercise of the executive and legislative power of a great nation."

[To be continued in the Supplement.]

64. *Sacred Meditations and Devotional Hymns, with some Essays in Prose, composed on various Occasions of Life, and published for the Use of the intelligent Mind in its serious Moments. By a Layman. 12mo. pp. 301. Muaray. 1811.*

WE have seldom met with a Publication which corresponds more closely with its title than the present. These Meditations are exactly calculated "for the use of the intelligent Mind in its serious moments," and for no other. Yet let us hope there are many minds disposed to embrace opportunities to leave the world, and its cares and pleasures, for those subjects that are of everlasting importance.

It is too justly observed by the Author of this Work, that "an illiberal air has been sometimes given to religion by injudicious adherents, which has disgusted many valuable persons.

persons. This is exceedingly to be lamented. Religion is the natural companion of great and enlightened intellects. It is the delightful retreat of genius and integrity from the avocations and cares of life." Accordingly the chief purpose of these pages is to excite that devotional spirit, or habit of serious thinking, which, without interfering with the business of life, preserves human action within the bounds of integrity, and lessens all its cares.

The Meditations are principally in verse of different measures, with a few prose Essays intermixed, which appear to rise naturally from the subject in hand. The whole is introduced by an Essay of the prefatory kind, in which the Author takes a cursory view of the dying sentiments of some eminent characters of recent memory, among whom are Washington, Lord Chatham, and Messrs. Pitt and Fox.

The subjects handled are mostly original; but we have also poetical versions of some of the Psalms; and throughout the whole we remark with pleasure the Author's zeal for "pure and undefiled religion," in opposition to the mixed and cold-blooded sentiments which have been too lavishly adopted from the French philosophers. The poetry is in general elegant, sometimes vigorous, and often excelling in the graces of simplicity.

Perhaps we cannot better exemplify the contents and general merit of this work, than by extracting the following lines and the subsequent prose Essay:

"DEVOTION AMIABLE IN A WIFE.

Together let us live and love,
And seek the bowers of bliss above,
My lovely Delia! good as fair,
And kind as good, my heart's best care.
Tho' at thy mild love-glancing eyes,
Thy modest smiles, which saints might prize,
My ever-glowing bosom beats,
And its first song of love repeats;
Yet when I see thy beauteous face,
In meek devotion bent, and trace
Sweet Piety's emotions there,
How do I love my virtuous fair!

The hope that when this earth decays,
We still shall live, and love, and praise;
Together range, when evils cease,
The seraph realms of heavenly peace;
And see our infants, form'd by thee
To generous virtue, share our gleams
These rapturous hopes inspire my heart,
And Reason's sweetest feast impart;

They make the sunshine of my life,
And dissipate its angriest strife.
Oh what delight will fill the soul
To range at large where planets roll;
Now soaring to the God we praise,
With gratitude's exulting lays;
Now roaming happy to dispense
His mercy's kindest influence---
The servants of his sacred will,
Honour'd his mandates to fulfil,
From sphere to sphere delighted glide,
Celestial love their constant guide:
What noble destiny to join!
Their god-like tasks, and every hope
refine!

"ON FEMALE DEVOTION.

"The amiability of the female character has been the theme of poets, and even of moralists, in almost every age. In happy Europe it is peculiarly remarkable. We see the fair sex emerging into honourable distinction in all the paths of elegant literature, and in many of less accessible science; we see them educating and refining mankind. They are the chief sources of all the graces and charms of life, and have ever been the main supports of human civilization. Without them men would have been warlike hordes of ever-contending barbarians. Active, intrepid, violent, selfish, and strong, men are always prone to prefer the road of force to that of persuasion. Too proud, too impatient, and too headstrong to concede; too emulous of each other to oblige; and too restless and too contentious to be tranquil, they little value the peace of society, and do not, while in the state of natural liberty, easily submit to the yoke of patient labour, to the claims of social urbanity, or to the quiet, but obscure comforts of domestic life. They court the storm, and love to excite it, but pine in the calm sunshine of humble civilization.

"The happy timidity, the native gentleness, the maternal feelings, the muscular inferiority, and the parental infirmities of the female sex, make them averse to the bold and fierce employments of uncultivated man. Their milder character is ever acting imperceptibly to soften his asperities, and to infuse a softer spirit into his mind. Slowly, but with steady progress, has their magic operated; and in all parts of Europe we find the male savage gradually moulding himself to the wishes of his gentler companion. Civilization advances upon him with stealing step and smiling aspect. In the female form and manners it assumes an attraction which is not long resistible; and once persuaded to submit to it, he feels its value, and exalts it by the addition of his own energies, and by the improvements which his industry and vigour of mind can soon create.

"The

"The history of civilization abundantly confirms this picture; and when Ledyard the traveller declared that he had, in no part of the world, addressed a woman in decent and courteous language without receiving a kind and friendly answer, though with men it was often otherwise, he bears testimony to the same truth. But it is not my intention, in this place, to detail the merits of the female sex. My present purpose is only to notice one peculiar trait of amiability in them, which seems to me to be connected with many virtues; and this is, their superiority to our sex in religious feeling.

"Whoever has had much experience of life well knows that in almost every family the most devout part of it consists of the ladies. In our churches they always preponderate. From them it is that our sex receives the first impression of what religion it may have; and to them almost exclusively it is owing that we retain any part of what we have imbibed. In all parts of the world this fact prevails. Even in dissipated, unmoralized France, it was one of its fashions for ladies of ton at a certain age to become devotees; and in our more rational country, a woman without religion is considered, even by male latitudinarians, to be a *monstrum horrendum et informe* — an odious and disgusting spectacle. A female atheist is as revolting to our taste now as she was when satirized by Young; and no woman who wishes to interest attempts such a degrading distinction.

"That the female sex should be attached to Christianity is not surprising. Its mild and benevolent spirit and system are so congenial with their lovely virtues, that it is natural they should most feel its value, and delight to profess it. But it is remarkable, that even under the paganism of ancient Rome, they were also found on the side of religion. 'It is the women,' says Strabo, 'who excite men to devotion and supplications and the observance of religious days. It is rare to meet with a man that lives apart from the females, and yet is addicted to such practices.' Here is the confession of a heathen, that religion would not have subsisted in the world without the female sex. He might have also said civilization; for civilization has been no where found, and never will be seen, without religion. In supporting religion, the ladies are the great supporters not only of the leading social virtues, but even of civilization itself.

"The introduction of Christianity into the kingdoms that in modern times have prevailed in Europe, we owe in a very material degree, to the female sex. The influence of the Queen of Ethelbert over her husband's mind, occasioned him to receive kindly the first missionaries who came

to teach it in England; and the other Queens assisted its diffusion through the island. A female captive introduced it into Georgia. The Queen of Clovis first induced him to admit it among the Franks. The daughter of a King of Bohemia persuaded her husband, the King of Poland, to invite its establishment among his subjects. By the influence of a Queen in Hungary, it was introduced in that extensive Country. A Grecian Princess diffused it among the Russians; and in many other parts of the world the influence of the female taste has ever powerfully assisted both in its introduction and diffusion. In all these instances there was no knowledge, there was no civilization in the converted countries before they received Christianity; and therefore invaluable was the present which these amiable women have conferred on the world by their generous piety.

"This attachment of the female sex to religion, arises from their superior susceptibility of the grateful and affectionate feelings; from their interesting meekness and docility; their natural love of order, tranquillity, and virtue; their greater sense of dependance, and of the need of a protector; and from a far more unperverted desire of doing right than appears among men. The pride, the conceit, the arrogance, the turbulence, the selfishness, and the sensuality of men, too often indispose them to religion; and as these dangerous qualities are much feebler in women, there is not in them that spirit of resistance against religion which abounds in our sex. Religion is congenial with the best feelings of the female character: it is offensive to the haughtier nature of man. It is therefore far more difficult for our sex to awake and cherish within their hearts the devotional sentiment: their temper and their pursuits are alike averse to it; but the female heart, the seat of every interesting virtue, naturally loves and cultivates it; and nothing surely is more interesting to the sympathy, than to see modest beauty at her orisons, humbly bending before her Creator, breathing the sweet effusions of grateful adoration, the meek supplication, the earnest thanksgiving, the unaffected humiliation. Sincere devotion never exists a solitary virtue: a thousand amiabilities attend it. It gives a steady principle through life, which is the best guardian of virtue, and the best guide of judgment; it softens the heart, purifies the motives, animates the sympathies, and imparts that useful fortitude and perpetual consolation which nothing else can bestow."

The circumstances of the times render the following extract likewise peculiarly interesting:

"On the irreligious Spirit of modern Times.

"The religious character of the last century was tending fast into scepticism in many, and indifference in most. Writers sprang up on all sides to depreciate religion; and we began to fancy that it was a vulgar dream, which we ought to despise, or an uncouth intruder, whom there was no necessity to notice.

"The moral Governor of the world has chosen to rouse us out of these follies by one of the most tremendous visitations that ever came upon mankind. Permitting the ancient Government of France, which upheld the establishment of religion in that country, to be overthrown, he gave a full space to infidel philosophy and its pupils, to mould society at their pleasure. He, as it were, surrendered up for a time the government of the world to those who had so industriously laboured to dethrone him, and to their votaries and adherents, that future ages might behold what the wisdom of such philosophy is without religion, and what are the fruits which mankind will derive from abandoning that which, in all former ages, was found to be the best teacher of civilization, the best guardian of public law, the best cement of society, the best promoter of individual morality. For above twenty years has the dreadful lesson, been painfully instructing mankind: but if they suffer in the tuition, they have only themselves to blame. They had so generally agreed that religion was unnecessary, was a degradation to reason, and an enemy to the happiness of man, that they needed the actual evidence of sense, that without religion society cannot be preserved; and that, in proportion as she is banished from the world, knowledge, virtue, peace, order, and private happiness, will equally disappear. The ancients had the experience of religion rescuing the savage tribes of the world from their barbarous ferocity and bestial state, and therefore enthusiastically espoused it: and disfigured as they afterwards made it by the additions of human folly, yet its beneficial effects were so evident, that the magistrate warmly supported what, as a philosopher, he despised.

"The wonderful effect of Christianity, in civilizing the barbarous Gothic hordes who broke down the Roman Empire, and in converting them from the sanguinary savage to the noble cultivation of the enlightened European, repeated the ancient experience of the use and necessity of religion to man. But, time having obliterated the memory of this experience, religion has become again discredited and neglected; and the Continent is now mourning, in every village, the dismal consequences which have resulted, and will still result, from the lamentable delusion. We know the more than savage bloodshed which the

pupils of infidel philosophy produced in France; we know the public robberies committed in every part of Europe; we know the private immorality which every where followed; but, what is still a greater infamy to its cause, we see this same philosophy, which had wished the last of the kings to be strangled with the bowels of the last of the priests, enthroning, and keeping enthroned, the most absolute, illiberal, and unrelenting despotism that has hitherto affrighted mankind. For this she can urge no palliation. The most conspicuous of the French infidel Literati have eagerly ranged themselves around his throne, and not merely submitted to his will, but have become his most servile flatterers, his most unprincipled ministers. Is there one horrible service to be done, which they have not lent themselves to execute? Do any of his ministers refuse to perform his will? Do any of these philosophers abandon his court? Is there an enormity which Fouche omitted to perpetrate, or which Talleyrand was not assistant to advise, till both, by the usual caprices of a Tyrant, became disgraced? Did either leave him on the murder of Enghein, of Palm, of Toussaint, or of Pichegru? Has Chénier, the revolutionary poet, ever hesitated to flatter him? Has Volney attempted to rouse mankind against the despot that is crushing them, or remonstrated against any of his atrocities? Has Philosophy in France, that was so outrageous against the mild, unoffending Louis, breathed one murmur of public dissatisfaction against its child and champion, Buonaparte? Has not its senates repeatedly hailed him with impious flattery almost as a demi-god?—and of all the statesmen, generals, philosophers, senators, moralists, and literati of France, have any abandoned the unprincipled tyrant, except his two brothers, Louis and Lucien, and one unimportant General? Even Macdonald, once called the virtuous republican, goes down to Spain to execute his sanguinary purposes on that high-minded country.—All, all are bad, all are unprincipled. The Deity has abandoned them to their own hearts and devices; and dreadful is that system which these reformers of the world, who leagued to pull down Christianity, have established in its stead.

"That religion was the enemy of knowledge, was the favourite cry. What was the consequence under the philosophical anarchists? Has it not been publicly declared that Robespierre seemed afraid to leave any man alive that was more informed than himself?—and what is the prospect now? Not only in France all newspapers are abolished, but those which her police patronises and most jealously superintends; but he has ordered the German Princes to imitate him, and by his

his command all newspapers but one are suppressed in the Grand Duchy of Frankfurt, and the Grand Duchy of Wurtzburg. No education is to be had throughout the French empire but in the schools which he establishes; and no teachers are to be there but those whom his Government approves; and all are to be subject to the implicit authority of one whom he appoints, and who is removable at pleasure. No books are to be read, and no subject to be discussed or studied but those which he allows. His dreadful conscriptions tear away youth from all parts of the Continent, when just beginning to imbibe knowledge; and there can be no doubt that, if his reign lasts, or if he be succeeded by similar spirits, a night of Gothic ignorance will again descend upon some of the fairest parts of Europe. His incessant wars will perpetuate this disastrous effect; and their incessant desolations are committing ravages on human happiness, which will not soon be repaired.

"Commerce once was thought to be the great civilizer of the world. But Buonaparte compels every state on the Continent, visited by his troops, to burn all English manufactures and merchandise, as if he was really attempting that project of reducing mankind to the iron-barbarism of the Gothic period which has been ascribed to him.—Hence it is that we are receiving a dreadful practical lesson of the incompa-

tility of irreligion with individual happiness, and with social prosperity and security; and we are thus coming to the same personal experience which led the venerated sages of elder time to diffuse religion through the barbarous states they visited, as the only means to humanize and moralize them. Nothing can now draw back the world to public repose and individual safety, but the re-establishment of the religious principle in the minds and hearts of men, and especially of their rulers. Religion must again become the governor of the conduct, before society can regain its felicity or its tranquillity. But it must be enlightened religion; it must be religion allied with knowledge and intellect, or it will not have extensive influence or a permanent residence. Mankind have learned to value knowledge; and though it may be kept by tyranny from their lips, they will pant to taste it. Besides, religion in the hands of ignorance is always degraded and perverted. No one wishes now for the puerilities of monkery, or the gross errors of sordid superstition. No, let our religion now be as improved as our civilization, and let philosophy delight to patronize it."

As sentiments of this cast cannot be too widely diffused, we have little hesitation in warmly recommending this Work to public attention.

SELECT POETRY.

THE BATTLE OF ALBUERA;

Or, BEREAFORD and VICTORY.

Written by WM. THOMAS FITZ-GERALD, Esq.

ON rush'd THE FOE, at break of day,
And found our men in firm array;
In numbers confident and strong,
His Horsemen scour'd the plain along.
'Twas then the Work of Death began,
And thousands overwhelm'd our VAN!
In the same rank they fought—they died,
Each by his Brother Soldier's side,
With all their honour'd wounds before—
Not SPARTAN VALOUR could do more!
Thus when the TEMPEST rends the Wood,
The GIANT OAK falls where it stood!
No eyes beheld ONE BRITON yield,
Or turn his back, or quit the field;
Oppress'd by numbers he must die,
But never—never—never fly!
Peace to your Manes, gallant Men!
You ne'er must see your home again;
Yet Laurels, sacred to the Brave,
Shall spring from every Soldier's Grave!
And well you earn'd THE LAUREL TREE,
Who gain'd, by Death, THE VICTORY.
Short is the Triumph of the FOE,
His ranks are thin'd, his Chiefs laid low:

FORWARD 's the word that strikes the ear,
And dreadful gleams the British Spear!
Glowing with vengeance they advance,
To charge the boasted Troops of FRANCE.
Heroic verse alone should tell
How HOUGHTON, cheering on his Warriors,
fell—

CHIEFTAIN, your deeds shall live in fame,
Reflecting honour on your name;
And though IBERIA claims your dust,
Your Country consecrates your bust!
Nor shall the Youths of humbler lot,
BRAVE WALSH and THOMAS, be forgot;
In Life and Death to Honour just—
Neither resign'd his sacred trust—
When all his comrades fell around,
The GALIANT ENSIGN kept his Ground;
"Your Standard yield," the Frenchmen
cried,

BRAVE THOMAS answer'd, "NO"—and
WALSH, when he felt the hostile dart,
Preserv'd the COLOURS next his heart,
And as he sunk, by wounds oppress'd,
Still held them closer to his Breast!
Such bright examples should be told
Of Hearts of more than mortal mould!
Though young in rank, and martial station,
They form the Bulwark of the Nation.

If

ere named who merit praise,
would be the Poet's lays;
his Battle of renown,
ero shares the Victor's Crown!
the Conflict now indeed,
ousands upon Thousands bleed;
e Red Cross, so fam'd in story,
hant waves for ENGLAND'S GLORY!
rish VALOUR SOUL gives way,
ASFORD has won the day!
THE FRENCH the LAUREL yield
it the hard-disputed Field.
ns of PORTUGAL and SPAIN
lountry's honour well maintain,
this Day may proudly claim,
e with BRITONS, BRITISH FAME!
how our men in shouts declare
that re-echo through the air!
BRADES now aveng'd shall be
ESFORD and VICTORY!

*he following Poem by Miss MITFORD
e of the numerous Additions to the
id Edition of her Miscellaneous
s; now in the Press.*

PORTUGAL. AN ODE.

LAND weeps for thee, Portugal!
, thou wert once the loveliest land
outhern Europe's blooming band,
ost beautiful of all!
ny an eye thy beauty can recall;
silver shore; thy golden river;
citron groves, where sun-beams
quiver
he dark leaves and snowy flowers,
rant as Araby's blest bowers
hen evening breezes fall;
ne-clad hill; the olive shade,
here at the merry vintage feast
lightsome youth and black-eyed
maid,
om pleasant toil releas'd;—
scene will many a heart recall,
weep thy ruin, Portugal!
ck Man sought thy lovely shore,
Art was foil'd, and hope was o'er;
in each gasping, labouring breath,
em'd to fly the Victor Death;
en then thy breeze could fling
ealth, and healing from his wing.
id that healing gale dispense
sick sons its influence.
idst in vain! the very air
vy with thy soul's despair.
eming earth still reeks with blood;
il-gorg'd ravens loathe their food;
corse of the unburi'd slain
at thy pure breeze, and load thy
plain.
ched land! the invading foe
d thy smoking hamlets low,
terrible to hear the strife!
ne like the dread earthquake's shock,
and church and cot to rock;
the dire Volcano's flame,
vastating ruin came,
swept away thy life.

The roofless barns, the untill'd fields,
Mark the fell spoiler's way,
The fruitful vale no harvest yields,
Nor promise for a future day;
Thy villages, the soldiers' prey,
In hopeless desolation frown;
And many a wide and populous town
— Seat of calm peace, of fair renown —
Beneath their direful sway,
Unpeopled now and overthrown,
Breathes such a sad and dreary stillness,
Filling the awe-struck heart with chill-
ness,
As if pale Pestilence, with brooding
wing,
O'er the lone walls was hovering.
Oh see along the silent street
Full many a corse is lying!
Such sight 'tis horrible to meet,
'Tis worse to see the dying,
Oh not the red Plague slew them here, —
War, War, thou wert the murderer.

The yawning wound, the mangled limb;
The death-fixed face, with gashes grim;
The babe dash'd from its mother's arms;
The virgin's violated charms;
The graves torn wide for hidden gold;
The convent ruins scarcely cold,
Where still one sainted sister straying,
Her white hands crost upon her breast,
Poor sufferer soon to be at rest,
For each departed soul is praying; —
Doth not each corse, each wound pro-
claim
War, fiendlike War! the murderer's name?
The invader flies! — and Peace once more
May heal thy devastated shore;
But Famine dwells on vale and hill;
The iron hoofs indent the plain;
No harvest blooms; all, all is still,
Still as Despair's cold sullen reign.
Oh bitter are the scalding tears, that steal
From the fond dying mother's half clos'd
eyes, [cries,
Who stills with her last bit her infant's
Nor knows if it may taste another meal.
Oh dreadful are the husband's groans, who
secs.

His bride's fair form with hunger shrink-
ing,
To the low tomb each moment sinking,
Yet smiling in her pangs his grief to ease.
Still Famine sits within thy gate,
And thou art sad and desolate,
Queen of the Golden Shore.
Can aught uprear thy fallen state,
Thy vanish'd bliss restore?

Yes, ENGLAND: from the Gallic band
'Twas English valour clear'd thy land!
And English bounty shall recall
Thy people to their ruined wall;
Shall bid the golden harvest wave,
The hungry seed, the dying save,
For England weeps thy woes, O Portugal.

MARY RUSSELL MITFORD.

Bertram House, May 21.

Ops

Ode to Mr. Ritson,

On his intended Descriptive Revision of the
ancient Ballad of "Chevy Chase &c."

(Written near the Spot, in 1791.)

FAST from the Mountain-top retires
The crimson of day's setting fires,
On yonder spreading clouds to lie,
Till shade absorbs each brilliant dye.

Yet, left to the indulgent light
That silvers o'er the tinted night,
A warlike theme the bosom fills,
And grander rise the Cheviot Hills.

Far — far the lifted waste extends,
No tree romantic o'er it bends;
And a stretch'd course the eye pursues,
Check'd only by the floating dews.

Wert thou, discerning Ritson, near,
Thou wouldst the awful scene revere;
A scene made sacred by those rhymes,
Which thou mayst deck for latest times.

Thy fancy, from her store, would yield
A thousand shapes to throng the field; —
And sounds create of trampling steed,
Or arrow, wing'd with deathful speed;

And image all that strife anew,
When the bold Percy and his Crew
Began a Fight "an hour ere noon,"
Which lasted till the midnight moon.

Still peasants to the hills repair,
And mark the spot with pensive air,
Where Horsem, leaning on his brand,
Took wounded Douglas by the hand.

Ah! sadly broke the morning ray,
When Chiefs and Vassals breathless lay;
And wives and babes, with sorrowing pace,
Sought thro' the field a kindred face!

On "biers of birch and hazel gray,"
They stov'd the last fond rites to pay;
And rustics, from the hamlets round,
Bedew'd with mourners' tears the ground.

Long — long the death-bell's heavy note
The ear of wilder'd sorrow smote;
Whilst Bards and Priests, amidst the
throng,

By turns assum'd the bellow'd song.

With more than common spirit fir'd,
One Minstrel from the rest retir'd,
And form'd the verse, which to repeat,
Made Sinny's heart exulting beat.

Fluch to the Mitred Sage † is due;
Ritson, the liberal task pursue —
And Chevy Chase, the pride of yore,
With all its feudal spoils, restore.

* The purpose Mr. Ritson once entertained of publishing the above Ballad with Historical and Topographical Observations, was revoked soon after a visit he made to the North, one of the objects of which was to collect materials.

† Dr. Percy.

IMPROMPTU.

To Miss PARKER;

Intended to be presented on St. Cecilia's Day.
MARIA, sweetest of Cecilia's train,

On this great day permit my evident strain,

Which suppliant, prostrate, to the powers above,

To virtue, happiness, and rapt'rous love,
Prays on thy head each blessing mortal know,

Thyself an antidote to human woe!

What raptures hover round thy beauties rare,

When thy celestial songs entrance our ears,
Or tender sympathy, through love's soft thrill,
Bids our warm bosoms, with ecstatic thrill,
Beat in soft raptures to thy lovely lay,
When thou all-powerful steal'st our soul away!

Borne by light sounds in rapid sweep along,

We hear the Seraph-Angel's heavenly song,
All earth forgot, at once enthron'd in Heav'n,(Can higher pleasures even there be given?)
A new existence steals upon the mind,
Leaving our dull terrestrial clay behind;All wondering at the mighty change we feel,
We know we live but by soft pleasure's thrill.Then, then, exulting, each ecstatic cry,
Is this a mortal? — Each with rapture sigh;
Mourns that the dulcet strains should ever cease,

And feels his breast the realm of joy and peace.

Yet not in Music only to excel

Maria's formed — In her the virtues dwell:
That most the loveliest of her sex adorn;
Maria is a rose without a thorn.

Gray's Inn Square.

J. H.

LINES,

Sent to a Lady on the Birth-day of her Son,
a very promising Youth of Fifteen.**L**ET the kind Mother greet the hours with joyThat bring the Birth-day of her darling;
Bright are the beams that hail the rising morn,And sweet the flowers Creation's face
But brighter far the unsullied hours of youth,Adorn'd with innocence and mark'd with truth
Soft breathe the Zephyrs o'er the smiling earth,And call forth embryo Nature into birth —
So soft his filial love and mildness join'd,
Disclose the beauties of the embryo mind.Judg'd from the present, Fancy bids me view
The future prospect in its brightest hue:Bright may it ever shine, 'till manhood bring
The promis'd harvest of so fair a spring —And as his years in gay succession flow,
May he in wisdom as in stature grow;And in that tenor which his youth began,
Increase in favour both with God and Man!

June, 1811.

S. B.

Page

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *April 29.*

A sum of 3000*l.* was granted for the repairs of King Henry the Seventh's Chapel.

May 1.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, in a Committee of Supply, to which the Sicilian Treaty was referred, 400,000*l.* be granted, to make good Majesty's engagement to the Sicilian Government.

Mr. Whitbread spoke against the grant; he represented the Sicilian Government as corrupt, and the people as oppressed; he thought our influence in Sicily ought to be used, to make the Government remedy its defects. Not long been present when the thanks of the House were voted to Lord Wellington, he took this opportunity of declaring his admiration of the plan of the Campaign adopted by his Lordship; and although he had hesitated much as to the propriety of the proceedings at different periods, yet, when the whole was developed, and appeared but parts of one vast scheme, of which the success evinced wisdom, he had no hesitation in saying that his Lordship had richly deserved the thanks of the House and his country. He hoped, however, that Government of this Country would late its conduct by the dictates of moderation; and that it would not, in intoxication of success, lose sight of his great truth, that the only legitimate object of war was peace.

Mr. W. Smith and *Sir T. Turton* spoke in words against the grant; after which the motion was agreed to. — *Advised.*

May 2.

The *Speaker* communicated to the House the reply of Gen. Graham to the vote of Thanks for his gallant conduct at the battle of Barrosa, expressing his sense of the honour conferred on

May 3.

The following sums were granted in a Committee of Supply: — for making roads and bridges in Scotland 20,000*l.*; for building the Caledonian canal in the north-western part of Scotland, 40,000*l.*; for surveying roads in North Britain, 10,000*l.*; for works in both Houses of Parliament for the year 1811, 71,000*l.*; for maintaining the Light-house at Heligoland, 5720*l.*; compensation to the Commissioners. *MAG. June, 1811.*

Commissioners of Public Accounts, 10,500*l.*; to defray the expence of the National Vaccine Establishment, 3000*l.*; for rebuilding the Houses in the Island of Trinidad destroyed by fire, 25,000*l.*; to defray the expence of the Royal Chapel-house at Windsor, 6000*l.*

A compensation of 4600*l.* to Mr. Davis, for loss sustained by him in the property of the Marshalsea Prison, was, on the suggestion of Mr. *Whitbread*, deferred.

Mr. Lushington moved for a Select Committee, to inquire into the office of the High-Bailiff of Westminster. — *Sir F. Burdett* said, as he did not think any inquiry would justify the enactment of a bill upon the subject, he should vote against the motion. Any bill, such as had been proposed, could only have the effect of raising the price of the Office of High Bailiff, and thereby putting so much additional money into the pocket of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, without, in the slightest degree, relieving the Officer. The Bailiff was indeed indemnified at present, as might be proved by the success of the action brought against himself, though he had been nominated without his desire, and returned without his consent.

Mr. W. Wynne supported the motion. He thought that the return of a Member of Parliament ought to be unattended with any personal expence, and hinted that the best way would be to defray the charge by a rate upon the City of Westminster.

Messrs. Lockhart, Moore, Lushington, also spoke; after which the motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *May 6.*

The *Lord Chancellor* read a letter from Gen. Graham, expressing his high sense of the honour conferred on him by the thanks of that House.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Foreign Ministers' Salaries, the London Docks Warehouse, the Dublin Roads, and several local and private Bills, making in all 37.

The second reading of the Distillery Bill being moved, the Earls of *Suffolk, Lauderdale, Aberdeen*, and *Rosslyn*, and Lord *Grenville*, spoke against it: *Earls Bathurst, Darnley, Liverpool, Westmorland*, and Lord *Holland*, were in its favour. The Earl of *Hardwicke* moved that the Bill be read a second time this day six months; which, upon a division, was carried by a majority of 20, the numbers being 56 to 36.

In the Commons, the same day, the Southwark Bridge Bill was, after some opposition from Sirs *W. Curtis* and *C. Price*, read the third time: Sir *T. Turton* declaring that Mr. Rennie, the engineer, had given it as his opinion, that London Bridge, after one hard frost, might not last a year.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a Committee of Supply, stated, that of the twelve millions to be raised by Exchequer Bills, seven and a half had been obtained; and that his plan was to raise the deficiency by five per cent. annuities, giving a preference to the original subscribers, who would receive 72*l.* in five per cents. for every 10*l.* with a discount of 4 per cent. on prompt payment. After dwelling upon the advantages of thus breaking the yearly loan, and the favourable influence it had upon the stocks, he moved that 4,981,300*l.* should be raised by 5 per cent. annuities; which was agreed to.

The House having, on the motion of Mr. *Horner*, resolved itself into a Committee on the Report of the Bullion Committee; that Gentleman rose, and, in a speech distinguished as much by its eloquence as extensive knowledge of the subject, argued in support of the opinions delivered in the Report; declared that Bank Paper had suffered a depreciation of 20 per cent.; contended that this depreciation, combined with the restriction of cash payments by the Bank, was the cause of the unfavourable rate of exchange, &c.; and concluded by moving the first of his series of Resolutions.

Mr. *Rose* complimented the Hon. and Learned Gentleman on his speech; but said, he differed from him in a variety of facts, and in the greater part of his conclusions. He denied that the conduct of the Bank Directors affected the exchange and the price of Bullion; and quoted, in support of the former, some part of the evidence of the late Sir *F. Baring*.

Mr. *H. Thornton* quoted the opinion of the Irish Bank Directors, who, though they denied that the exchange was anywise affected by the issue of paper, did not deny that the price of commodities was affected by it. They had heard that the paper of all the Banks in Ireland had been diminished: the consequence of this measure was a fall in the price of commodities, but it was also a rise in exchange. However the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. *Rose*) might be displeased at the comparison between the Bank of England and the Mississippi scheme of Law—and he admitted they were very opposite in general—yet there

might be certain points of similarity between them, and this country might be in danger of suffering from the same calamity. He thought that the Bullion Committee had done great service to the country, in bringing the subject before Parliament.

Mr. *A. Smith* argued, that, last year being the most favourable balance of trade ever known, the exchange ought to have been favourable, while it was well known to be the reverse.

The further consideration of the question, was, at half-past one, adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 7.

On the Slave Trade Felony Bill being read a second time, Lord *Grenville* said, its object was to prevent the continuance of this inhuman traffick, by imposing penalties on those engaged in it: to instance its necessity, he mentioned that a cargo of Negroes had been lately landed at St. Kitt's, and publicly advertised to be sold.

The Earl of *Liverpool* declared himself friendly to the Bill.

Earl *Stamhope* thought the only effectual way of preventing the Slave Trade from being carried on, would be to render the Negroes taken to the West Indies free the moment they landed.

In the Commons, the same day, the Committee on the Bullion Report being resumed, Mr. *Fanshott* regretted that the Committee had made such a report, and expressed himself surprised at the remedy they proposed. He denied that the suspension of cash payments was attended with any injurious effects, and said that it was never intended to measure Bank Notes by the standard of Gold. After supporting his opinions by a variety of arguments, he concluded by declaring that the state of the country was sufficient, without any alteration in our currency, to affect the rate of exchange.

Mr. *Huskisson* concluded an argumentative speech in support of the Resolutions, by declaring that his opinion might be wrong; but they were not new. If he was in error, he was in error with Burleigh, Bacon, Mr. Locke, Sir *I. Newton*, and Mr. *Pitt*; and if the Right Hon. Gentleman and the Bank were right, they were right with Mr. *Lowndes* and Mr. *Law*; for precisely the same principles, theory, and doctrine were maintained by both. It had been insinuated that the wealth of the country depended on the continuance of this depreciated currency. He would in reply observe, that the wealth of a country consisted in the number of her industrious people, in the wisdom of her laws, in the impar-

tiality

tiality of their administration, in the security of her liberties, in the buoyant vigour of her public spirit, and the unfaded splendour of her national character. These were indeed the sterling qualities of which the real wealth of nations was made up, and in which this country was then, and he trusted would long continue, proudly and enviably rich.

May 8.

Lord *A. Hamilton* presented a petition signed by 30,000 individuals, manufacturers, &c. at Paisley and its suburbs, praying relief. It stated, that out of these, 1200 had been reduced to the utmost distress for want of employment; that this, in their opinion, was owing to the Orders in Council and the blockading system: that the Ministers ought to be removed; and that Scotland was not fairly represented. His Lordship observed, that none had greater cause of complaint than the petitioners; not more than 30 out of the 30,000 had voices in the return of Members, though most of them would have had votes in England. The Petition was ordered to lie upon the table.

The Committee on the Bullion Report being resumed;

Mr. *Parnell* spoke at great length in support of the Resolutions.

Mr. *Manning* defended the Bank, and contended that the restrictions ought not to be removed during the war.

Sir *T. Fawcett* attributed the unfavourable exchange to other causes than depreciation of the paper.

Mr. *Baring* concurred in the opinions stated in the Bullion Report, so far as respected the exchange and the depreciation of paper; but thought the country had nothing to apprehend from the 24 millions of bank notes in circulation. It was the mass of national debt which excited his fears, and the inattention of Parliament to a reform in our system of finance.

Mr. *Sharpe* denied that the Members of the Bullion Committee had ever retroceded from the opinion once formed by them on the subject.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, after giving his opinion at great length, and answering the strong points of preceding speakers, concluded by stating his conviction, that the proposition of the Committee was not only impracticable, but ruinous; and that they were called on to be the voluntary instruments of bad policy and national calamity.

Mr. *Canning* was sorry that the subject had ever been brought under discussion. He defended the Committee and the Bank. The former had only

done their duty in stating their opinions openly; and the latter had, at worst, only fallen into an error of judgment in the execution of a trust which ought not to have been reposed in them. The restriction being only a temporary measure, it would be unjust to prolong it beyond the limits of absolute necessity. He agreed in all the Resolutions of the original Mover, except one, which appeared to convey an unmerited censure on the Bank; and the concluding one, which called for a resumption of cash payments peremptorily within two years.

May 9.

On Mr. *Mellish* moving the second reading of the London Theatre Bill, Mr. *Whitbread* stated, that such progress had been made in extricating the affairs of Drury-lane Theatre, that there was the fairest prospect of its being re-built.

Gen. *Tarleton* did not think a third Theatre necessary, while the publick preferred the feats of Horses to the acting of Mr. Keimble.

Mr. *Murray* complained of the size of the metropolitan theatres, in which nobody could hear, and few could see; which made it necessary to introduce horses and asses on the stage, to the entire depravation of public taste.

Mr. *Sheridan* defended the London Managers from the charge of depraving the public taste: he said that there was a prevailing corruption of taste, arising from luxury or dissipated manners, and the non-countenance of people of rank. A division then took place on Mr. *P. Moore's* motion, for postponing the second reading of the Bill to this day three months, which was carried by 80 to 23.

The adjourned discussion on the Bullion Report being resumed, the Resolutions were supported by Sir *F. Burdett*, Messrs. *Grenfell*, *Taylor*, *Wilberforce*, and *Whitbread*; and opposed by Lord *Castlereagh* and Mr. *D. Giddy*. After several mutual explanations, the Committee at four o'clock divided on the first of Mr. *Horner's* Resolutions: Ayes 75, Noes 151; Majority 76. The 14 next Resolutions were then put, and negatived without a division; and on the 16th or last Resolution, making it imperative on the Bank to resume cash payments within a limited time, the Committee again divided: Ayes 45, Noes 180; Majority 135.

May 10.

In a Committee of Supply, several sums were voted; among which was 12,000*l.* for building Bethlehem Hospital.

May.

May 13.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, to consider farther of the Report of the Bullion Committee.

Mr. *Vansittart* remarked as rather extraordinary, that the Bullion Committee had never examined into the practicability of the resumption of cash payments on the part of the Bank, though one of the members, a Bank Director (A. Baring), had affirmed that it was utterly impracticable, and that the Bank could not at present get 10,000*l.* worth of Bullion, even at 50 per cent. premium. To record the opinion that there was a depreciation, without applying a remedy, would occasion great alarm, and might, in its consequences, occasion a general bankruptcy. He thought the Chancellor of the Exchequer had made too great a concession, in admitting that the resumption of cash payments might render the exchange more favourable: he doubted this much, while the tyranny practised on the Continent would prevent exports. The increase or decrease of the amount of Bank notes had not, in his opinion, any thing to do with the exchange: he still contended that Bank notes were in public estimation equivalent to the coin: distinguishing between depreciation from excess and that from discredit; the object of one of his resolutions was to negative the idea of depreciation from discredit. In 1797, a meeting of our principal Merchants and moneyed men had been held, for the purpose of supporting the credit of our Paper currency, by declaring that the paper of the Bank of England was equivalent to coin. He would recommend a similar declaration from the same description of persons at present, as likely to be extremely beneficial. After urging many arguments, the Hon. Gentleman concluded with submitting his propositions.

Messrs. *Magers*, *Pattison*, *H. Thornton*, *Morris*, and *Perceval*, shortly spoke.

Mr. *Canning* suggested as a remedy for the evil under discussion, that (which the Bank would be bound to, in the event of peace to-morrow, by their original stipulation) of resuming cash payments in six months after; and proposed, that, as their profits had incidentally increased, all such as were beyond a certain and limited degree should go to the establishment of a fund towards the resumption of cash payments. He concluded by moving as an Amendment, that the Chairman do now leave the chair, which was negatived by 83 to 42.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 14.

The Royal Assent was declared by Commission to the Irish Loan, Slave

Trade Felony, Irish Ships, Scots Creditors, Commercial Docks, and several local and private Bills; in all 61.

In the Commons the same day, a message from the Lords stated, that their Lordships had passed a Bill for better preventing vexatious arrests, by raising the sum for which persons may be held to bail in meane process.

Mr. *Dundas* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for increasing the salary of the President of the Board of Controul, and augmenting the allowances to the Clerk by 1500*l.* a year.

Mr. Secretary *Ryder* moved for leave to bring in a Bill for interchanging the English and Irish Militias; and stated the following as the outline of the plan: that not more than one-third of either Militia should be sent from one country to the other at one time; that the English Militia should not continue in Ireland more than two years, nor the Irish in England more than three years, at one time; that they should not afterwards be sent but in rotation; and that in no event should either be sent to the other country, but by an order from His Majesty. He also proposed, that they should have the power of volunteering, and that the Commanders should inform each regiment that their services were purely voluntary.

After some discussion, during which the necessity of some legislative provision to secure to the Irish soldiers the free exercise of their religion was insisted on, leave was granted to bring in the Bill.

The Resolutions on the Bullion Report being brought up, and the 2d reading moved, another discussion ensued.

Mr. *Johnstone* argued ably and ingeniously in support of the Report.

Mr. *Fuller* said, if the guinea was worth 24*s.* why not raise it to that sum? and then all the hoarding and hiding would be done away.

Messrs. *C. Adams*, *Thompson*, *Marryatt*, *Simeon*, and *W. Smith* severally spoke. The latter stated, in support of the depreciation, that a pipe of wine, for which 110*l.* was demanded in the ordinary currency, had been sold for 90 guineas.

The first Resolution was then moved; to which Mr. *Horner* moved the whole of his former resolutions, thrown into one, as an Amendment.

After some conversation, the first two Resolutions of Mr. *Vansittart* were agreed to, and the farther consideration of the question adjourned.

May 15.

In a Committee of Supply, the following sums were voted:—Westminster

ter Improvement, 14,545*l*; Naval Asylum, 47,383*l*; to pay off Exchequer Bills issued on account of the East India Company last year, 1,500,000*l*; other Exchequer Bills for 1810, 4,850,300*l*; other Exchequer Bills, 2,530,500*l*; British Museum, 799*l*. 19*s*. 8*d*.; To Mr. Davis, for losses sustained by him from Improvements in the Marshalsea Prison, 4635*l*.

Mr. Rose stated, that, by the improved regulations, 29,000 persons were admitted into the British Museum in a season, instead of 15,000 as before, with liberty to remain in any of the rooms as long as they pleased.

The adjourned discussion on the Bullion Report being resumed, Messrs. Tierney, Huskisson, Manning, S. Thornton, Baring, and Sir J. Sinclair, delivered their opinions; after which the remaining Resolutions were agreed to.

May 17.

On Mr. Secretary Ryder moving that the Bill for permitting the interchange of the British and Irish Militias from

their respective countries, be read a first time. Lord Temple opposed it, on various grounds; 1st, as a breach of good faith towards the Militia Officers, in permitting the men to determine what the nature of service should be; 2dly, as destroying the principle on which the Militia was established, namely, that it should be independent of the standing army, and not under the controul of the Crown; and 3dly, that, besides rendering a higher bounty necessary, it would impose a great burthen on the country by the necessity of providing for the wives and families of those Militiamen who left their respective Islands.

Col. Bastard opposed the Bill.

Mr. Secretary Ryder replied to the objection of the preceding speakers; after which the Bill was read a first time.

A Bill for punishing persons sentenced in Ireland to transportation by confinement and hard labour, and another to abolish the duties on the Prizage and Butlerage of Wines in Ireland, were read the first time.

(To be continued.)

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, May 11. Lord Gambier has transmitted to J. W. Croker, esq. a letter which he received from Capt. Sir C. R. Collier, of his Majesty's ship *Surveillante*, giving an account of his having, on the 1st inst. captured *La Creole* French Privateer, of 14 guns and 115 men, on her first cruize from Bourdeaux.

Admiralty-office, May 14. Letter transmitted by Sir C. Cotton, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean:

SIR, *Ajax off Elba, March 31.*

In pursuance of the Instructions I had the honour to receive from you the 26th inst. for intercepting the frigates which had escaped from Toulon to the Eastward, I lost not a moment in pushing through the straits of Bonifacio, directing the *Unité* at the same time to go round by Cape Corse. On my rejoining her last night off this Island, I was informed she had been chased during the day by the Enemy's frigates, and that they were working through the Piombino passage. All sail was immediately made in that direction, and at dawn this morning, they were discovered (namely the *Emily* and the *Adrian* of 40 guns each, and the *Dromedaire* of 20) a little to windward. From the short distance they were from the land, I regret we could only succeed in cutting off the *Dromedaire*, the rear-ship; the other two

narrowly escaped from Capt. Chamberlayne, by running into Porto Ferrajo. The *Dromedaire* is a fine frigate-built ship, of 800 tons, sails remarkably well, and is only five months old; she was constructed by the French Government for the express purpose of carrying stores. Her cargo consists of 15,000 shot and shells of different sizes, and 90 tons of gunpowder. She was commanded by a Lieut. de Vaisseau, and her complement 150 men. From the report of the prisoners it appears they were bound to Corfu.

R. W. OTWAY.

[Another Letter, transmitted by Sir C. Cotton, from Capt. Talbot, of the *Victorious*, gives an account of the destruction, on the 30th January, on the coast of Albania, of the Leoben Italian schooner of war, of 10 guns and 60 men, bound from Venice to Corfu, with ordnance stores.]

Letter transmitted by Sir R. Calder, Commander in Chief at Plymouth:

Scylla brig, within Les Triagos Rocks, off Morlair, May 8.

SIR, I have the pleasure to inform you, being close in with the Isle of Bas, this morning at half-past nine o'clock observed a man of war brig, with five small sail under convoy, to leeward, which I immediately gave chase to; half-past eleven came up and commenced firing at her and convoy; 45 minutes past eleven, finding we were within Les Triagos and Pontgalo Rocks, and she

was

was determined if possible to run on shore, obliged me to lay the Scylla on board her, then going eight knots; in two minutes afterwards we got possession, but not before her First Captain, one midshipman, the boatswain, and three seamen were killed, one midshipman, and five seamen dangerously, and five seamen slightly wounded. She proves to be the French national brig *La Canonnere*, of 10 four-pounders, one 24-pound carronade, and four swivels, with a complement of 77 men, commanded by Monsieur Jean Joseph Benoit Schilds, Enseigne de Vaisseau, out only two hours from Perros, bound to Brest. I think if we had been off the land she would not have fired a shot at us; but with the hope of running her on shore, and being close to it, they fought hard, and I am sorry to say the Scylla had two seamen killed, and one midshipman (Mr. T. Liver) and one marine slightly wounded. I was only enabled to get possession of one of her convoy, a sloop laden with wheat, the other four having gone within the rocks, and run on shore; indeed I was glad, from the shattered state of *La Canonnere*, and the wind and sea increasing, to get out from where I was with what I had. In this little affair I have great satisfaction to mention that Mr. Speck, First Lieutenant, and all the Officers and crew I have the honour to command, did all they could. I should be proud to have an opportunity where they could shew themselves to a greater advantage.

A. ATCHISON.

Downing-street, May 18. A Dispatch, of which the following is an Extract, was on the 15th inst. received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieut.-gen.-Visc. Wellington, dated Villa Formosa, May 1.

Having received intelligence from Lieut.-gen. Sir B. Spencer on the 27th April, two days after I addressed your Lordship last, that the Enemy were increasing their force on the Agueda, I arrived here on the 28th. The Enemy had on the 23d attacked our picquets on the Azava, but were repulsed. Capts. Dolbs and Campbell, of the 52d regiment, and Lieut. Eccles, of the 95th regiment, distinguished themselves upon this occasion, in which the Allied troops defended their posts against very superior numbers of the Enemy. One Lieutenant (Lieut. Pritchard) and 17 soldiers were wounded. The Enemy repeated their attack upon our picquets on the Azava on the 27th, and were again repulsed; and this day again they reconnoitred the banks of this river with eight squadrons of cavalry and three battalions of in-

fantry. They did not make any attempt to pass the river, nor did they attack the picquets upon the bridge of Marialva. They have collected a very large force at Ciudad Rodrigo. Marshal Massena and the head-quarters of the army are at that place.—The River Agueda is not yet fordable for infantry, but is for cavalry.—Sir W. Beresford has taken up the position which I had proposed for him in Estremadura; but I have not yet heard that he had re-established the bridge at Jaramenha.

Admiralty-Office, May 18. Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, transmits the following account of a most brilliant affair, from Capt. Hoste:

Amphion, off the Isle of Lissa, March 14.

Sir, It is with much pleasure I have to acquaint you, that after an action of six hours, we have completely defeated the combined French and Italian squadrons, consisting of five frigates, one corvette, one brig, two schooners, one gun-boat, and one xebec; the force opposed to them was his Majesty's ship *Amphion*, *Cerberus*, *Active*, and *Volage*. On the morning of the 13th, the *Active* made the signal for a strange fleet to windward, and daylight discovered to us the Enemy's squadron lying-to off the North point of the Island of Lissa; the wind at that time was from the North-west, a fine breeze. The Enemy having formed in two divisions, instantly bore down to attack us under all possible sail. The British line, led by the *Amphion*, was formed by signal in the closest order on the starboard tack to receive them. At nine, A.M. the action commenced by our firing on the headmost ships as they came within range; the intention of the Enemy appeared to be to break our line in two places, the starboard division, led by the French Commodore, bearing upon the *Amphion* and *Active*, and the larboard division on the *Cerberus* and *Volage*; in this attempt, he failed (though almost aboard of us) by the well-directed fire and compact order of our line. He then endeavoured to round the van ship, to engage to leeward, and thereby place us between two fires, but was so warmly received in the attempt, and rendered so totally unmanageable, that in the act of wearing, he went on shore on the rocks of Lissa in the greatest possible confusion. The line was then wore to renew the action, the *Amphion* not half a cable-length from the shore; the remainder of the Enemy's starboard division passing under our stern, and engaging us at leeward, whilst the larboard division tacked, and remained to windward, engaging the *Cerberus*, *Volage*, and *Active*. In this situation

situation the action commenced with great fury, his Majesty's ships frequently in positions which unavoidably exposed them to a raking fire of the Enemy, who with his superiority of numbers had ability to take advantage of it; but nothing, Sir, could withstand the brave squadron I had the honour to command. At 20 minutes past 11 A. M. the *Flora* struck her colours, and at 12, the *Bellona* followed her example. The Enemy to windward now endeavoured to make off, but were followed up as close as the disabled state of his Majesty's ships would admit of, and the *Active* and *Cerberus* were enabled at 3 P. M. to compel the sternmost of them to surrender, when the action ceased, leaving us in possession of the *Corona* of 44 guns, and the *Bellona* of 32 guns (the French Commodore), the Favorite of 44 guns on shore, which shortly after blew up with a dreadful explosion, the corvette of the Enemy making all possible sail to the North-west, and two frigates crowding sail for the Port of Lessina, the brig making off to the South-east, and the small craft flying in every direction; nor was it in my power to prevent them, having no ship in a state to follow. I must now account for the *Flora*'s getting away after having struck her colours. At the time I was engaged with that ship, the *Bellona* was raking us; and when she struck, I had no boat that could possibly take possession of her. I therefore preferred closing with the *Bellona* and taking her, to losing time along-side the *Flora*, which I already considered belonging to us. I call on the Officers of my own squadron, as well as those of the Enemy, to witness my assertion. The correspondence I have had on this subject with the French Captain of the *Danaë* (now their Commodore), and which I inclose herewith, is convincing; and even their own Officers (prisoners here) acknowledge the fact. Indeed I might have sunk her, and so might the *Active*; but, as the colours were down, and all firing from her had long ceased, both Capt. Gordon and myself considered her as our own: the delay of getting a boat on board the *Bellona*, and the anxious pursuit of Capt. Gordon after the beaten Enemy, enabled him to steal off, till too late for our shattered ships to come up with him, his rigging and sails apparently not much injured; but by the laws of war I shall ever maintain he belongs to us. The Enemy's squadron, as per inclosed return, was commanded by Mons. Dubourdieu, Capitaine de Vaisseau, and a Member of the Legion of Honour, who is killed. In justice to a brave man I must say, he set a noble example of in-

trepidity to those under him. They sailed from Ancona the 11th inst. with 500 troops on board, and every thing necessary for fortifying and garrisoning the Island of Lissa. Thanks to Providence, we have this time prevented them.—[Capt. Hoste concludes with acknowledging in handsome terms the services of Capt. Gordon, Whitby, and Hornby; of Sir D. Dann, his First Lieutenant, who was wounded; of Capt. Moore, of the Royal Marines; of First Lieuts. Dickenson, Henderson, and Woolridge, who had been reported to him, by their respective Captains, as having greatly distinguished themselves; and generally of every Officer, Seaman, and Marine, on board the squadron. Capt. Hoste was himself wounded in the arm, and received besides several severe contusions.]

The English squadron consisted of the *Amphion*, Capt. Hoste, of 32 guns and 254 men; the *Active*, Capt. Gordon, of 38 guns and 300 men; *Volage*, Capt. Hornby, of 22 guns and 175 men; and *Cerberus*, Capt. Whitby, of 32 guns and 254 men. Total, 124 guns, 923 men, from which deduct 104, being ships short of complement.

The French squadron consisted of *La Favorite*, Mons. Dubourdieu, Commandant de Division, Capt. Dellamalliere, of 44 guns and 350 men; burnt.—*Flora*, M. Peridier, Captain, of 44 guns and 350 men; struck, but escaped.—*Danaë*, of 44 guns and 350 men; escaped.—*Corona*, M. Pasquillago, Captain, of 44 24-pounders and 350 men; taken.—*Bellona*, M. Dudon, Captain, of 32 guns and 294 men; taken.—*Caroline*, M. Baratawick, Capt. of 28 guns and 224 men; escaped. *Principe de Augusta* brig, *Bologna*, Captain, of 16 guns and 105 men; escaped.—*Schooner*, of 10 guns and 60 men; escaped.—*Schooner*, of 9 guns and 37 men, escaped.—*Xebec*, of 6 guns and 70 men, escaped.—*Gun-Boat*, of 2 guns and 35 men, escaped.—Troops embarked 509.—Total, 272 guns, 2635 men.

Total Officers killed and wounded on board the *Amphion*: Mr. Spierman, midshipman, killed, and Messrs. F. G. Farewell and T. E. Hoste, midshipmen, wounded.—On board the *Cerberus*, Mr. Davey, midshipman, killed, and Lieutenant G. Crumpton, with Mr. S. Goode, midshipman, wounded.—The *Active*, Lieut. G. Haye, severely burnt, and Lieut. J. Meares (of Marines) wounded.—The *Volage*, Mr. J. George, midshipman, killed; and Lieut. W. S. Knapman, of Marines, wounded.—Total Officers and seamen, 50 killed and 150 wounded.

A letter from Capt. Hoste here follows, addressed to Mons. Peridier, commandant

of *La Flora* frigate, calling upon him to make restitution of that ship, she having struck to Capt. Hoste, who might have sunk her, had he not considered her as having surrendered.—The answer purports to be written from on board the *Danaë* frigate, Roads of Lessina, denying the above fact; but having neither a date nor signature. Capt. Hoste hereupon returns the letter, appeals to Mons. Peridier and the English officers for the truth of his assertions.

Another letter from Capt. Hoste, dated Lissa, March 15, states, the surrender of the remainder of the French Commodore's crew and troops, to the summons of Messrs. Lew and Kingston, two Midshipmen of the *Active*, who had been left in charge of prizes at that port, and who afterwards recaptured a Sicilian privateer of 14 guns, which had struck to a 1-gun Venetian schooner.—Capt. Hoste also mentions, that the *Corona* caught fire in the main-top shortly after her capture, but that the fire was, with great exertion, extinguished.

A Letter from Admiral Sir C. Cotton incloses the following:

Cambrian, off Rosas, April 16.

Sir, I have great pleasure in sending to you, by the *Blossom*, the important intelligence of the surrender of Figueras to the Spaniards, on the 10th inst. and that St. Phillon and Palamos were taken possession of by the Cambrian and Volontaire on the 12th and 14th, the guns all embarked, and the batteries destroyed. I am now on my way to Rosas and Cadequis, and I have reason to hope the latter place, with Silva, will also shortly be ours.—The fall of Figueras has roused the Spaniards, who are arming in all directions, and Hostalrich and Gerona are at this moment garrisoned by Spanish troops. The only correct account I can learn is, that 400 Italians, with 200 French troops, were left to protect Figueras, and that the former, disgusted with the treatment they daily receive from the French, and being also half starved, opened the gates of the fortress to a body of Spanish troops (apprised of their intention), who rushed into the Castle and put every Frenchman to the sword.—At this moment about 2000 effective Spanish troops are in full possession of this important place; and General Sarsfield is on his way with more, as well as supplies of every kind. The French General D'Hilliers, who has the command in Catalonia, on hearing of the fall of Figueras, has abandoned all his holds in Spain, except Barcelona, and is collecting the whole of his force to attack it, as well as to prevent supplies from getting

in; but I am told a quantity of provisions was concealed in the town, unknown to the French, which have been given up to the Spanish troops in the Castle, who are in the highest spirits possible. The Termagant continues to watch Barcelona, and I purpose remaining off here with the Volontaire, ready for any thing that may offer, as, under all the existing circumstances, I think it likely Rosas may give up. I also beg to inform you, that a large settee, deeply laden with grain for Barcelona, from Port Vendee, was, the night before last, most handsomely cut out from under the Medes Islands and batteries by the boats of this ship, led on by Lieut. Connolly, without a man being hurt. I beg leave to offer you my congratulations on the fall of Figueras, and the fair prospect it opens.

I am, &c. CHARLES BULLEN.

P.S. Since writing the above, I spoke a small boat from Begar, which tells me the French General had made a rash attempt to recover Figueras two days since, and lost seven hundred men.

[The Gazette contains two other Letters, one noticing the capture of two small Danish privateers off the coast of Scotland by the Fancy gun brig, Lieut. Sinclair; and of a French privateer of six guns and 45 men, with her prize, near Malaga, by the Entreprenante cutter, Lieut. Williams.]

Admiralty-office, May 21. Rear-Admiral Otway has transmitted to J. W. Croker, esq. a Letter from Capt. Pearce, of his Majesty's sloop Rifleman, giving an account of his having, on the 11th inst. captured the Danish cutter *Alban* (late his Majesty's cutter of that name), of 12 guns and 58 men, commanded by a Lieutenant of the Danish navy, out three days from Fehrsund, in Norway, without making any capture.

Downing-street, May 25. The following Dispatches were this day received, addressed to the Earl of Liverpool by Lieut.-gen. Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B.

Villa Formosa, May 8.

MY LORD, the Enemy's whole army, consisting of the 2d, 6th, and 8th corps, and all the cavalry which could be collected in Castile and Leon, including about 900 of the Imperial Guards, crossed the Agueda at Ciudad Rodrigo on the 2d instant. The battalions of the 9th corps had been joined to the regiments to which they belonged in the other three corps, excepting a division, consisting of battalions belonging to regiments in the corps doing duty in Andalusia; which division

division likewise formed part of the army. As my object in maintaining a position between the Coa and the Agueda, after the Enemy had retired from the former, was to blockade Almeida, which place I had learnt, from intercepted letters and other information, was ill supplied with provisions for its garrison, and as the Enemy were infinitely superior to us in cavalry, I did not give any opposition to their march, and they passed the Azava on that evening, in the neighbourhood of Espeja, Carpio, and Gallegos. They continued their march on the 3d in the morning towards the Duas Casas, in three columns, two of them, consisting of the 2d and 8th corps, to the neighbourhood of Alameda and Fort Concepcion, and the third, consisting of the whole of the cavalry, and the 6th, and that part of the 9th corps which had not already been drafted into the other three. The allied army had been cantoned along the river Duas Casas, and on the sources of the Azava, the light division at Gallegos and Espeja. This last fell back upon Fuentes de Honor, on the Duas Casas, with the British cavalry, in proportion as the Enemy advanced, and the 1st, 3d, and 7th divisions, were collected at that place; and the 6th division, under Maj.-gen. Campbell, observed the bridge at Alameda; and Major-gen. Sir W. Erskine, with the 5th division, the passages of the Duas Casas, at Fort Concepcion and Aidea D'Obispo. Brig.-gen. Pack's brigade, with the Queen's regiment from the 6th division, kept the blockade of Almeida; and I had prevailed upon Don Julian Sanchez to occupy Nave D'Aver with his corps of Spanish cavalry and infantry.—The light division were moved in the evening to join Gen. Campbell, upon finding that the Enemy were in strength in that quarter; and they were brought back again to Fuentes de Honor on the morning of the 5th, when it was found that the 8th corps had joined the 6th on the Enemy's left. Shortly after the Enemy had formed on the ground on the right of the Duas Casas, on the afternoon of the 3d they attacked, with a large force, the village of Fuentes de Honor, which was defended in a most gallant manner by Lieut.-col. Williams, of the 5th bat. 60th reg. in command of the light infantry battalions belonging to Major-gen. Picton's division, supported by the light infantry battalion in Major-gen. Nightingall's brigade, commanded by Maj. Dick, of the 42d reg. and the light infantry battalion in Major-gen. Howard's brigade, commanded by Major M'Donnell,

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of the 92d reg. and the light infantry battalion of the King's German Legion, commanded by Major Ally, of the 3d battalion of the line; and by the 2d battalion of the 83d reg. under Major Carr. These troops maintained their position; but, having observed the repeated efforts which the Enemy were making to obtain possession of the village, and being aware of the advantage which they would derive from the possession in their subsequent operations, I reinforced the village successively with the 71st reg. under the Hon. Lieut.-col. Cadogan, and the 79th, under Lieut.-col. Cameron, and the 24th reg. under Major Chamberlain. The former, at the head of the 71st reg. charged the Enemy, and drove them from the part of the village of which they had obtained a momentary possession. Nearly at this time Lieut.-col. Williams was unfortunately wounded, but I hope not dangerously, and the command devolved upon Lieut.-col. Cameron, of the 79th reg. The contest continued till night, when our troops remained in possession of the whole. I then withdrew the light infantry battalions and the 83d reg. leaving the 71st and 79th regiments only in the village, and the 2d batt. 24th reg. to support them. On the 4th the Enemy reconnoitred the positions which we had occupied on the Duas Casas river; and during that night they moved Gen. Junot's corps from Alameda to the left of the position occupied by the 6th corps, opposite to Fuentes de Honor. From the course of the reconnoissance of the 4th, I had imagined that the Enemy would endeavour to obtain possession of Fuentes de Honor, and of the ground occupied by the troops behind that village, by crossing the Duas Casas at Poya Velho, and in the evening I moved the 7th division, under Major-gen. Hous-
toun, to the right, in order, if possible, to protect that passage. On the morning of the 5th, the 2th corps appeared in two columns, with all the cavalry, on the opposite side of the valley of the Duas Casas to Poya Velho; and as the 6th and 9th corps also made a movement to the left, the light division, which had been brought back from the neighbourhood of Alameda, was sent with the cavalry under Sir Stapleton Cotton, to support Major-gen. Hous-
toun, whilst the 1st and 3d divisions made a movement to their right along the ridge between the Turon and Duas Casas rivers, corresponding to that of the 6th and 9th corps on the right of the Duas Casas. The 8th corps attacked Major-gen. Hous-
toun's advanced guard,
consisting

consisting of the 85th reg. under Major McIntosh, and the 2d Portuguese Caçadores, under Lieut.-col. Nixon, and obliged them to retire; and they retired in good order, although with some loss. The 8th corps being thus established in Poya Velho, the Enemy's cavalry turned the right of the 7th division, between Poya Velho and Nave D'Aver, from which last place Don Julian Sanchez had been obliged to retire; and the cavalry charged. The charge of the advanced guard of the Enemy's cavalry was met by two or three squadrons of the different regiments of British dragoons, and the Enemy were driven back, and Col. La Motte, of the 13th Chasseurs, and some prisoners taken. The main body were checked, and obliged to retire by the fire of Major-gen. Houstoun's divisions; and I particularly observed the Chasseurs Britanniques under Lieut.-col. Eustace, as behaving in the most steady manner; and Major-gen. Houstoun mentions in high terms the conduct of a detachment of the Duke of Brunswick's light infantry. Notwithstanding that this charge was repulsed, I was determined to concentrate our force towards the left, and to move the 7th and light divisions, and the cavalry from Poya Velho towards Fuentes de Honor, and the other two divisions. I had occupied Poya Velho and that neighbourhood, in hopes that I should be able to maintain the communication across the Coa by Sabugal, as well as provide for the blockade, which objects, it was now obvious, were incompatible with each other, and I therefore abandoned the least important, and placed the light division in reserve, in rear of the left of the 1st division, and the 7th division on some commanding ground beyond the Turon, which protected the right flank and rear of the 1st division, and covered our communication with the Coa, and prevented that of the Enemy with Almeida, by the roads between the Turon and that river. The movement of the troops on this occasion was well conducted, although under very critical circumstances, by Major-gen. Houstoun, Brig.-gen. Craufurd, and Lieut.-gen. Sir Stapleton Cotton. The 7th division was covered in its passage of the Turon by the light division under Brig.-gen. Craufurd, and this last, in its march to join the 1st division, by the British cavalry. Our position thus extended on the high ground from the Turon to the Duas Casas. The 7th division, on the left of the Turon, covered the rear of the right; the 1st division, in two lines, were on the right; Col. Ashworth's brigade, in two lines, in the

centre; and the 3d division, in two lines, on the left; the light division and British cavalry in reserve; and the village of Fuentes de Honor in front of the left. Don Julian's infantry joined the 7th division in Freneda; and I sent him with his cavalry to endeavour to interrupt the Enemy's communication with Ciudad Rodrigo. The Enemy's efforts on the right part of our position, after it was occupied as I have above described, were confined to a cannonade, and to some charges with their cavalry upon the advanced posts. The picquets of the 1st division, under Lieut.-col. Hill, of the 3d reg. of Guards, repulsed one of these; but as they were falling back, they did not see the direction of another in sufficient time to form to oppose it, and Lieut.-col. Hill was taken prisoner, and many men wounded and some taken, before a detachment of the British cavalry could move up to their support. The 2d batt. 43d reg. under Lord Blantyre, also repulsed a charge of the cavalry directed against them. They likewise attempted to push a body of light infantry down the ravine of the Turon to the right of the 1st division; which were repulsed by the light infantry of the Guards, under Lieut.-col. Guise, aided by five companies of the 95th, under Capt. O'Hara. Major-gen. Nightingall was wounded in the course of the cannonade, but I hope not severely.

The Enemy's principal effort was throughout this day again directed against Fuentes de Honor; and notwithstanding that the whole of the 6th corps was at different periods of the day employed to attack this village, they could never gain more than a temporary possession of it. It was defended by the 24th, 71st, and 79th Regiments, under the command of Col. Cameron; and their troops were supported by the light infantry battalions in the 3d division, commanded by Major Woodgate; the light infantry battalions in the 1st division, commanded by Major Dick, Major Macdonald, and Major Aly; the 6th Portuguese Caçadores, commanded by Major Pinto; by the light companies in Colonel Champelemont's Portuguese brigade under Col. Sutton; and those in Col. Ashworth's Portuguese brigade under Lieut.-col. Pynn; and by the picquets of the 3d division, under the command of the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Trench. Lieut.-col. Cameron was severely wounded in the afternoon, and the command in the village devolved upon Lieut.-col. Cadogan. The troops in Fuentes de Honor were besides supported, when pressed by the Enemy, by the 74th regiment, under Major Russell Manners,

Manners, and the 88th regiment, under Lieut.-col. Wallace, belonging to Col. Mackinnon's brigade; and on one of these occasions the 88th, with the 71st and 79th, under the command of Col. Mackinnon, charged the Enemy, and drove them through the village; and Col. Mackinnon has reported particularly the conduct of Lieut.-col. Wallace, Brigade-Major Wilde, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Stewart of the 88th regiment. The contest again lasted in this quarter till night, when our troops still held their post; and from that time the Enemy have made no fresh attempt on any part of our position. The Enemy manifested an intention to attack Major-gen. Sir W. Erskine's post at Aldea del Bispo on the same morning, with a part of the 2d corps, but the Major-general sent the 2d battalion of the Lusitanian Legion across the ford of the Duas Casas, which obliged them to retire. In the course of last night the Enemy commenced to retire from their position on the Duas Casas; and this morning at day-light the whole were in motion. I cannot yet decide whether this movement is preparatory to some fresh attempt to raise the blockade of Almeida, or is one of decided retreat; but I have every reason to hope that they will not succeed in the first, and that they will be obliged to have recourse to the last. Their superiority in cavalry is very great, owing to the weak state of our horses from recent fatigue and scarcity of forage; and the reduction of numbers in the Portuguese brigade of cavalry with this part of the army, in exchange for a British brigade sent into Estremadura with Marshal Sir W. Beresford, owing to the failure of the measures reported to have been adopted to supply the horses and men with food on the service. The result of a general action brought on by an attack upon the Enemy by us might, under these circumstances, have been doubtful; and if the Enemy had chosen to avoid it, or if they had met it, they would have taken advantage of the collection of our troops to fight this action, to throw relief into Almeida. From the great superiority of force to which we have been opposed upon this occasion, your Lordship will judge of the conduct of the Officers and troops. The actions were partial, but very severe; and our loss has been great: the Enemy's loss has also been great; and they left 400 killed in the village of Fuentes de Honor, and we have many prisoners. I particularly request your Lordship's attention to the conduct of Lieut.-col. Williams, Lieut.-col. Cameron, and the Hon. Lieut.-col. Cadogan, and to that of Col. Mackinnon, and Lieut.-col. Kelly of the 24th regiment, and of the several

Officers commanding battalions of the line and of light infantry, which supported the troops in Fuentes de Honor. Likewise to that of Major M^cIntosh of the 85th regiment; of Lieut.-col. Nixon of the 2d Caçadores; of Lieut.-col. Eustace of the Chasseurs Britanniques; and of Lord Blantyre. Throughout these operations I have received the greatest assistance from Lieut.-gen. Sir B. Spencer, and all the General Officers of the army; and from the Adjutant and Quartermaster-general, and the Officers of their several departments, and those of my personal Staff. From intelligence from Marshal Sir W. Beresford I learn that he has invested Badajos, on the left of the Guadiana; and is moving there stores for the attack of the place. I have the honour to inform you that the intelligence has been confirmed, that Joseph Buonaparte passed Valladolid, on his way to Paris, on the 27th of April. It is not denied by the French Officers that he is gone to Paris. WELLINGTON.

Villa Formosa, May 10.

My Lord, The Enemy retired on the 8th to the woods between Espeja Gallegos and Fuentes de Honor, in which position the whole army were collected on that day and yesterday, with the exception of that part of the second corps which continued opposite Alameda. Last night the whole broke up and retired across the Azava, covering their retreat by their numerous cavalry; and this day the whole have retired across the Agueda, leaving Almeida to its fate. The second corps retired by the bridge of Barba del Puerco, and the ford of Val d'Espino on the Agueda. Our advanced posts are upon the Azava, and on the Lower Agueda; and the army will be to-morrow in the cantonments on the Duas Casas.

Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the affair of Fuentes de Honor, in the evening of the 3d May.

Killed—Lieut. Cowsell, 1st batt. 71st foot, and Capt. Imlach, 1st batt. 79th foot.

Wounded—Capt. Krauckenberg, 1st K. G. Legion, slightly—2d Batt. 42d Foot, Capt. M^cDonald, severely—1st Batt. 50th Foot, Lieut. Rudkin and Ensign Grant, slightly—5th Batt. 60th Foot, Lieut.-col. Williams, severely—Lieut. Duchastelette, slightly—1st Batt. 71st Foot, Capt. M^cIntyre and Lieut. Fox, severely—Lieut. M^cCraw, slightly—Ensign Kearne, dangerously—Adjutant Law, slightly—1st Batt. 79th Foot, Lieut. Calder, slightly—Ensign Brown, severely—1st Batt. 92d Foot, Lieut. Hill, severely—3d Batt. 95th Foot, Lieut. Uniacke, severely—6th Portuguese Caçadores, Capt. de Barros—Lieuts. de Moratto, Manuel Joaquin, and J. de Santa

Sante Anno; Ensigns Ferura de Roxa, and Antonio Pinto; Adj. Bento de Magalhães.

Total British Loss on the 3d. One Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 19 privates and 4 horses, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 3 Captains, 7 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 1 Staff, 10 serjeants, 1 drummer, 145 privates, and 6 horses, wounded; 21 privates and 1 horse, missing.

Total Portuguese Loss—1 Serjeant and 13 privates, killed; 1 Captain, 3 Lieuts. 2 Ensigns, 1 Staff, 1 serjeant, and 25 privates wounded; 1 serjeant and 1 private, missing.

Names of Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, May 5:

Killed.—1st Batt. 3d Guards, Ensign Cookson.—2d batt. 24th foot, Lt. Ireland.—1st batt. 71st foot, Lieuts. Houstoun and Graham.—74th foot, Lt. Johnstone.—2d batt. 83d foot, Lt. Ferris.—85th foot, Lt. Holmes.—1st batt. 88th foot, Capt. Irwin.—3d batt. 95th foot, Lt. Westby.

Wounded.—Major-Gen. Nightingall, slightly.—10th Hussars, Lieut. Fitzlarence, Aid-du-Camp to Major-General Stewart, slightly.—British Foot Artillery, Capt. G. Thompson, Lieuts. Martin and Woolcombe, slightly.—1st Royal Drag. Lieut. Forster, slightly.—14th Lt. Drag. Capt. Knipe, severely; Capt. Mills, Lieuts. Gwynne and Badcock, Cornet Ellis, slightly.—16th Lt. Drag. Lieut. Weyland, severely; Lieut. Blake, ditto, since dead.—1st Hussars, King's German Legion, Major Meyer, slightly; Capt. Gruben, Lieut. Krauckenbergh, severely.—1st batt. Coldstream Guards, Capt. Harvey, slightly.—1st batt. 3d Guards, Capt. Clitherow, slightly.—5th batt. 60th foot, Maj. Woodgate, Lt. Wynne, slightly.—1st batt. 71st foot, Ens. Cox, slightly, Ens. Vandeleur, severely; Adjut. Law, slightly.—74th foot, Captain M'Queen, severely; Capt. Moore, Adjut. White, slightly.—1st batt. 79th foot, Lieut.-Col. Cameron [since dead]; Capt. Fraser, slightly; Capt. Davidson, severely, since dead; Lieut. Sinclair, slightly; Lieutenants A. Cameron, Webb, and Robinson, severely; Lieut. A. Fraser, Ens. W. Cameron, slightly.—2d batt. 83d foot, Lieut. Vericker, severely; 85th foot, Capt. Nixon, slightly; Lieut. Brock, dangerously; Lieut. Hogg, severely.—1st batt. 88th foot, Lieut. M'Alpine, slightly; Ens. Hogan, severely.—1st batt. 92d foot, Major Grant, severely, left leg amputated; Lieut. M'Nab, severely, right arm amputated.—Chasseurs Britanniques, Capts. Freuler and Tournafort, slightly; Lieutenant B'emer, slightly; Ens. Proto, severely.—1st line batt. King's German Legion, Major Beck,

slightly.—2d line batt. K. G. Legion, Captaina Muller and Decken, severely.—7th line batt. K. G. Legion, Ens. Bachelles, severely.—Brunswick Oels, Lieut. Zollikofer, slightly.—31st Port. Regt. Ensign Francisco de Paula, slightly.—3d Cacadores, Lieut. Joao de Brennique, slightly.—6th ditto, Lieut. Col. Sebastiao Pinto, Lieut. Joze Vas, Ensigns Jose Perreira and Francisco Peixoto, slightly; Ensign Perreira, severely, since dead.

Missing.—16th Lt. drag. Capt. Bell.—1st batt. Coldstream guards, Ensign Stothard.—1st batt. 3d guards, Lieut.-Col. Hill.—2d batt. 24th foot, Capt. Andrews.—1st batt. 50th foot, Lieut. Ryan.—1st batt. 71st foot, Lieuts. Roy and Baldwin.

Total British Loss on the 5th.—1 Capt. 7 Lieuts. 1 Ensign, 8 serjeants, 2 drummers, 129 rank and file, 45 horses, killed; 2 General Staff, 1 Lieutenant, Col. 4 Majors, 15 Capts. 21 Lieuts. 7 Cornets or Ensigns, 2 Staff, 50 serjeants, 4 drummers, 766 rank and file, 95 horses, wounded; 1 Lieut.-Col. 2 Capts. 3 Lieuts. 1 Ensign, 8 serjeants, 2 drummers, 226 rank and file, 5 horses, missing.

Portuguese Loss.—5 Serjeants, 1 drummer, 44 rank and file, killed; 1 Lieut.-Col. 2 Lieuts. 4 Cornets or Ensigns, 11 serjeants, 140 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 7 drummers, 43 rank and file, missing.

General Total.—1 Capt. 7 Lieuts. 1 Ensign, 13 serjeants, 3 drummers, 178 rank and file, and 45 horses, killed; 2 General Staff, 2 Lieut.-Cols. 4 Majors, 15 Capts. 23 Lieuts. 11 Cornets or Ensigns, 2 Staff, 61 Serjeants, 4 drummers, 906 rank and file, and 95 horses, wounded; 1 Lieut.-Col. 2 Capts. 3 Lieuts. 1 Ensign, 9 serjeants, 9 drummers, 269 rank and file, and 5 horses, missing.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
Major-General and Adjutant-General.

May 28.—This Gazette contains an Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Wellington, dated Villa Formosa, May 15. It appears that the garrison of Almeida, under Gen. Brennier, abandoned that place on the night of the 10th, and marched with great rapidity by unfrequented paths to the bridge over the Agueda, at Barba del Puerco. By the silence and close order of the march, they eluded the vigilance of our picquets, but Brig.-Gen. Pack, with a few men, hung upon their march, and impeded their progress; so that Major-General Campbell reached Barba del Puerco with part of the 4th and 86th regiments in time to cause the Enemy a very heavy loss.

loss in killed and wounded, and about 200 men made prisoners, with 13 officers including a Colonel.—General Brennier blew up a part of the works of Almeida upon quitting the place; but the explosion did not occasion any alarm, in consequence of the Enemy being in the practice of firing their artillery, and attacking our picquets every night. The French garrison very dexterously wound their way through the various bodies of allies employed in the blockade; but must nevertheless have been taken, had not the 4th regiment, which was ordered to occupy the bridge of Barba del Puerco, unfortunately missed the road, and Gen. Brennier reached the Coa a short time

before the 2d corps of the French army was to have quitted its bank. General Regnier, in consequence of the firing which he observed, suspended his march, and pushed forward a body of troops to cover Gen. Brennier's passage of the river.—The whole of the Enemy's army under Massena, since the 11th, continued their retreat towards the Tormes.—The return of the killed and wounded is—Total, 4 privates killed; Lieut. R. Macintosh, 1st batt. 4th foot, and 15 privates, wounded; and Lieut. Moody, 1st batt. 38th foot, and 16 privates, missing.—Lieut.-Col. Cameron, of the 79th regiment, who was wounded on the 5th May, died on the 13th.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The *Mériteur* of the 10th contains an article of interest; we may likewise add, of rare occurrence: it is an account of the capture of the *Alacrité* brig, of 12 guns, Capt. Palmer, by the *Abeille* French vessel of war, in the Mediterranean.

The statue of Buonaparte's spouse, on which Canova has been employed for the last twelve months, is in a state of great forwardness. A foreign journal states, that his remuneration will be a sum equivalent to 5000*l.* sterling.

Canova is completing a series of busts, to be placed in the Pantheon at Rome. Those of Titian, Dante, Tasso, and Correggio, are among the number.

The young King of Rome has been vaccinated. A palace is to be erected for his residence at Paris.

A quarto Latin Bible, which had once belonged to the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, was lately advertised for sale at Paris: her name was written at length upon the title-page, besides the cyphers M. S. and two lines of poetry. The same frontispiece likewise contained the signature of the infamous Besme, who in 1572 assassinated Admiral Colligny. There are five lines in his hand-writing, where he prays, in reference to the Bible, that God will give him "grace to profit thereby."

The departments of Agin and the Upper Marne in France were, at the beginning of last month, visited by a dreadful hail-storm, which killed many persons as well as cattle, destroyed the vines, and did much mischief besides. Many of the hail-stones were five inches long, and two inches in diameter, and weighed six ounces. The storm was succeeded by a frost, which lasted two days.

Paris, June 8. Their Majesties arrived at the Thuilleries this evening, as well as the King of Rome.

June 10. The ceremony of the baptism of the King of Rome, and the fêtes accompanying it, were celebrated with the pomp suitable to their object. At the ceremony on the right of the Emperor was the King of Rome, held by his Governess—on the right of the King his Godfather and Godmother, and on the right of the Godmother, Prince Joseph Napoleon, King of Spain; Prince Jerome Napoleon, King of Westphalia; Prince Borghese, Duke of Guastalla; Prince Eugene, Viceroy of Italy, Hereditary Grand Duke of Frankfurt, Duke of Parma. On the left of the Emperor, the Empress; Princess Julie, Queen of Spain; Queen Hortense; Princess Pauline, Duchess of Guastalla; the Prince of Neufchatel, Vice-Constable; Prince of Benevento, Vice-Grand Elector.

SPEECH OF BUONAPARTE TO THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

Paris, June 16.—This day the Emperor proceeded from the Thuilleries, in great state, to the Palace of the Legislative Body. Discharges of artillery announced his departure from the Thuilleries, and his arrival at the Palace of the Legislative Body. The Empress, Queen Hortense, Princess Pauline, the Grand Duke of Wurtzburgh, and the Grand Duke of Frankfurt, were in one Tribune; the Corps Diplomatique in another Tribune; the Bishops convoked for the Council, and the Mayors and Deputies of the good Cities, summoned to be present at the Baptism of the King of Rome, were on benches. His Majesty placed himself on his throne. The King of Westphalia, the Princes Grand Dignitaries, Grand Eagles of the Legion of Honour, occupied their accustomed places about his Majesty, Prince Jerome Napoleon on his right. After the new members had been presented

sented and taken the oaths, the Emperor made the following speech :

"Gentlemen Deputies of Departments to the Legislative Body,

"The Peace concluded with the Emperor of Austria has been since cemented by the happy alliance I have contracted: the birth of the King of Rome has fulfilled my wishes, and satisfies my people with respect to the future.—The affairs of religion have been too often mixed, and sacrificed to the interests of a state of the third order. If half Europe has separated from the Church of Rome, we may attribute it specially to the contradiction which has never ceased to exist between the truths and the principles of religion which belong to the whole universe, and the pretensions and interests which regarded only a very small corner of Italy. I have put an end to this scandal for ever. I have united Rome to the empire—I have given Palaces to the Popes at Rome and at Paris; if they have at heart the interests of religion, they will often sojourn in the centre of the affairs of Christianity—it was thus that St. Peter preferred Rome to an abode even in the Holy Land.—Holland has been united to the empire; she is but an emanation of it—without her the Empire would not be complete.

"The principles adopted by the English Government not to recognise the neutrality of any flag, have obliged me to possess myself of the Mouths of the Ems, the Weser, and the Elbe, and have rendered an interior communication with the Baltic indispensable to me. It is not my territory that I wished to increase, but my maritime means.—America is making efforts to cause the freedom of her flag to be recognised—I will second her. I have nothing but praises to give to the Sovereigns of the Confederation of the Rhine.—The union of the Valais has been foreseen ever since the Act of Mediation, and considered as necessary to conciliate the interests of Switzerland with the interests of France and Italy.—The English bring all the passions into play. One time they suppose France to have all the designs that could alarm other powers, designs which she could have put in execution if they had entered into her policy. At another time they make an appeal to the pride of nations, in order to excite their jealousy. They lay hold of all circumstances which arise out of the unexpected events of the times in which we are.—It is war over every part of the Continent that can alone ensure their prosperity. I wish for nothing that is not in the treaties I have

concluded. I will never sacrifice the blood of my people to interests that are not immediately the interests of my empire. I flatter myself that the peace of the Continent will not be disturbed.

"The King of Spain is come to assist at this last solemnity. I have given him all that was necessary and proper to unite the interests and hearts of the different people of his provinces. Since 1809, the greater part of the strong places in Spain have been taken after memorable sieges. The insurgents have been beat in a great number of pitched battles. England has felt that this war was approaching its termination, and that intrigues and gold were no longer sufficient to nourish it. She found herself, therefore, obliged to change the nature of it; and from an auxiliary she is become a principal. All she has of troops of the line have been sent into the Peninsula. England, Scotland, and Ireland are drained. English blood has at length flowed in torrents, in several actions glorious to the French arms.—This conflict against Carthage, which seemed as if it would be decided in fields of battle on the ocean, or beyond the seas, will henceforth be decided in the plains of Spain! When England shall be exhausted, when she shall at last have felt the evils which for twenty years she has with so much cruelty poured upon the Continent, when half of her families shall be in mourning, then shall a peal of thunder put an end to the affair of the Peninsula, the destinies of her armies, and avenge Europe and Asia by finishing this second Punic war.

"Gentlemen Deputies of Departments to the Legislative Body,

"I have ordered my Minister to lay before you the accounts of 1809 and 1810. It is the object for which I have called you together. You will see in them the prosperous state of my finances. Though I have placed, within three months, 100 millions extraordinary at the disposal of my Ministers of War, to defray the expences of new armaments which then appeared necessary, I find myself in the fortunate situation of not having any new taxes to impose upon my people—I shall not increase any tax—I have no want of any augmentation in the imposts."—The sitting being terminated, his Majesty rose and retired amidst acclamations.

The *Moniteur* of the 19th contains a long article, under the head of News from the Army of Spain. It relates entirely to the proceedings of Suchet against the fort of Oliva before Turgona. The operations began on the 10 of May, and concluded on the 26th, when

when the fort was stormed and taken, after a most obstinate resistance. The garrison of Tarragona had previously made several sorties, particularly on the 14th, with 6000 men. A very sharp action took place, in which our squadron took part, consisting of a 74-gun ship, a cut-down ship, two frigates, and several other vessels. This squadron brought the Spanish General Campo Verde to Tarragona. The French General Salme was killed. 900 prisoners were taken at Oliva. On the 30th of May, the garrison of Tarragona attempted to retake the fort, but without effect.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Some late Spanish Gazettes contained intercepted letters from Soult to Joseph and Napoleon; one of which, to the former, concludes in these words—"Sire, in the name of the service of his Imperial Majesty, I again presume to renew my petition at the foot of your Throne. The situation of the Army of the South is so critical, that unless I obtain the reinforcements I have solicited, future success cannot be expected, and *Andalusia cannot be preserved*. This crisis is the last effort of the enemy, and if we are victorious, we have reason to conclude that all Spain will be restored to tranquillity."—In a letter to Napoleon the Marshal says—"Our Army of the South is much too weak to support the approaching shock. I most anxiously intreat your Majesty to concede to me the assistance I solicit, and I can in no way answer for ultimate success, unless I obtain, in addition to my present strength, 21,000 men, of which 1000 must be artillery."

After the battle of Almeida, Lord Wellington rode to Elvas, but arrived the morning after the affair at Badajoz. His wish was so great to be present, that he killed three horses in the journey, which he performed in three days. On his arrival at a river, he found a bridge, which he had ordered to be constructed, not ready, and he swam his horse across; the stream was very rapid, and the two dragoons who followed him were drowned. His Lordship was saved by the superior strength of his horse.

A most splendid but sanguinary battle was fought at Albuera on the 16th of May between the Allies under Marshal Beresford and the French under Soult. The details of this gallant affair have been published in an Extraordinary Gazette, which we shall insert in our Supplement, accompanied by many interesting particulars selected from private accounts.

A dispatch in one of the Spanish pa-

pers from Don Jose Joaquim Agestanan, dated the Banks of the Duero, April 12, gives a curious account of an attack made by 11 men under his command, on upwards of 120 French cavalry and infantry, near Sanchon; whom, by pretending to be part of a larger force, they dispersed, killing 24 on the spot, taking 12 prisoners, 60 horses, 453 head of sheep, and a great quantity of plunder.

The Duke of Aremburg has been taken prisoner by a Spanish guerilla party, and carried to Alicante; whence he will be sent to Cadiz. Some papers, said to be of great importance, were found upon him.

GERMANY.

A chest of superb baby-linen has been forwarded from Vienna to Paris by the Empress of Austria, for the service of the young king of Rome.

A German Paper (*Neue Zeitung*) contains the following article, dated Presburgh, April 24: "Early on the morning of the 10th inst. the Danube, without any previous warning, suddenly overflowed its banks below Pest, and inundated the adjacent country thirty miles. By this accident TWENTY-FOUR VILLAGES, for the most part extremely populous, were swept away with the greater part of their inhabitants. It is computed that between three and four thousand persons have lost their lives."

DENMARK AND SWEDEN.

An Anholt Mail has brought letters from Petersburg to the 2d inst. They state, with much confidence, that all matters in dispute between Russia and France have been finally adjusted; and that Buonaparte has conceded a point about which Russia was extremely solicitous; namely, permission to import a certain quantity of British merchandize.—The letters from Berlin and Memel seem to corroborate the above; and add, that a number of Officers belonging to the Prussian army had received leave of absence.—The French stationed in the several Baltic ports, had orders to prevent the exportation of Prussian produce, until the whole of the contributions which had been imposed on that unfortunate country were paid. At Archangel, 40 vessels laden with Russian produce, were recently lost in a storm.

Provisions are extremely scarce in Denmark—on the 26th ult. fresh beef sold at Elsineur at 2s. sterling per lb.

Letters from the Cattagat of the 18th inst. mention, expressly, that the Swedish Government, awed by the decision and firmness of the British Admiral, had offered to restore the detained vessels and cargoes at Carlsham, but upon conditions

ditions to which Sir J. Saumarez did not think himself warranted in acceding. The negotiation was, however, still continued, and messengers had been dispatched to Stockholm for fresh instructions.—A postscript to one of the letters adds, that there was no doubt that the demands of the Admiral would ultimately be complied with.

RUSSIA.

Buonaparte is said to have invited the Emperor Alexander to another conference at Erfurth, and held out hopes to him of an accession of territory, with the title of King of Poland.

Gen. Count Lauriston has frequent interviews with the Emperor, and has appeared once in public with him. It is said, that these interviews have related principally to the restoration of his Royal Highness the Duke of Oldenburgh, who returned some days since from Twer: he is expected shortly to set out for Germany.

The war against Turkey will be prosecuted with great vigour.

AMERICA.

The New York *Evening Post* of the 25th ult. contains the particulars of an unpleasant rencontre which took place in the American seas. It appears, that complaints having been made that American seamen had been impressed on board British vessels, the United States frigate the *President*, Commodore Rogers, put to sea to obtain the release of these men, whether by force or solicitation is not clearly stated. What follows we shall give in the words of the American, only premising, that before a proper judgment can be formed of the affair, Capt. Bingham's dispatches must be received from Halifax.

"Particulars of the engagement between the United States frigate *President*, Commodore Rogers, and the British sloop of war *Little Belt*, Capt. Bingham.—On the night of the 16th inst. about nine o'clock, the frigate fell in with the sloop of war about 20 miles N. E. of Cape Henry; and when within pistol shot of her, Commodore Rogers hailed her. No answer was given. Commodore Rogers hailed her a second time; and in the act of hailing, a shot was fired from the sloop of war into the frigate, which struck her main-mast. The frigate immediately fired a shot into the sloop of war—she then poured a broadside into the frigate. Here the action commenced, and continued about 15 minutes, when the sloop of war ceased firing. The frigate remained near her all night. The next morning Commodore Rogers sent an Officer on board to offer any assistance they might require; and

to express his regret at the circumstances that had occurred the preceding evening. The sloop of war proved to be the *Little Belt*, Capt. Bingham, who apologized, and gave as a reason for firing into the frigate, that he supposed her to be a Frenchman; and politely declined any assistance, as he believed he would be able to reach a port in safety. The *Little Belt* lost in killed and wounded 20 men, was very much injured, having had nearly all her masts and spars shot away, besides several shots in her hull."

This sloop of war is a Danish built vessel, and was taken at Copenhagen. In Steel's List she is rated an 18-gun sloop, and carries 32-pound carronades.

COUNTRY NEWS.

May 27. The greatest flood and storm, in the memory of the inhabitants, were experienced in several parts of *Shropshire*. Nine persons perished at *Ponteford*, and three at *Minsterley*. Upwards of 3,000 acres were covered by the deluge, and in some places, the course of the Severn was actually changed.

June 2. The effects of the lightning were severely felt at *Burham* last week. At a house belonging to Mr. Swift, the chimney was first of all attacked and completely levelled to the ground, after which it made its way to a party of five who were eating their supper, and laid them all senseless on the floor. An old man of 70 was dreadfully burnt from head to foot, so as even now to render his recovery uncertain; his clothes and linen were singed on one side, as if burnt by the fire, and the nails of his boot were partially melted.

In the late storm, the lightning struck one of the pinnacles of *Ashtford Church*, steeple, and damaged it so much, that it has been deemed necessary to rebuild it.

June 3. The woollen factory belonging to Col. Moore, of *Brackwell*, near *Hanwell*, was burnt to the ground, and all the valuable machinery destroyed.

June 7. A few days ago three men, who had landed on a shoal at the *Muscle-Scalp*, near *Boston*, were surrounded by the tide. One was drowned; the other two were rescued by a boat.

June 8. A disturbance took place last week among the French Prisoners at *Chatham*, on account of their being put to two-thirds allowance, to make up the expence of their cutting the ship to effect their escape, when three were killed, and eight wounded.

About four in the morning a rising of the tide, in the shape of what is called a *boar*, happened at *Plymouth*. It rose again at six, seven, and nine o'clock, and then was quiet. Those who saw it

red the rushing into the pool, beneath the sluices of the pier-head, as usual at the rate of five or six an hour, on a very rapid river, all before it. Those vessels were working out were forced and those in the pool were forced against the other; the flying bridge full of water, and the passengers alarmed; the cable snapped like lead, but no lives were lost. The was variable, but mostly South. During the operation of the *boat*, dered and lightened excessively. A most tremendous storm of thunder, rain, and hail, took place at *Wor* about 11 o'clock A. M. equal to the 27th ult. except the hail, a most vivid flash of lightning, a loud explosion immediately succeeded, like the discharge of a single piece of cannon, which shook the earth in a alarming manner. The rain was such that the streets of the city deluged in five minutes to such a extent that many houses were flooded a deep. No further damage, however, was done, and in half an hour the one out again. A house, not very old, and 150 panes of glass broken with the force of large size on the 27th ult. 16. The shepherd of Mr. Edman, *blethorp*, was last week struck by lightning, which shattered his into pieces, and rendered him a living spectacle.

A stable and granary belonging to Mr. of *North Court*, Kent, was fired by the lightning, and burnt ground. Two horses were got out of the stable, after being severely burnt.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Monday, June 10.

Grand Review on Wimbledon on attracted thousands from the polis and the neighbouring Counties. About ten, most of the troops had arrived in half an hour after, the general was ordered to be formed by degrees to the left. Then was seen one of the finest sights possible: the extent of the heath, the beauty of the day, the display of the different regiments, the exactness of their discipline, the exactness of their manoeuvres, the assembled ranks reaching from one end of the heath to the other, all made the spectacle such a one as can scarcely be described in adequate terms. The whole troops were under the immediate command of the Duke of Cambridge as Commander of the Home District. They were drawn up in two lines of at least a mile and a half in extent. The right

rested on Wimbledon green, from whence the line was continued the full length of the common to the South-east; and the left touched the road that leads across the common from London to Portsmouth, the Earl of Spencer's park wall being full in their front.—The Prince quitted Carlton-house about 11 in his travelling carriage. At a quarter before 12, the first signal-gun was fired to notify the Regent's approach; the whole of the military stood shouldered, and the Royal Artillery and Artillery Company fired each a royal salute. The crowd rent the air with acclamations. His Royal Highness was accompanied to the ground by the Duke of York, who, on reaching the centre of the line, immediately drew his sword, and took the command of the field, as Commander-in-Chief. The Regent was also attended by a vast retinue, and was mounted on a beautiful grey charger, richly caparisoned (the saddle alone, it is said, cost near 500 guineas), dressed in a full suit of General's regimentals, with the Order of the Garter and a diamond star. A few minutes after the Prince arrived in front of the line, a second cannon fired, and the whole line presented arms, officers saluting; and the bands playing "God save the King." A third cannon fired, and the line shouldered, supported arms, and remained steady. His Royal Highness then proceeded to the right of the line, and from the right of the first line to the left, and from the right of the second to the left, the music playing as he passed; the Commander-in-chief rode on his left hand. After passing from one end to the other of those extensive lines, his Royal Highness took his stand considerably to the right of the centre.—A fourth cannon was then fired as a signal that the whole of the troops should load and shoulder.—At the fifth cannon a *feu de joie* was fired, beginning by the Royal Artillery on the right, passing along the ranks of the first line by files, to the left of the Hon. Artillery Company, taken up by the left of the 2d line, and proceeding to the right of it; each corps, after firing, loaded, and stood shouldered.—At the sixth cannon, the same firing and loading was repeated.—At the seventh cannon, the same firing repeated.—At the eighth cannon, three English cheers were given, hats and hands waving in the air, drums beating, and music playing "God save the King."—At the ninth cannon, the whole of the two extensive lines marched by his Royal Highness in order of review, officers saluting, the troops with their eyes fixed

stand on him, and the colours of each regiment dropping as they passed. The Prince Regent received each corps with marked attention. He saluted the officers by putting his hand to his hat; and as the colours of each corps passed, he remained uncovered, as did also the Commander in Chief. As the regiments passed the Prince, they filed off in the best order possible to the different roads leading from the common; and every part of the conduct of the troops did credit to the officers by whom they were commanded. The review was over before five o'clock. The day was remarkably fine, and the spectators were numerous beyond all former example. It was supposed, that, including the troops (about 20,000) there were at least 900,000 persons on the ground. Every post-chaise, glass-coach, gig, buggy, and taxed-cart, had been engaged for many days; even a hackney-coach was not to be had except at a most exorbitant price. Military telegraphs were planted on the ground for conveying the orders from right to left. General Officers wore a new uniform hat, with broad gold lace and ostrich feathers, with a very conspicuous button and loop. The hat resembled that formerly worn by Drum Majors. The Commander in Chief, at the command of the Prince Regent, gave, in general orders, returned thanks to the officers of the Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps, for the discipline and fine appearance of their men.

The Meeting of the Friends to Parliamentary Reform took place at the Freemasons' Tavern. Only those were admitted who had dinner-tickets. The meeting was respectable, but not numerous, not exceeding 130 persons. Sir J. Throckmorton was called to the chair; and Mr. Trevelyan (of Cornwall) moved the first Resolution, and Mr. Blount (of Staffordshire) the second, both of which went to declare the representation of the people inadequate; that corruption existed both in Parliament and State; that a dangerous oligarchy (the borough proprietors) usurped the legislation and the public purse, and lodged it over the King and People; and that it was necessary for the Nation to declare its opinion on this subject.

Friday, June 14.

The Prince Regent reviewed, on Wimbledon Common, about 3000 cavalry, consisting of the Life Guards, Dragoon Guards, Queen's Bays, and the Flying Artillery. The four regiments charged in succession, in a style which could not be excelled; and after a variety of cavalry manoeuvres, principally under the direction of the Duke of York, the whole

made a discharge of artillery at the same time, on the right line; and thus the Review ended.

June 19.

A most splendid Fête was given by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent this evening, with a two-fold motive—first, in honour of the birth-day of his august Parent; and secondly, to benefit the numerous classes of British artists, who, by the illness of the Sovereign, and the discontinuance of the accustomed splendour of the Court, had been deprived of many advantages. The Regent, therefore, feeling for their interests, requested the attendance of his invited guests in habits of the manufacture of their native land. The company began to assemble at nine. The Royal Family, with the principal Nobility and Gentry, came early. The full bands of the three regiments of Foot Guards, and the Prince Regent's band in their full state uniforms, played alternately the most delightful marches, &c. The Grecian Hall was adorned with shrubs, and an additional number of large lanterns and patent lamps. The floor was carpeted; and two lines, composed of Yeomen of the Guard, the King's, the Regent's, the Queen's, and Royal Dukes' servants, in their grandest liveries, formed an avenue to the octagonal hall, where Yeomen were also stationed, and which was decorated with antique draperies of scarlet trimmed with gold-colour, and tied up by gold-colour cords and tassels. In the Hall were also assembled, to receive the company, Generals Keppell and Turner, Colonels Bloomfield, Thomas, and Tyrwhitt, together with Lords Moira, Dundas, Keith, Heathfield, and Mount Edgcombe. The Prince entered the State Rooms at a quarter past nine. He was dressed in a Field Marshal's uniform, wearing the riband and gorget of the Order of the Garter, and a diamond star. The Duke of York was dressed in a military, and the Duke of Clarence in a naval uniform. Just after the Prince came in, the Royal Family of France arrived, and were received most graciously. Louis XVIII. appeared in the character of the Comte de Lisle. During the evening the Prince Regent passed from room to room, devoid of all ceremony, conversing with the utmost cheerfulness with his guests. The general amusement of the company for some time was perambulating the halls and apartments on the principal floor. The grand circular dining-room, in which the Knights of the Garter were recently entertained, excited particular attention by its cop-

pola, supported by columns of porphyry, and the superior elegance of the whole of its arrangements. The room in which the throne stands is hung with crimson velvet, with gold laces and fringes. The canopy of the throne is surmounted by golden helmets with lofty plumes of ostrich feathers, and underneath it stands the State Chair. Crimson and gold stools are placed round the room. It contains pictures of the King, Queen, Prince Regent, and Duke of York. We have not space to give a description of the other different apartments on this floor, all of which are of the most magnificent kind. The ball-room floors were chalked in beautiful *arabesque* devices. In the centre of the largest were the initials G. III. R. It was divided for two sets of dancers by a crimson silk cord; but owing to the great number of persons, and the excessive heat of the weather, no dancing took place in this room, nor were the dancers numerous in the ball-room. The first dance was led off by Earl Percy and Lady F. Montague.—Supper was announced at two, when the company descended by the great staircase to the apartments below, and the temporary buildings on the lawn. The room at the bottom of the staircase represented a bower, with a grotto, lined with a profusion of shrubs and flowers. The Grand Table extended the whole length of the Conservatory, and across Carlton-House, to the length of 200 feet. Along the centre of the table, about six inches above the surface, a canal of pure water continued flowing from a silver fountain, beautifully constructed at the head of the table. Its banks were covered with green moss and aquatic flowers; gold and silver fish swam and sported through the bubbling current, which produced a pleasing murmur where it fell, and formed a cascade at the outlet. At the head of the table, above the fountain, sat his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on a plain mahogany chair, with a leather back. The most particular friends of the Prince were arranged on each side. They were attended by sixty *Serveurs*; seven waited on the Prince, besides six of the King's, and six of the Queen's footmen, in their state liveries, with one man in a complete suit of antique armour. At the back of the Prince's seat appeared *Aureole* tables, covered with crimson drapery, constructed to exhibit with the greatest effect a profusion of the most exquisitely wrought silver-gilt plate, consisting of fountains, tripods, epergnes, dishes, and other ornaments. Above the whole of this superb display appeared a Royal crown, and his Majesty's cypher, G. R.

splendidly illumined. Behind the Prince's chair was most skilfully disposed a side-board covered with gold vases, urns, massy salvers, &c. the whole surmounted by a Spanish urn, taken from on board the "*Invincible Armada*." Adjoining to this were other tables, running through the library and whole lower suite of rooms, the candelabras in which were so arranged, that the Regent could distinctly see and be seen from one end to the other. The Regent's table accommodated 122, including the Royal Dukes, the Bourbons, and principal Nobility. On the right hand of the Regent was the Duchess of Angoulême, on the left the Duchess of York, the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, &c. From the Library and room beyond branched out two great lines of tables under canvas far into the gardens, each in the shape of a cross, all richly served with silver plate, and covered with the delicacies of the season. When the whole company was seated, there was a line of female beauty, more richly adorned, and a blaze of jewellery more brilliant, than England ever probably displayed before. Four handsome marquees were pitched on the lawn of Carlton House, with a *chevaux de frise* to prevent all intrusion; bands of music were stationed in the tents; and when dancing commenced, the gay throng stepped over floors chalked with mosaic devices, and moved through thickets of roses, geraniums, and other fragrant sweets, illumined by variegated lights, that gleamed like stars through the foliage. The upper servants wore a costume of dark blue, trimmed with broad gold lace: the others wore state liveries. The assistants out of livery were dressed uniformly in black suits with white vests. The company did not separate till six in the morning. His Royal Highness was every where, and divided his attentions with the most polished address. The company comprised all the Members of Administration, the Foreign Ambassadors, the principal Nobility and Gentry in town, the most distinguished Military and Naval Officers, the Lord and Lady Mayoress and the principal Aldermen and Magistrates.—The Gentlemen wore court dresses, and military and naval uniforms.—The Ladies wore all new dresses of English manufacture, principally white satins, silks, lace, crape, and muslins, ornamented with silver: head-dress, ostrich feathers and diamonds.—For the gratification of the publick at large, the magnificent preparations for the Fête were permitted by the Prince Regent to remain; and many thousands were delighted by the sight; which, however, we are sorry to say, did not close without some serious accidents.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT *versus* COLMAN.

Although want of room prevents our giving a full report of this interesting trial, we cannot resist laying before our readers the very excellent Charge of Lord Ellenborough to the Jury.

His Lordship said, that it was most becoming and honourable to the Bar, that advocates should be always found there, bold and firm in supporting the cause of Justice. It was also fortunate that they should be found, as the Learned Counsel who had just replied, respectful and obedient to the decorum of the Court, and to those who sat to administer justice there. The question now for the Jury was of the narrowest compass possible; and it was merely, whether in executing the warrant under which Sir Francis Burdett was apprehended, the Serjeant at Arms had used more violence than was necessary. The right of the Serjeant to seize Sir Francis Burdett by the warrant was admitted by his pleading. The use of the Military was the ground of the question: and the verdict of the Jury must be directed to the consideration of its necessity, and the degree of violence used. The use of the Military, on this occasion, was two-fold—first, for arresting Sir Francis Burdett; and secondly, for escorting him to the Tower. Those were, if the phrase might be allowed, consecutive operations. There was no doubt started of the necessity of the Military for an escort. The conveyance to the Tower would have been absolutely impracticable without an escort. The whole hung on the use of the Military in the house. There was no longer any question as to the right of entering. And what was the extent of the violence there? The soldiers, as was given in evidence, stayed below, and offered no injury, no insult, no disturbance to the family. Thus far went the evidence of Mr. Jones Burdett. Not but that violence might have been justifiable, not but that they might have used the means in their power to any length that was required for the actual execution of their duty. The execution of the warrant was their duty, and their single duty. The wit of man could not conceive a more gentle mode than that in which the Defendant commenced the execution of his share of the duty. If Mr. Colman were at all blameable, it was not for any defect of mildness in the conduct of the affair. If another person, not accustomed to the high and gentleman-like feelings of Mr. Colman, had been entrusted with the warrant, it would have been immediately put in execution; those four hours would not have been allowed to intervene be-

tween its issue and Sir Francis Burdett's incarceration. If a common bailiff or peace-officer had been ordered on the service, he would not have exhibited any of that (as it might be termed) mischievous gentleness of Mr. Colman—he would have done his duty at once. But was it possible to conceive any thing containing less of irritation, or insult, or violence, than the first communication of his business to Sir Francis Burdett? Lord Ellenborough here read Mr. Colman's letter announcing the warrant. He then read Sir Francis Burdett's answer, and observed on the words "that he would be at home to receive him," that the natural construction was, that he would submit to the warrant, though the words were liable to the other construction which had been put upon them. Sir Francis Burdett's letter to the Speaker stated, that "he must submit to superior power;" and the Learned Counsel argued ingeniously, that by this superior force was merely meant the dignity of the House. But, when those words were coupled with the chaining of the door, and the order not to admit any person, the meaning of the words were reduced to mere rule force. When the state of the Metropolis at the time was considered—the attack on the Hotel—the attacks on the houses in St. James's square—how would Mr. Colman have been excusable, if he had not brought that overwhelming force, which put an end to the idea of resistance all at once? There was no charge on the Serjeant in the conveyance to the Tower. Though as evidence on the subject had come formally before the Court, it was admitted on all hands, that in the coach which conveyed Sir Francis Burdett, there was no offer of insult or jest, or any other unbecoming acts of ill-treatment, which might be supposed to irritate a person under his peculiar circumstances. There was no excess of violence in all this. In the house there were 50 or 60 soldiers drawn up in the hall, who behaved respectfully, and formed a passage for Sir Francis Burdett to the carriage. Lord Ellenborough here told the Jury, that he thought it unnecessary to enter into the detail of the evidence, which they had so largely heard; but that, if any one of them wished it, he would go through the whole. The question had no reference to the authority of the House of Commons; it turned simply upon the degree of violence which might have been used and upon that, and that alone, the Jury were to give their verdict.

The Jury, without hesitation, found a verdict for the Defendant.

BIRTHS.

1811. **I**N Charlotte-street, Berkeley-May 22. square, the Duchess of Newcastle, a son and heir.

May 27. At the Hon. H. Erskine's, Prince's-street, Edinburgh, Mrs. Henry Erskine, a daughter.

At Burton Coggles, the wife of the Rev. J. Cholmeley, a daughter.

May 28. The wife of Dr. Yelloly, Finsbury-square, a daughter.

At Wm. Godfrey's, esq. Brockley-hill, the wife of Robert Webber, esq. a dau.

May 31. At Serlby, Notts, Viscountess Galway, a son.

At East Bourne, the wife of Lieut.-col. Watson, a son and daughter.

June 1. In New Norfolk-street, Park-lane, the wife of A. W. Roberts, esq. a son.

June 9. At Wanstead, Essex, the wife of T. A. Curtis, esq. a daughter.

June 17. The wife of T. Whitmore, esq. of Apley-park, Salop, a daughter.

June 18. The wife of William Holland, esq. of the Adelphi-terrace, a daughter.

Lately, The wife of J. Bradshaw, esq. of Brook-house, co. Glouc. a son and heir.

The wife of the Rev. N. D. Newton, of Igham, Kent, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

1811. **A**T Cabbage-tree-hall, Barba-April 14. does, the seat of Sir Raymond A. Alleyne, bart. Capt. Wm. Whitmore, aid-de-camp and secretary to his Excellency Major-gen. Monro, to Miss Olton, eldest daughter of the late John Allen O. esq. of Harrow-place, in the same island.

May 14. At Cowley, near Oxford, Right hon. Viscount Killcourse, son of the Earl of Cavan, to the only daughter of J.-P. Coppin, esq.

May 22. Hon. Charles Law, son of Lord Ellenborough, re-married to Elizabeth-sophia, daughter of the late Sir Edward, and sister to the present Sir Charles Nightingale, bart.

May 25. William Cecil Chambers, esq. of Chesterfield-street, to the eldest daughter of the late Charles Mellish, esq. of Blyth, Notts.

William Watkins, esq. only son of Charles W. esq. of Daventry, to Charlotte, fourth daughter of David Battray, M. D. of Coventry.

May 27. Rev. Lewis Way, of Great Yeldham, Essex, to Caroline-Elizabeth, only daughter of John Leech, esq. of Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

May 28. T. Bates Rous, esq. of Courtyrall, Glamorganshire, to Charlotte Owen, second daughter of Sir R. Salusbury, bart. of Llanwern, Monmouthshire.

May 29. Rev. J. Fellowes, M. A. youngest son of Rob. F. esq. Shotesham, Norfolk, to Susan, fourth daughter of the late Hon. Thomas Lyon, of Hetton-house, Durham.

May 30. Henry Bellars, esq. late of the 15th, or King's Hussars, to Dora, youngest daughter of the late P. Mackenzie, esq. of Twickenham.

Rev. John Brereton, head master of Bedford-school, to Miss Elizabeth Humphries, of Lansdown Crescent, Bath.

Lately, Rev. James Wiggitt, rector of Crudwell, Wilts, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Ambrose Humphrys, esq. of Leicester-square.

Rev. Harry Grey, vicar of Knutsford, to Miss Ellis, of Grove-house.

Rev. Charles Laprimaudaye, vicar of Leyton, Essex, to Jane, daughter of the late R. Lee, esq. of Mile-end.

Capt. Curtis, R. N. son of Admiral Sir Roger C. bart. to Miss Greetham, daughter of M. G. esq. judge-advocate of the Navy.

G. B. Tuson, esq. of Northover-house, Somersetshire, to Miss Dodge, only child of the late W. D. esq. and niece of the late Gen. Haviland.

Robert Humphrys, esq. of Ivy-house, Chippenham, to Essex Lowndes, third daughter of William Selby, esq. of Winslow, Oxon.

Mr. Bartholomew, son of C. B. esq. of Great Staughton, Hunts, to the eldest daughter of E. Rees, esq. of Fovin-house, Carmarthenshire.

Sir F. Hopkins, bart. to Eleanor, second daughter of the late S. Thompson, esq. of Rathnally, co. Meath.

In Dublin, A. H. C. Pollock, esq. only son of John P. esq. of Mountainstown, co. Meath, to Jessy, second daughter of the late G. Clark, esq. of West Hatch, Essex.

At Gibraltar, Capt. Allen, of the Franchise frigate, to Miss Skinner, daughter of Col. S. Royal Engineers.

June 2. At Edinburgh, Capt. Sykes, R. N. to Miss Earl, daughter of Edward E. esq. chairman of the Board of Customs, Edinburgh.

June 4. T. Thurlow, esq. youngest son of the late Bishop of Durham, and brother to Lord Thurlow, to Frances, third daughter of the late Hon. Thomas Lyon, of Hetton-house, Durham.

June 5. At Bury, Rev. C. A. Wheelwright, to Anna, second daughter of Geo. Hubbard, esq. of Bury, and niece to the Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

June 6. At Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, Charles Clement-Adderley, esq. of Ham's-hall, to Anna-Maria, eldest daughter of Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, bart. of Four Oaks-hall.

June 10. Charles Raymond Barker, esq. fourth son of John Raymond B. of Fairfield-park, co. Gloucester, esq. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Nathaniel Barnardiston, esq. of the Ryes-lodge, near Sudbury, Suffolk.

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE RICHARD CUMBERLAND, ESQ. AND HIS ANCESTORS.

(Compiled from the "Memoirs" of his own Life.)

THE late Richard Cumberland, esq. was descended from ancestors illustrious for their piety, benevolence, and erudition. His great-grandfather was the learned and exemplary Dr. Richard Cumberland, Bp. of Peterborough, the well-known author of "De Legibus Naturæ Disquisitio philosophica," and other valuable works.—The Bishop had an only son, Richard, rector of Peakirk, in the diocese of Peterborough, and archdeacon of Northampton.—He had two sons, and one daughter (who was married to Waring Ashby, esq. of Quenby-hall, co. Leicester, and died in child-birth of her only son George Ashby, esq. late of Haselbeach in Northamptonshire). Richard, the elder son of archdeacon Cumberland, died unmarried at the age of 29.

The younger, DENISON, so named from his mother, was educated at Westminster school, and from that admitted fellow-commoner of Trinity College, Cambridge. He married, at the age of 22, Joanna, the younger daughter of Dr. Richard Bentley * (the Phœbe of Byron's Pastoral); by whom he had a daughter, Joanna, and Richard, the subject of this article. Though in possession of an independent fortune, he was readily prevailed upon by his father-in-law to take the rectory of Stanwick, in Northamptonshire, given to him by Lord Chancellor King, as soon as he was of age to hold it. From this period, he fixed his constant residence in that retired spot, and sedulously devoted himself to the duties of his function. "When I contemplate the character of this amiable man (observes his Son, in the Memoirs of his own Life), I declare to truth I never yet knew one so happily endowed with those engaging qualities, which are formed to attract and fix the love and esteem of mankind. It seemed as if the whole spirit of his grandfather's benevolence had been transfused into his heart, and that he bore as perfect a resemblance of him in goodness, as he did in person: in moral purity he was truly a Christian, in generosity and honour he was perfectly a gentleman."—The spire of Stanwick Church is esteemed one of the most beautiful models of that style of architecture in the kingdom: He added a very handsome clock, and ornamented the chancel with a railing, screen, and entablature upon three-quarter columns, with a singing-gallery at the West end; and

spared no expence to keep his church, not only in that neatness and decorum which befits the house of prayer, but also in a perfect state of good and permanent repair. Here, in the hearts of his parishioners and the esteem of his neighbours, he lived tranquil and unambitious, never soliciting other preferment for 30 years, holding only a small prebend in the church of Lincoln, given him by his uncle Bishop Reynolds. He was in the commission of the peace, and a very active magistrate, in the reconciliation of parties rather than in the conviction of persons.—When the Rebels were on the march, and had advanced to Derby, he raised among the neighbouring parishes two companies of 100 men each for the regiment then enrolling under the command of the Earl of Halifax, and marched them in person to Northampton. The Earl, as a mark of his consideration, insisted upon bestowing one of the companies upon his son, who being too young to take the command, an officer was named to act in his place. Some time after, on the approach of the general election for the county of Northampton, a contest took place with the rival parties of Knightly and Hanbury, or, in other words, between the Tories and the Whigs. His politics accorded with the latter, and he gave a very active and effectual support to his party. His exertions, though unsuccessful, were not overlooked by the Earl of Halifax, who was then high in office, and lord lieutenant of the county. Offers were pressed upon him; yet, though he was resolute in declining all personal favours, he was persuaded to lend an ear to flattering situations pointed out for his Son, who was shortly afterwards employed by Lord Halifax as his confidential secretary.—In 1757 he exchanged the living of Stanwick for Fulham, in order to be nearer his Son, whose attendance on the Earl of Halifax required his residence in town. On the Earl's being appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, he was made one of his chaplains; and in 1763, at the close of his Lordship's administration, was promoted to the Bishoprick of Clonfert.—The first intimation of this promotion was communicated to him by his Son: and he received it in a modest, calm, and dignified manner; remarking, "that his talents were not turned for public life, nor did he foresee any material advantages likely to accrue to such as belonged to him from his promotion to an Irish Bishoprick; it was not consistent, he said, with his principles, to avail himself of his patronage in that country to the exclusion of the Clergy of his diocese; and of course he must deny himself

* See Mr. Cumberland's character of his grandfather Dr. Bentley and his wife, as also that of their son Richard Bentley, and daughters Elizabeth and Joanna, in our Vol. LXXVII. pp. 4, 124.

himself the gratification of serving his friends and relations in England, if any such should solicit him. He farther mentioned the rule laid down by his grandfather, with respect to his episcopal revenue, who, at the end of every year, whatever overplus he found upon a minute inspection of his accounts, distributed it to the poor; and, expressing his approbation of it, observed, that though he could not aspire to the most distant comparison with him in greater matters, yet he trusted he should not be found degenerate in principle."—When possessed of the See of Clonfert, he much ingratiated himself with all classes of people by his benevolence and generosity. He introduced many improvements and comforts among the Irish peasantry. He encouraged the English mode of agriculture by judicious rewards; and, as one of the members of the linen trade, introduced a number of spinning-wheels, and much good linen was made in consequence. This improving manufacture formed an interesting occupation also to his lady, and flourished under her care.—Here, as long as he lived, his Son never failed to make an annual visit to him.—The City of Dublin presented him with his freedom in a gold box, an honour never before conferred on any person below the rank of a Chief Governor; and the deed which accompanied it assigned as the motive, the great respectability of his character, and his disinterested protection of the Irish Clergy. In 1772 he was translated to the See of Kilmore. Some alarming symptoms soon after indicated the breaking up of his constitution, which were increased by the anxiety he experienced, through the debility and loss of health of his amiable lady. When his Son took leave of him at the end of his summer visit, the Bishop expressed an intention of attempting a journey to England; but died in the winter of the same year; and this sad event was speedily succeeded by the death of his lady, whose weak and exhausted frame sunk under the blow, May 27, 1775. From these mournful scenes their Son was absent; but their amiable Daughter attended them in their last moments. The Bishop was buried in a small patch of ground, inclosed with stone walls, adjoining to the church-yard of Kilmore, but not within the pale of the consecrated ground, beside the grave of the venerable and exemplary Bishop Bedel. This little spot he had fenced and guarded with particular devotion, and more than once pointed it out to his Son, saying in the words of the old prophet of Beth-el, "When I am dead, then bury me in this sepulchre, wherein the man of God is buried: lay my bones beside his bones." This injunction was exactly fulfilled; and

the Protestant Bishop of Kilmore, the mild friend of mankind, the impartial benefactor and unprejudiced protector of his Catholic poor, who almost adored him whilst living, was not permitted to deposit his remains within the precincts of his own church-yard, though they howled over his grave, and rent the air with their savage lamentations. The remains of his lady were here also deposited by his side.—His patronage at Kilmore was very considerable, and he bestowed it strictly upon the clergy of his diocese, promoting the curates to the smaller livings as vacancies occurred, and exacting from every man whom he put into a living where there was no parsonage house, a solemn promise to build; but in no instance was this promise fulfilled;—a circumstance which gave him great concern, and, in the cases of some particular friends, afflicted him very sensibly. He honourably declined to avail himself of the opportunities he had of benefiting his fortune and his family by fines and the lapse of leases: for when he had tendered his renewals upon the most moderate terms, and these had been delayed or rejected in his days of health, he peremptorily withstood their offers, when he found his life hastening to its period. He left his See therefore much more valuable than he found it.

RICHARD, the only son of Denison, was born Feb. 19, 1732, under the roof of his grandfather Bentley, in the Master's Lodge in Trinity College. When turned of six years of age, he was sent to the school at Bury St. Edmund's, then under the mastership of Rev. Arthur Kinsman, who formed his scholars upon the system of Westminster, and was a Trinity College Man, much esteemed by Dr. Bentley. For some time he made but little progress in his learning; till Kinsman, having observed his low station in the school, publicly reproved him; and thus roused in him a spirit of emulation. Whilst he continued in this school, his grandfather Bentley died; and the affectionate manner in which Kinsman imparted the melancholy event to him, with the kind regard he evinced for his improvement, wrought so much upon his mind, that his task became his delight. In his exercises, however, he describes himself, in his "Memoirs," as aiming at something like fancy and invention, by which he was too frequently betrayed into grammatical errors, whilst his rivals presented exercises with fewer faults, and, by attempting scarcely any thing, hazarded little. These premature and imperfect sallies did him no credit with his master, who commented on his blunders in one instance with great severity, which had so great an effect on his sensibility, that he never perfectly recovered it. It was about this

this time that he made his first attempt in English verse; the subject of which was an excursion he had made with his family in the summer holidays to visit a relation in Hampshire, which engaged him in a description of the docks at Portsmouth, and of the races at Winchester, where he had been present. This little poem he exhibited to his father, who received it with unreserved commendation, and persisted in reciting it to his intimates, when its author had gained experience enough to wish it had been consigned to oblivion. In the intervals from school his mother began to form both his taste and his ear for poetry, of which art she was a very able mistress, by employing him every evening to read to her. Their readings were, with few exceptions, confined to Shakspeare, whom she both admired and understood in the true spirit and sense of the author. Under her instruction he became passionately fond of these evening entertainments, and the effect was several attempts on his part towards the Drama. He was then head-boy of Bury School, though only in his 12th year. He fitted and compiled a kind of cento, intitled "Shakspeare in the Shades," in one act, in which the characters of Hamlet and Ophelia, Romeo and Juliet, Lear and Cordelia, were introduced, and Ariel as an attendant spirit on Shakspeare, who is present through the piece: some extracts from this juvenile production are printed in his "Memoirs."—Mr. Kinsman intimating his purpose of retiring from Bury school, young Cumberland was transplanted to Westminster, and admitted under Dr. Nichols; who seemed surprised on being informed that he had passed through Bury school at the early age of 12. After passing examination, he was admitted into the Shell; his location in so high a class causing some surprise among the corps into which he was enrolled. The first exercise in Latin verse which he gave in gained the candid approbation of the master; and from that moment he acquired a degree of confidence in himself that gave vigour to his exertions. He remained at Westminster about a year and a half; and particularly profited there in point of composition. During the latter part of his stay, he translated into blank verse Virgil's beautiful description of the Plague among the Cattle (Georg. iii. 478 et seqq.); printed in his "Memoirs."—His sister Joanna died about this time, of the small pox; and the effect this melancholy event had on his health determined his father to remove him from Westminster, and, though only in his 14th year, he was admitted of Trinity College, Cambridge. He was first put under the care of Dr. Morgan, with

whom he had few communications, and was almost left to choose and pursue his studies as he saw fit. On Dr. Morgan's retiring, he was placed under Dr. (afterwards Bishop) Young, who made the office an absolute sinecure, for Cumberland never received a single lecture from him. He received at this time a valuable parcel of his grandfather Bentley's books and papers, from Dr. Richard B. the nephew of Bentley (see our vol. LXXVII. p. 125.) In the last year of his being under-graduate, when he commenced sophist, in the very first act that was given out to be kept in the mathematical schools, he was appointed to an opponency, when at that time he had not read a single proposition in Euclid. He had just been turned over to Mr. Backhouse, the Westminster tutor, who gave regular lectures, and fulfilled the duties of his charge ably and conscientiously. Totally unprepared to answer the call made upon him, and acquit himself in the schools, he resorted to Backhouse in his distress, through whose interference his name was withdrawn from the act; in the mean time he was sent for by the master, the learned Dr. Smith, who strongly reprobated the neglect of his former tutors, and recommended him to lose no time in preparing himself for his degree, but to apply closely to his academical studies for the remainder of the year. During the year of trial, he determined to use every effort for redeeming lost time; he began a course of study so apportioned as to allow himself but six hours' sleep, to which he strictly adhered, living almost entirely upon milk, and using the cold bath very frequently. As he was then only 17 years old, and of a frame by no means robust, many of his friends remonstrated against the severity of this regimen, and recommended more moderation; but the encouragement he met in the rapidity of his progress through all the dry and elementary parts of his studies, determined him to persist with ardour, and made him deaf to their advice. In the several branches of mechanics, hydrostatics, optics, and astronomy, he made himself master of the best treatises; he worked all his propositions, and formed all his minutes, even his thoughts, in Latin, and thereby acquired advantages superior to some of the best of his contemporaries in public disputations; for, so long as his knowledge of a question could supply matter for argument, he never felt any want of terms for explanation. When he found himself prepared to take his part in the public schools, he thirsted for the opportunity; and with this his ambition was soon gratified, being appointed to keep an act, and three respectable opponents singled out against him,

him, the first of whom was looked up to as the best of the year; he had been admitted at St. John's to qualify for holy orders, and even at that time was a finished mathematician, and a private lecturer in those studies. This formidable opponent, however, Cumberland overcame; and as the disputants had exceeded the time commonly allotted, the second and third opponents were not called upon; and the schools were broken up by the Moderator, with a compliment addressed to Cumberland in terms much out of the usual form on such occasions. In the course of the year he went four times through these scholastic exercises, keeping two acts and two first opponencies. In one of his opponencies he contrived to form certain arguments, which by a scale of deductions so artfully drawn, and involving consequences which by mathematical gradations (the premises being once granted) led to such unforeseen confutation, that even his tutor, Mr. Backhouse, to whom he had previously imparted them, was effectually trapped, and could as little parry them, as the gentleman who kept the act, or the Moderator who filled the chair. The last time he was called upon to keep an act, he sent in three mathematical questions to the Moderator, who withstood them, and required him to withdraw one, and conform to the usage of proposing one metaphysical question. He appealed against the requisition; and after enquiry into the matter of right by the statutes of the university, his question stood. At the long-suspended act, the Moderator had nominated the same gentleman as his first opponent. Cumberland was then in a very feeble state, in consequence of his unremitting studies, but was intellectually alive to all the purposes of the business; and when the Moderator exhibited symptoms of indisposition, cut short his thesis, to make room for his opponent, who had hardly brought his argument to bear, when the Moderator, on the plea of sudden indisposition, dismissed Cumberland with a speech, which, though tinged with some petulance, was not without praise. On being cited to the Senate-house for examination for the Bachelor's degree, he was kept perpetually at the table under the process of question and answer. His constitution just held him up to the expiration of the scrutiny; and on hastening to his father's, he soon fell ill of a rheumatic fever, from which, after six months' care and attention, he was recovered. While in this state of extreme indisposition, a high station had been adjudged to him amongst the Wranglers of his year; for which he was much indebted to the

generous support of the Moderator (Mr. Ray, Fellow of Corpus Christi, and afterwards chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury), whom he had thwarted in the matter of his questions; of whose kindness he afterwards personally expressed his sensibility.

Having thus, in 1750, at an age more than commonly early, obtained his bachelor's degree; with the return of his health, he resumed his studies, and, without neglecting those he had lately been engaged in, again took up those authors who had lain by untouched for a whole twelvemonth. Being in the habit of reading upon system, he began to form *Collectanea* of his studies. With this view he got together all the tracts relative to the controversy between Boyle and Bentley, omitting none even of the authorities and passages they referred to; and having done this, compressed the reasonings on both sides into a kind of statement and report upon the question in dispute; and, "if in the result," he remarks in his Memoirs, "my judgment went with him to whom my inclination leaned, no learned critic of the present age will condemn me for the decision." When he had accomplished this, he meditated upon a plan little short of what might be projected for an Universal History, or at least for that of the Great Empires in particular. For this purpose he began with studying the Sanchoniatho of Bishop Cumberland, contrasting the Phœnician and Egyptian Cosmogonies with that of Moses, by which he found himself at length involved in references to so many authors which he had no means of consulting, and hampered with so many Oriental languages which he did not understand, (that, after filling a large folio foul-book, he reduced his task to a more contracted scale, in which however he contrived to review all the several systems of the Heathen Philosophers, and discuss at large the tenets and opinions maintained and professed by their respective schools and academies. The nature of the studies, and the habitudes of thinking in which he had so recently engaged, could only have disposed and qualified him to apply his mind to a work of such labour and research.—After wandering at large for a considerable time without any one to guide him, he at last chalked out for himself a settled plan of reading.

When he was newly come to college, he read with avidity the Greek tragedians, regarded with reverence the absurdities of the chorus, and was bigoted to their cold character and their rigid unities. When Mason published his *Elfrida*, though Cumberland did not quite agree with him as to the choice of plot, or the legitimacy of the

the chorus, yet he was warm in his praise of that generally admired production; and, in imitation, planned and composed an entire drama, of which *Caractacus* was the hero, with *Bards* and *Druids* attached to it as a chorus, for whom he wrote *Odes*. In point of plot he strayed equally from *Mason*, who afterwards chose this subject, and from history; for he wove into his drama some characters and several incidents perfectly fictitious. This has never been published.

About this time his father was persuaded to listen to some flattering offers of situations for him; but, as his health was still in an unsettled state, he joined with his family in an excursion to *York*, where he passed half a year in the society and amusements of that city. The style of living there was a perfect contrast with what he had been accustomed to: he hunted in the mornings, danced in the evenings, and devoted but little time to study. He here got hold of *Spenser's Fairy Queen*, in imitation of which he began to write stanzas to the same measure; at other times he also composed short *Elegies* in the manner of *Hammond*; but for these pursuits he was seasonably reproved by his Mother, and relinquished them. A copy of elegant verses by *Lady Susan*, sister of the present *Earl of Galloway*, was communicated to him, of which the hint seemed to be taken from *Hamlet's* meditation on the skull of *Yorick*; this subject he afterwards himself attempted, and the poem is printed in his "*Memoirs*." The amusements at *York*, however, did not suit his disposition; and the termination of his visit, with the prospect of returning to his studies, were welcomed by him most cordially.

On his return to College, he was soon invited to the Master's Lodge by *Dr. Smith*, who honoured him with approbation of his past exertions, and imparted to him a new arrangement that had been determined upon, for annulling so much of the existing statutes as restricted all *Bachelors of Arts*, except those of the third year's standing, from offering themselves candidates for *Fellowships*. *Dr. Smith* also kindly recommended him, as he should be in the second year of his degree at the next election, to present himself for examination.

Whilst he was preparing to resume his studies with increased attention, he received a summons from *Lord Halifax* to assume the situation of his private confidential secretary. He accordingly came to town; but, among the new connexions in which he was consequently thrown, he met with nothing that in any degree interested him, but now and then a quotation from *Lord Halifax*; and, as his employment consisted merely in copying a few

private letters to governors and civil officers abroad, he applied his thoughts to other subjects, and particularly to the approaching election at his College.

At the recess he accompanied *Lord Halifax* to *Horton*, and from thence went to *Cambridge*. There were six vacancies, and six candidates of the year above him. They underwent a severe examination from the electing seniors; and *Cumberland* particularly from *Dr. Smith*, the master; and on the next day *Cumberland* and *Mr. Orde* (afterwards master in *Chancery*), who was of the same year, were announced as elected, to the exclusion of two of the year above them. After his election, he went home to *Stanwick*, and from thence made a short visit to *Lord Halifax*.

On his return to town, he was as much sequestered from the world as if he had been resident in his College. About this time he made his first small offering to the press, following the steps of *Gray* with another Churchyard "*Elegy*, written on *St. Mark's Eve*," when, according to rural tradition, the Ghosts of those who are to die within the year ensuing are seen to walk at midnight across the church-yard. It had been written in one of his College vacations, some time before he belonged to *Lord Halifax*: "The publick," he observes in his *Memoirs*, "were very little interested with it, and *Dodsley* as little profited."

He made his stay at *Horton* as short as he could with propriety, being impatient to avail himself of every day that he could pass in the society of his family. With them he was happy, and enjoyed tranquil and delicious hours, endeared to him still more by the contrast of what he suffered when in absence from them; for, however time and experience might have afterwards changed his taste and capacity for public life, he was not then fitted for it, nor had any of those worldly qualities and accommodations in his nature which push their possessor into notice.

While *Mr. Charles Townshend* was passing a few days at *Horton*, among a variety of subjects which his active imagination was for ever starting, something occurred to his recollection of an enigmatical sort, that he wished to have the solution of, and could not strike upon it: it was only to be done by a geometrical process, which *Cumberland* hit upon: he worked it as a problem, and gave a solution in writing, with which *Mr. Townshend* was much pleased. *Mr. T.* afterwards put into *Cumberland's* hands a long and elaborate report of his own drawing up (for he was then one of the *Lords of Trade*); and requested him to revise it, and give his remarks without reserve; and the manner in which this service was performed strengthened *Mr. Townshend's* good opinion of *Cumberland*.

Cumberland. One morning, in conversation, Mr. Townshend, recollecting a quotation he had chanced upon in an anonymous author, who maintained opinions of a very impious sort; viz.

"*Post mortem nihil est, ipsaque mors nihil,*" inquired of Cumberland if he knew where those words were to be found. He recollected that they were in the *Troades* of Seneca; and, on getting access to his books, transcribed the passage, and sent it to Mr. Townshend, together with a translation, though not a very close one, in twelve stanzas. These are printed in his "*Memoirs.*"

Among his best friends at this period may be ranked Ambrose Ised, esq. of Ecton, who was invariably kind, indulgent, and affectionate to him.—He was also in habits of the most intimate friendship with the two sons of the Rev. Mr. Ekins, a clergyman in his own neighbourhood; Jeffery the elder, afterwards Dean of Carlisle, and John the younger, Dean of Salisbury. With the elder his intimacy was the greatest. This young man, in early youth, had composed a drama of an allegorical cast, intitled *Florio, or the Pursuit of Happiness*. Upon this Cumberland wrote a comment, almost as long as the drama itself, which he sent to Jeffery, as a mark of admiration of his genius, and affection for his person. The same young gentleman wrote a poem upon *Dreams*; but, as Cumberland wished his friend to employ himself on subjects of a more elevated nature, he addressed some lines to him by way of remonstrance.—His relation, Richard Reynolds, son of the Rev. Dr. George R. also was among the number of his intimates.

About this time he employed himself in collecting materials from the History of India, for the plan of a Poem in heroic verse, on which he bestowed considerable labour, and in which he had made some progress. This design, however, it is to be lamented, was laid aside; but a specimen of it, respecting the discoveries of the Portuguese is preserved in his "*Memoirs.*"

After the death of Lady Halifax, on coming to town for the winter season with his patron, he read and wrote incessantly, and lived in all the temperance and nearly all the retirement of a hermit. The residence in town, however, which his attendance upon Lord Halifax entailed upon him, and the painful separation from his family, became almost insupportable to him. But, whilst he was meditating a retreat, his father exchanged his living of Stanwick for Fulham, in order to afford him an easier access to his friends. In consequence of his occasional visits there, he became a frequent guest at La Trappe, the house of the eccentric Mr. Dodington,

and passed much time with him there, in London also, and occasionally in Dorsetshire. His attendance on Lord Halifax did not prevent his continuing this intimacy; indeed it was correspondent with Lord Halifax's wishes that he should cultivate Mr. Dodington's acquaintance; for his lordship not only lived with him upon intimate terms as a friend, but was now in train to form some Opposition connexions, having at this time thrown up his office of First Lord of Trade and Plantations, and detached himself from the Duke of Newcastle's administration. In the summer of this year he went to Eastbury, the seat of Mr. Dodington, where he remained some time, and had ample opportunity of observing the character of his host, of which he has given an interesting description in his "*Memoirs,*" as well as that of many distinguished visitors there. Lord Halifax and some friends were resident there during the whole of his visit. The trivial amusement of cards was never resorted to in Mr. Dodington's house: he was accustomed in the evening to entertain his company with reading, chiefly selections from Fielding and Shakspeare. One evening he did Cumberland the honour of devoting to some lines which he had hastily written to the amount of about 400, partly complimentary to him as the host, and in part consolatory to Lord Halifax upon the event of his retiring from public office: they flattered the politician then in favour with Mr. Dodington, and coincided with his wishes for detaching Lord Halifax from the administration of the Duke of Newcastle. The MS. of this is not in existence.

On his return from Dorsetshire, he was invited by his friends at Trinity College to offer himself as a candidate for a Lay-fellowship then vacant; and though there were several solicitors, by the kindness of the master and seniors, he was honoured with this last and most distinguished mark of their favour and protection. He did not hold it long, as it could only be held on the terms of celibacy.

About this time he wrote his first legitimate drama, in five acts, "*The Banishment of Cicero;*" a performance which, though occasionally inaccurate in the diction, and the plot totally unsuited to scenic exhibition, as a dramatic poem will bear examination. He was honoured with a favourable judgment upon it from Primate Stone and Bishop Warburton. This play, whilst in MS. was shewn to Lord Halifax, who carried it to Garrick, and warmly recommended it to him for representation. Garrick, however, after a day or two, returned it to Lord Halifax, with many apologies, and some qualifying words to the author, stating his despair of accommodating

accommodating a play on such a plan to the purpose of the stage; and Lord Halifax, for a time, warmly resented Garrick's non-compliance with his wishes. This tragedy was published in 1761, &c.

Having obtained, through the patronage of Lord Halifax, a small establishment as Crown Agent for Nova Scotia, Mr. Cumberland tendered his addresses to Elizabeth, the only daughter of George Ridge, esq. of Kilmiston, Hants, to whom he was married, Feb. 19, 1759.

[To be continued.]

DEATHS.

1811. **A**T New York, Col. James March 22. Crauford, formerly Esquerry to the Queen, and late Governor of the Bermudas.

March 28. At the Cape of Good Hope, Capt. W. Seiby, of the Owen Glendower; one of the ablest officers in the British Navy, and deservedly esteemed for his amiable qualities.

April 8. In Reading, Berks, aged 4 years and 10 months, Arthur the sixth son of the Rev. John Symonds Breedon, D. D. of Bere-court Pangbourn, Berks. And on the 28th of May, at the Hotwells, Bristol, aged 13, his third daughter, Maryanne.

April 17. At Newbottle, Durham, in his 68th year, Edward Wetenhall, esq.

At Tarbert, co. Kerry, R. Ponsonby, esq. April 18. Aged 85, Mrs. Frances Plumbe, relict of Samuel P. esq. of Lower Tooting.

Aged 52, the wife of Mr. Glover, of St. Giles, Oxford.

In her 20th year, the wife of Mr. George Cartwright, lace-manufacturer, Nottingham.

At Carleton-hall, Cumberland, Mrs. Wallace, relict of the late James W. esq. Attorney-General.

In her 33d year, Alicia, wife of Mr. George Gibson, merchant, of Liverpool, and daughter of Edward Wilks, esq. of Stratford upon Avon.

At New Malton, Yorkshire, Mr. Richard Parker, eldest son of Mr. R. P. of Hull, and many years agent to Thomas Fenton, esq. of Rothwell Haigh, near Leeds.

April 20. At Kensington Gravel Pits, aged 53, William Smith, esq. nephew of Dr. S. formerly Dean of Chester.

Of consumption, aged 20, Lucy, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Atchinson, of Leicester.

In his 66th year, George Howlett, esq. senior alderman of Coventry.

At Tollerton, Notts, aged 54, Susannah, wife of Pendock Neale, esq. and daughter of the Rev. Thos. N. rector of Tollerton.

Frances, wife of Thomas Joyce, esq. of Freshford-house, Somersetshire.

April 21. Mr. Shuttleworth, of the Talbot inn, Spalding.

In his 73d year, Mr. Brouley Allen, of Bristol.

At Ryton, co. Durham, aged 90, Mr. F. Wilkie Thorp, wife of the Rev. Charles T. rector of that place, and only child of Henry Collingwood Selby, esq. of Swansfield, Northumberland, and of Gray's Inn.

April 22. Suddenly, aged 71, Mr. Richard James, formerly an eminent stay-maker, in Queen-street, Oxford.

At Cotham, Mrs. Richardson, widow of the late Mr. H. F. R. stationer.

In his 81st year, Mr. Edward Ridge, of Morton, near Gainsborough,

At Lisbon, where he had resided since 1762, with an upright character, and much respected, in his 77th year, William Shirley, esq.

April 23. At Shepherd's Bush, in his 50th year, John Kilbinton, esq.

At Buckingham, aged 72, much esteemed and lamented, Philip Box, esq. many years an eminent banker in that town, and Receiver-general of the lower division of the county of Bucks.

In her 82d year, Mrs. Parsons, relict of the late Mr. Alderman P. Leicester.

In St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, Lincolnshire, aged 63, Mr. Joseph Loveday, many years caterer to the late Marquis of Exeter.

In his 55th year, Mr. John Norman, of Hull, formerly an ironmonger. Having risen slightly indisposed, he dropped down suddenly, and in a few minutes expired.

April 24. In King-street, Cheapside, aged 50, Mr. Abraham Slack.

At New-cross, aged 47, John Holcombe, esq.

Of a typhus fever, deeply regretted, in her 21st year, Marianne, fourth daughter of John Savery, esq. banker, Bristol.

In Carrick, at an advanced age, the Hon. Mrs. Herbert.

April 25. At Exeter, the wife of Col. A. Blair, of Bayford, Herts.

In the Minster Yard, Lincoln, in her 77th year, Frances, relict of Wm. Hill, yard, esq. lately of Great Grimsby.

At Norwich, in his 27th year, Mr. Layson Cooper, draper.

Mr. Whitlock, hosier, one of the senior Common-councilmen of the corporation of Nottingham.

April 26. Jonathan Court, esq. lately in the East India Company's Civil Service at Calcutta.

At Stanwell-place, the lady of Sir William Gibbons, bart. This lady was a daughter of Admiral Watson, and was married Sept. 3, 1771.

In his 60th year, Mr. John Fraser, of Sloane-square, Chelsea, well known in the

the botanical world by his useful and extended researches in North America and other parts of the world.

In her 40th year, a few hours after the birth of a son, her 13th child, the wife of Mr. Thomas Goodall, of Westgate-street, Bath, and eldest daughter of Thomas Pickford, esq. of Cross-street, Islington.

At Horndean, Mrs. Monro, relict of Lieut.-col. M. late of the Royal Marines.

Mr. John Howard, farmer, of Rockland, Norfolk: 1300 guineas, and 80*l*. in silver, have been found in his house since his decease.

April 27. In Old Burlington-street, the youngest son of Lord Kensington.

In Walbrook, aged 73, Richard Bridger, esq. late one of the Cashiers of the Bank of England.

Drowned while bathing in the sea, Mr. Halliwell, an officer of the 3d Lancashire militia, quartered at Dover Castle. A soldier of the Rifle-corps made an ineffectual attempt to save his life, and was near losing his own. The body soon after drove on shore, and every means were used to restore animation, but without effect.

At Alphington, near Exeter, Lucy, wife of Edward Barnwell, esq. of Demerara.

April 28. In his 16th year, Frederick, youngest son of Mr. Fage, Berners-street.

In New Burlington-street, aged 91, Joseph Hill, esq. of Wargrave-hill, Berks, great nephew of the late Sir Joseph Jekyll, kn^t. Master of the Rolls.

In her 71st year, Mrs. Mary Mugeridge, of Balham-hill, Clapham.

At Brompton, Lieut.-col. Edward Stephens, late of the 3d foot.

In consequence of the rupture of a blood-vessel, Rev. John Ord, B. A. rector of Whethamstead cum Harpenden, Herts; and in the communion of the peace for that county; deeply lamented by the poor of his parish, to whom he was a great benefactor.

At Bath, the wife of Mr. Charles Inledon, of Covent Garden Theatre, and daughter of Mr. Howell, Milsom-street, Bath.

Aged 90, Mr. W. White, many years steward to Sir Thomas Whichcote, bart. of Aswarby-Park, near Sleaford.

Aged 55, Rev. Edward Jorden, vicar of Messingham and Bottesford, co. Lincoln.

At her brother's, the Rev. Thomas Bowerbank, vicar of Chiswick, aged 24, Mary, second daughter of the late Rev. Edward Bowerbank, rector of Croft and Barningham, co. York, and prebendary of Lincoln.

April 29. On Enfield Chase, in her 79th year, Mrs. Jane Mocher, widow of the late General Flower Mocher. The fortitude with which she for many years endured the severest bodily sufferings, could only be equalled by her pious resignation to God, under the pressure of heavy afflic-

tions from the deprivation of those most dear to her.

Miss Gilpin, sister of the late Rev. William G. of Cheam; of S. Gilpin, esq. justly celebrated as an artist; and of Dr. Gilpin of Carlisle.

At Ramsgate, George Louch, esq.

At Mileson Edgar's, esq. Red House, near Ipswich, in her 71st year, Mrs. Catharine Edgar, sister of the late Robert E. esq. of Wickhambrook, Suffolk.

In her 70th year, Mrs. Hardy, of Gaddesby, co. Leicester.

Peter, son of the Rev. P. Robinson, vicar of Norton, Derbyshire.

April 30. Of a rapid consumption, aged 23, Mr. Hargreaves Hanson, eldest son of John H. esq. Chancery-lane, Solicitor of Stamps, and of Farleigh House, Hants.

The wife of Mr. J. Unwin, Stoke Newington.

In Woolwich Dock-yard, the wife of John Knowles, esq.

In her 42d year, the wife of Mr. Robert Dolley, coach-maker, Oxford.

At Muncaster Castle, the Hon. Anna Jane Penelope Penington, eldest daughter of John Lord Muncaster, of the kingdom of Ireland.

At Norwich, aged 72, Richard Milford, esq. formerly of Nottingham.

Lately, in London, Sarah, wife of Mr. John Donaldson, and second daughter of Mr. Wm. Judd, formerly of Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire.

In Lower Brook-street, aged 73, Mrs. Milnes, widow of the late John M. esq. of South Collingham, Notts.

At Messrs. Tattersall's, aged 87, Mr. Jonathan Bray, who lived many years with the late Duke of Kingston, and since kept the Betting-room at Tattersall's.

Mrs. Mary Smyth, widow of the late Dr. Robert S. of Chelsea, and second daughter of the late Richard Blyke, esq.

Rev. H. Marker, jun. of Aylesbury, Devon.

At Marston Bigott, Somersetshire, Rev. Mr. Clarke, more than 50 years rector of that parish. His elder brother died before him a few days only.

Rev. John Foulkes, of Merton-House, Flintshire, and rector of Whitford.

At Sayham, Norfolk, aged 69, Rev. P. Scott.

Rev. Titus Lewis, Baptist minister of Carmarthen.

Gen. Robert Shawe, late of the 74th regiment. He served with reputation in North America and the West Indies during the late war, and in the East Indies under Lord Cornwallis, and Generals Meadows, Murgrave, Harris, and Wellesley.

Of his wounds, Col. Bush, 20th Portuguese regiment.

Aged 81, Capt. Nathan Gooding, R. N.

Aged

Aged 85. Capt. Titus Conyers, of the Royal Marines.

For. Archibald Hamilton Rowan, third son of Archibald Hamilton, esq. This gallant young Officer fell in the storming of Patamos, on the coast of Catalonia; on which service he had volunteered from his own ship, the Tigre.

In Uske, Monmouthshire, Thomas Jones, esq. formerly major in the Royal Monmouth and Brecon militia.

At Dover, Capt. John Cuffe, of the West Middlesex militia.

At Windsor, aged 79, Mr. J. Lyster, sergeant and drum-major in the Royal Stafford militia.

At Wargrave, Berks, the wife of the Rev. Philip Nind.

Anne Eliza, eldest daughter of the Rev. James Bicheno, Newbury.

Mr. Vizard, farmer, Shinfield, Berks.

At Barking, Essex, aged 82, Mr. Richard Parker, formerly a sugar-refiner in Wellclose-square.

At Croydon aged 65, Mrs. Anne Stokes, widow of Capt. Peter S. of the East India Company's service.

At Goodnestone, Kent, in her 37th year, Mariann, fourth daughter of the late Sir Brooke Bridges, bart.

At Eastry, Kent, aged 97, Mrs. Eliz. Aynott.

At Southampton, in her 24th year, the wife of Capt. John Gordon, jun. of the 2d or Queen's regiment.

The wife of P. Desbrosses, esq. of Mil-denhall, Suffolk.

At Shopwick, near Chichester, Mrs. Stewart, widow of Major-Gen. S. of the Royal Artillery.

At Cambridge, the wife of Mr. Alderman Purchas.

At Romsey, aged 93, Nicholas Dawkins. At the same place, aged 100, Mrs. Pocock.

Mr. John Houshol, of March, Ely.

Aged 39, Mrs. Atkinson, of the Ship Public-house, Wisbech.

At Wimbourne, Jane, wife of S. P. Newell, esq. Captain in the Oxford Militia.

At Blandford, aged 65, Mrs. S. Fitzherbert, daughter of the late Tho. F. esq.

At Uplime, W. Clarke, esq. of Bea-minster, Dorset, a minor, only son of the late William C. esq. of Beaminster.

Mr. Pretor Whitty, eldest son of Mr. S. W. banker, Sherborne.

Aged 83, James Croome, esq. of Bread-stone, Gloucester.

Samuel Jeynes, esq. of Gloucester, only son of the late Sir E. J. and partner in the house of Messrs. Turner, Morris, and Co.

In his 79th year, John Cash, of Coventry; he had been many years an approved minister among the Society of Friends; was a man of strict integrity, and his conduct through life consistent with the principles he professed.

In his 77th year, Thomas Storthouse, of Birmingham, another valuable member of the Society of Friends.

Of the small-pox, aged 59, Mr. J. Till, farmer, of Whitgreave near Stafford.

Harriet, eldest daughter of George Molneux, esq. of Wolverhampton.

At Willesley, near Tebury, W. Byam, esq.

In consequence of her clothes catching fire, aged 72, the wife of S. Gyles, esq. of Kenwick. She survived but four hours.

At Chadley Farm near Welsbourne, aged 78, Mr. William Findon.

Miss F. A. Darby eldest daughter of Edmund D. esq. of Colebrook-Dale.

At Kidderminster, Mr. S. Parker, father of the author of the "Chemical Catechism."

The wife of F. Moore, esq. of Bridg-north.

At Powick, near Worcester, aged 65, Mr. John Herbert, sen.

At Bromwich-house, near Worcester, John, youngest son of the Rev. David Price.

At Wedhampton, near Devizes, T. N. Lewis, esq.

Mr. Tanner, farmer, of Raston Gray, Wilts.

Miss J. Orred, daughter of the late J. O. esq. of Runcorn.

At Salisbury, Mrs. Wapshare, relict of C. W. W. esq.

Mr. William Hayden, an eminent far-mer, of Milton near Amesbury.

At Bath, A. Deane, esq.

Mrs. Milson, of the Carpenter's Arms, Chatham-row, Bath.

Mr. Penny, Margaret's Buildings, Bath. Aged 11, Emma, youngest daughter of Ashfield Hunt, esq. of Bristol.

—Flixham, esq. of Sidestrang, Norfolk.

At Thrapston, Northamptonshire, Anne, wife of Mr. Crompton, surgeon, and youngest daughter of the late Hacker Park-kinson, gent. late of Loughborough.

At Colwick, near Nottingham, aged 89, Samuel Blackner. He served during the Rebellion in 1745, in the Duke of King-ston's light horse, and is supposed to have been the last survivor of that regiment.

At Leicester, aged 95, Mrs. Simpsom. She lived in three kings' reigns, and had 60 sons, grandsons, and great-grandsons, serving his Majesty.

At Ashburton, aged 80, Mrs. Eales.

At Sidmouth, Maria, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Symmons, of Richmond.

At Doveridge, Hull, the Hon. Harriet Cavendish, youngest daughter of Bertrud Lord Waterpark, of the kingdom of Ireland.

John Whitehead, esq. principal in the house of Messrs. Whitehead and Son, Manchester.

At Sheffield, in Yorkshire, Mr. Richard Owen, a cutler, who, during his life of 80 years, was a celebrated change-ringer at St. Peter's

St. Peter's church in that town, and has rung upwards of one million of changes, in the intricate and scientific methods of "Grandsire,"—"Steadman Grandsire,"—"London Doubles,"—"Primrose,"—"Violet,"—"Tulip,"—"Old Doubles,"—"Grandsire Six In,"—"Bob Minor,"—"Oxford Treble Bob,"—"Cambridge Surprise,"—"College Pleasure,"—"College Single,"—"Grandsire Triples,"—"Sheffield Triples,"—"Allwood's Triples,"—"John Holt's Triples,"—"Yorkshire Glory,"—"Oxford Treble Bob Major,"—"Bob Major,"—"Grandsire Eight In,"—"Grandsire Caters,"—"Steadman Caters,"—"Bob Royal," and "Oxford Treble Bob Royal." In the year 1791, he rung the treble bell at St. Peter's Church in that town, nearly 14,000 changes of "Treble Bob,"—the time nine hours and fifteen minutes, in each.

Mrs. Tippet, relict of P. T. esq. an alderman of Truro.

At Prudhoe, Northumberland, aged 84, Mary, wife of George Hunter. They had been married upwards of 60 years, and had brought up a family of six children to men and women. Her husband is 90 years of age, and this is the first death in the family.

At Haverfordwest, aged 73, Mrs. Catharine Warren.

Aged 86, Thomas Powell, farmer, of Lauspythid, co. Brecon. At the age of 74 he married his second wife, by whom he had five children (all now living); his eldest son is 59, and his youngest child is one year old.

At Gweruallwynwith, Glamorganshire, Matilda, daughter of M. Barber, esq.

Suddenly, Thomas Morgan, esq. of Tresiggin, Pembrokeshire.

Aged 90, Hopkin Llewellyn, esq. of Margam, Glamorganshire.

At Lanelli, Mrs. Evans, relict of the Rev. Daniel E. perpetual curate of Llangennech, Carmarthenshire.

At Fairvach, near Landillo, Mr. David James, solicitor.

Miss Shanks, eldest daughter of Capt. S. of Grossmont, Moumouthshire.

At Kenton, Scotland, aged 104, Mrs. Margaret Milburn.

At Dublin, thrown from his horse, and killed on the spot, David Courteney, esq. He has left nine children, and 250,000*l.*; but no will.

In Crowe-street, Dublin, Mr. Redmond Cooke, of the Theatre Royal.

After two days illness, aged 112, John Leary, an honest, faithful domestic in the family of Currah, co. Limerick, for upwards of 80 years. He commenced his servitude with the late Vere Hunt, esq. as groom, in 1730, and remained with him until his death; since which period he continued with Sir Vere Hunt, bart.

till within the last ten years, when he retired (though in perfect health and strength) to a cottage built for him within the demesne. He had been married to eight wives, by seven of whom he had children: the last he married in his 103d year. He lived in the reign of six Monarchs; and saw, as he used to relate, from five to seven generations of most of the families of the county of Limerick; of the vicissitudes of which he was the stationary spectator for above a century. He retained his senses and perfect memory to the last moment; and declared that he never suffered a day's illness, or an hour's pain, except for the death of a friend, or for the loss of a wife! His remains were interred in the church-yard of Nantinan, attended by all the neighbourhood.

In Carrick, Maurice Doyle, esq. Aged 101, Johanna Madden, an inmate of the Poor-house, Ennis.

At Madeira, Henrietta Maria, only surviving daughter of the late Philip Saltmarsh, esq. of Saltmarsh, co. York.

On his passage to the West Indies, Francis Donovan, esq. of Tibberton, Gloucestershire.

May 1. In Hereford-street, aged 65, Lady Essex Finch, daughter of the late Earl of Winchelsea.

In his 70th year, after an illness of only nine days, John Smart, esq. of Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, miniature-painter. To most philanthropic and hospitable principles, he added great eminence as an artist: his surprising likenesses in miniature being justly admired both in his native country and the East Indies, where he practised for some years with great and deserved reputation.

At Farringdon, Berks, as he was dressing himself in the morning, Mr. Edward Butler.

At Mrs. Nesbitt's, Old Bracknell, Berks, Mrs. Sneyd, relict of the late Jeremy S. esq.

Aged 76, Mr. Crump, of St. Giles's, Oxford, a much-respected member of the Common Council.

In Shrewsbury, in her 29th year, the Lady of the Right Hon. George Knox. Her remains were deposited in a vault in Montford church, on the 6th instant.

At Camp-hill, Warwickshire, Juliana, third daughter of the late John Ludford, of Ansley-hall, co. Warwick, esq. by Juliana Newdigate (third and youngest daughter of Sir Richard Newdigate, of Arbury, co. Warwick, and Harefield, co. Middlesex, bart. by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Roger Twisden, of Bradburne, co. Kent, bart. and sister to sir Edward and Sir Roger Newdigate, bart.) She was born at Arbury; and baptized in Arbury chapel, Sept. 24, 1741. Two younger sisters, (Frances and Millisent) survive her; as does her only brother, John Ludford, of Ansley

Ansley Hall, esq. D. C. L. who, by royal sign manual, bearing date July 5, 1808, was authorized to continue to use the surname and arms of Ludford, and to bear the name of Newdigate, or Newdegate, as originally spelt, before that of Ludford, and the arms of Ludford and Newdigate, or Newdegate, quarterly, Ludford in the first quarter.

Aged 63, Mr. Robert Cook, of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, many years valet to the late Earl of Exeter.

Mrs. Mary Jackson, of Snead-Park, near Bristol; a bountiful benefactor to her neighbours, a sincere friend to her acquaintances, and a most valuable member of society. Her remains were interred in the family vault at Westbury.

May 2. In her 41st year, Elizabeth, wife of the very Rev. William Busby, Dean of Rochester.

In Ratcliff Highway, aged 82, William Simpson, esq. formerly an eminent Stockbroker.

At Crayford, aged 80, Mr. George Ware.

Aged 80, Mr. Reach, well known by the appellation of *Old Byggam*; at whose temporary hotel, on Angel-hill, Bury St. Edmund's, during the October fair, the lovers of "hot sausages" were hourly regaled.

From a slight contusion in his leg, which terminated in a mortification, Mr. Richard Walker, corn-dealer, and master of the *Toll-man*, Oxford.

At her father's, Charmouth, Devon, Mrs. Robert Spiller.

At Presteign, Radnorshire, Mrs. Morgan, relict of David M. esq. and daughter of Edward Jeffrey, esq. of the Priory, Brecon.

At Kely, the family-mansion of his brother, Arthur Kelly, esq. Vice-adm. W. Hancock Kelly, of Plymouth.

Mrs. Morris, widow of the late Mr. M. hosier, Nottingham, leaving an orphan family of six young children.

May 3. Mrs. Collett, of Downing-street.

At his father-in-law's, P. Colquhoun, esq. in James-street, Westminster, of the wounds he received at the battle of Busaco, where he commanded a light brigade, Lieut.-col. Barclay, 52d regiment.

At Stockwell, aged 64, Thos. Woodroffe, Smith, esq. a very opulent Quaker merchant.

After a painful illness of four years, Maria, second daughter of the Rev. Edward Bryant, Newport, Essex.

At the Parsonage-house, Hadley, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Burrows; an intimate friend of the late Mrs. Chapone.

At Mountsorrell, Leicestershire, aged 25, the wife of Mr. John Goddacre.

At Upwell, Isle of Ely, aged 54, Mr. James Wiles, an opulent butcher.

At Lewes, after a lingering illness, aged 65, Thomas Kemp, esq. Representative of the Borough of Lewes in six Parliaments,

In Marlborough-buildings, Bath, Fitzherbert Richards, esq.

Aged 57, Mr. John Orton, landing-waiter in the Customs, Hull.

At Dulwich, in his 75th year, Edward Browne, esq.

May 4. In her 70th year, Mrs. Rowlatt, relict of Wm. R. esq. of Charterhouse-square, who died April 13; having survived her husband but three weeks (see p. 495).

At Windsor, aged 81, Mrs. Harrington.

In Caroline-buildings, Bath, in his 17th year, S. P. Bean, esq. of Stoke-under-Hamden.

In Old-Park, Bristol, Mrs. Shallard, widow of the late Mr. S.

At the Hope and Anchor, Bedminster, Capt. William Watkins, of Bristol.

In his 60th year, Mr. Richard Marshall, of Newark, Notts.

At Barton, co. York, aged about 80, the wife of Mr. Benjamin Mackrill.

May 5. At Hoxton, aged 32, Mr. Alex. Keir, of the Old Jewry.

At Holloway, aged 62, Mr. Ingleby, of Wood-street.

At Toft, co. Lincoln, aged 92, Mrs. Hodgson, mother of the Rev. Mr. H. of Market Raisin.

At Glasgow, in his 30th year, Mr. John Fraser, of the Royal Bank of Scotland, son of John F. esq. of Antigua-street, Leith-walk, Edinburgh.

At Burntisland, Scotland, Capt. Graham, of the Maria Excise yacht.

May 6. In Gloucester-street, Queen's-square, the wife of Richard Kentish, esq. of Green Hall, near Hertford.

In Great James-street, Bedford Row, aged 74, William Webb, esq.

In Clipstone-street, Fitzroy-square, after one day's confinement, aged 66, Samuel Sewell, esq. formerly of Boston, America.

In the King's-road, Rev. Henry Frederick Thistlethwayte, son of the late Robert T. esq. M. P. for Hants.

At Abingdon, Berks, Mrs. James Latham, daughter of Mr. Henry Hopkins.

At Melton, aged 55, Mr. Healey.

Aged 19, Sophia, daughter of Mr. Geo. Elliott, Nottingham.

Marianne, second daughter of N. Downe, esq. of Bridport, Dorset.

At Upton-on-Severn, Catharine, wife of Col. Houston, and third daughter of William Whitmore, esq. of Dudmaston.

At Lugwardine, near Hereford, Rev. John Freeman.

Suddenly, as he was walking along Waterworks-street, Hull, P. Nettleton.

At Penrice-House, Cornwall, Rear-adm. Graves.

May 7. At Egham, John Delamain, esq. of Berners-street.

At Hampstead, Dame Joanna Watson, relict of Sir James W. late one of the Judges

Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Bengal.

At Loughborough, in her 30th year, the wife of Mr. Adams, printer.

At White Houses, near Retford, Notts, aged 56, Rev. William Cheales, rector of Markham.

In her 12th year, Anne Russell, only child of S. Russell Collett, esq. of Sherwood Lodge, Notts.

In Burlington-place, Bath, aged 44, Emilia, wife of Joseph Westenra, esq. late Lieut.-colonel of the 9th dragoons.

In his 81st year, Mr. William Barclay, of Bishopbridge. He had gone in perfect health to the funeral of a gentleman in the neighbourhood, and, while accompanying the corpse to the church-yard, fell down; and instantly expired.

May 8. In consequence of her clothes catching fire, Miss Charlotte Summer, of Duke-street, Oxford-street. She had been with her aunt, in whose house she resided, to a party of friends, when, after going into her bed-room, her screams alarmed the house, and she was found lying on the floor, with her clothing reduced to tinder.

At Dorchester-house, Louisa, daughter of Major-General and Lady Emily Macleod.

William Crook Noyes, esq. of Dear's-place, Somers Town; late of Hampstead.

At Henbury, Dorset, Eliza Countess of Strafford, widow of the late Earl (who died in 1799; see vol. LXIX. p. 724), and since of Horace Churchill, esq.

At Kidlington, Oxford, in his 87th year, Mr. Hobday, formerly master of the Swan-in, Tettsworth.

At Sapote, co. Leic. aged 73, Mr. Thomas Lovett, farmer.

Found dead in his garden, aged 79, Mr. John Reynolds, publican, of Scopwick, near Lincoln. He was in good health the night before, and it is supposed he died in a fit.

May 9. William, eldest son of Mr. William Clarke, of the Eagle Insurance-office, Cornhill.

At Paddington-green, in his 88th year, John Gray, esq. LL. D. for many years one of the Commissioners of the Lottery; a very worthy, benevolent, and scientific man; and a frequent Correspondent for many years in Mr. Urban's Miscellany.

At Laver Bretton Parsonage, near Colchester, in his 61st year, Rev. Julius Hutchinson.

The wife of Mr. Wallis, surgeon, Loughborough, and daughter of the late Dr. Pochin.

Aged 72, Elizabeth, widow of the late Mr. Samuel Linck, Nottingham.

In his 82d year, Mr. John Wood, of Grantham, watch-maker, and formerly Chief Magistrate of that place. He retained his faculties, and worked at his
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business, till within a few days of his death.

Mrs. Fedden, widow of the late Mr. Eymor F. and mother to Mr. O. F. West India broker, Bristol.

At Taunton, near Tralee, aged 103, Lucius Bolton, esq. For the last six years he never slept on a bed, but in an arm-chair, from which he seldom allowed himself to be removed. He retained his faculties until a few hours of his death.

At Edinburgh, Mr. John Meek Corbet, midshipman, eldest son of the late Dr. John C. of Mount Vaccine, physician at Falkirk.

May 10. At Ringmer, near Lewes, without any previous symptom of indisposition, Corporal Every, of the Corps of Royal Artillery Drivers, and Paymaster of the detachment.

At Spetsbury, Dorset, Louisa Georgiana, eldest daughter of the Hon. John Talbot, and niece to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

Rich. Bradford, esq. of Midghill, Wilts.

At Mr. Gray's, of Calceby, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Maltby, mother to Mrs. Gray, and relict of the late Mr. M. of South Ormesby.

At Edinburgh, aged 79, Gilb. Ogilvie, esq.

May 11. Of an atrophy, under which disorder she lingered for several months, aged 38, the wife of George Langton, esq. of Langton-Hall, near Spilsby, and daughter of the late Thomas Mainwaring, esq. of Goltso, co. Lincoln.

May 12. In his 58th year, Frederick Cornwallis, esq. of Ipswich, late Lieut.-colonel of the 33d foot, and one of the Portmen of that Borough.

At Southampton, after a painful illness of more than two years, Mrs. Henrietta Duer, second daughter of the late John D. esq. of Antigua, and sister-in-law of the Right Hon. George Rose.

Suddenly, at his mother's, Change-alley, Nottingham, Mr. Richard Wilson, many years a respectable school-master in that town.

Aged 77, Mr. John Tripp, of Hull, formerly proprietor of the Hull and Barton Ferry.

In Phoenix Park, Dublin, the Rev. S. C. Littlehales, M. A. Prebendary of St. Patrick's, rector of Kill and Clonmethen, and chaplain to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant. This exemplary clergyman caught the typhus fever, by close attendance on a poor family in his parish.

May 13. At Park-place, Islington, suddenly, Eleanor, wife of Wm. Fewell, esq.

At Burton-hall, Lincolnshire, at an advanced age, Mr. John Menzies, for nearly thirty years house steward and butler to the noble owners of that mansion.

Felix M'Carthy, esq. long well known for his eccentricity and benevolence, and latterly for the embarrassments brought upon

upon him by both. He offered himself, a few years ago, as a representative for Leicester, where he conducted himself with the strictest honour and punctuality. — He was the author of several pamphlets on subjects of temporary interest at the periods when they were written. His last production was of considerable length and comprehension, upon the question of the Catholic *Veto*. His latter years exhibited alternate vicissitudes of generous, but extravagant and thoughtless hospitality, and of distress often bordering on want, which could not subdue his spirit, or destroy his cheerfulness. Mr. McCarthy was a native of the county of Cork; and although he had been absent from his country for above thirty years, during the earlier part of which he resided on the Continent, he always retained a sincere and ardent affection for his native land. He was accordingly sought after by multitudes of his distressed countrymen, with whom he never failed to share his purse while he had any thing in it, and his heart when he had not. This single trait is itself a summary of his character; and if it had in it sometimes more of generosity than of discretion, the failing arose from so good a principle, that his death (which was probably not a little hastened by its consequences) will require but a little exertion of the charity towards human frailty which death naturally inspires, to extinguish the blame that indiscretion may sometimes call forth from strict propriety, in the sympathy which his known and undeniable good-nature must find in the kindred feelings of every generous heart. *Leicester Journal.*

At Teignmouth, Devon, whither she had gone for the benefit of her health, Miss Devas McInnes, of Aberdeen.

After a short illness, Mr. William Ames, common brewer, St. Philip's-plain, Somersetshire.

In Portugal, of the wound he received in the action of Fuentes d'Honor, Lieut.-col. Cameron, 76th reg. His funeral was attended by Lord Wellington, with many general officers, and the whole of his lordship's personal staff. (See pp. 578, 580.)

May 14. At his house, in town, after a few hours' illness, of the gout in his stomach, Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury, Baron Ashley of Winborne St. Giles, Baron Cooper of Pawlett, a Baronet, and F. R. S. His lordship was born Sept. 17, 1761; succeeded his father, Anthony, the fourth Earl, in 1771; and, on the 17th of July 1786, married Barbara, daughter of the late Sir John Webb, bart. by whom he has left one daughter, Barbara, born in 1788, who succeeds to estates of the value of 20,000*l.* a year. His lordship, having died without issue male, is succeeded in his titles by his brother, the Hon. Cropley Ashley Cooper, Clerk of the

Deliveries in the Ordnance, and one of the representatives for Dorchester, now Earl of Shaftesbury.

At Reading, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Zinzan, wife of the late Peter Z. M.D.

At Thaxted, Essex, Rob. Maitland, esq.

Mrs. Image, relict of the late Rev. Mr. I. of Peterborough.

At Mansfield, Notts, aged 72, Hollis Clay, gent.

At Old Hurst, Hunts, in his 79th year, Mr. Butteris, many years a respectable farmer.

May 15. In Bedford-square, Peter Casalet, esq.

William, the infant son of Mr. Anthony Todd Thomson, surgeon, Sloane-street.

The wife of the Rev. Dr. Nicholas, of Great Ealing.

By bursting a blood-vessel while in the act of pumping some water, which caused his death in a few minutes; aged 14, William Ashwell, of Stamford.

On board the Gorgon, off St. Helen's, Gen. Rufin, who was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Barrosa. He had spent the day in good spirits, and repeatedly expressed his satisfaction at coming to England, and his escape from the Spaniards. He seemed to suffer but little from his wound, till about ten minutes before his death. After having eaten a hearty dinner, he was suddenly seized with pain, which terminated in his death: the wound had affected the spinal marrow. The deceased was a great favourite with Buonaparte; and possessed considerable landed property in the neighbourhood of Havre-de-Grace. He was buried with distinguished funeral honours at Portsmouth, on the 18th instant.

While bathing in the Thames, aged 19, Mr. W. Deans, of Guy's-hospital, surgeon, son of Capt. D. Finsbury-square.

At Orangefield, co. Down, Ireland; Mr. Bateson, esq.

May 16. At Cumnor, Berks, aged 81, Mrs. Allen, widow.

Aged 80, Mr. E. Webb, farmer, of Dean Court, Berks.

At St. Thomas's-hill, near Canterbury, aged 84, Sarah, relict of the late Lieut.-col. Charles Webb, greatly lamented by her relatives and friends. Her true piety, her unshaken faith, were, to her latest breath, her true comfort and support.

The wife of Mr. Thomas Pitcher, Northfleet, Kent.

At Odiham, Martha, youngest daughter of the late John Payne, esq. of Barbadoes.

Found dead in his bed, Mr. George Colley, gardener to John Musters, esq. of Colwick-hall, near Nottingham.

At Melton Mowbray, aged 63, Mrs. Anne Wright, sister of the late Mr. Edmund W.

In Devonshire, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, Thomas Stalker, esq.

Benjamin Bayley, esq. of Little Keyford, near Frome.

Mr. G. Webb, sen. a respectable farmer, of Attford, Wilts.

Aged 35, the wife of Mr. Thomas Etty, Hull.

Aged 26, the wife of Mr. John Burgess, farmer, of Thorgumbald, in Holderness.

At Barntick, Ireland, the seat of Sir J. Peacocke, bart. Miss Georgiana Peacocke. Her death was occasioned by being thrown from her horse, when taking an airing the preceding day, by which she was so seriously injured as to cause a concussion of the brain.

May 17. In Greville-street, aged 35, J. Dias Santos, esq. of Lisbon; and on the 24th, aged 13 months, his son.

Mr. W. Turner, of Gallaway-house, Bath, a truly honest man.

After a long illness, aged 67, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Kilvington, coal-merchant, Bankside, Southwark.

At Windsor, on his way from Bristol Hot-wells to Epsom, aged 21, Valentine Grimstead, esq. of the 3d foot. His amiable qualities and gentleness of disposition endeared him to his family and friends, by whom his loss is deeply regretted.

In her 28th year, the wife of Mr. Glanville, surgeon, of Wedmore.

At Alawick, Northumberland, Nicholas Davison, esq.

The wife of Mr. Joseph Heford, worsted-maker, of Leicester, late of Hincley.

May 18. At Worthing, Mrs. Edison, of Kensington.

May 19. At the Three Cranes, in her 74th year, Mrs. Hannah Watson, late of Bath.

At Barnes, aged 67, Thomas Rock, esq. Anna, youngest daughter of John Kymer, esq. of Streatham.

At Halliford, Middlesex, Harriett, second daughter of Col. Harry Bishopp.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Mayhew, relict of the late Mr. Christopher M. surgeon and apothecary, of that town.

In consequence of the wounds he received from a highwayman, about a month since, when returning from Stamford-market, aged 67, Mr. Nidd, farmer, of Barholm, a good friend to the poor of that place.

At Frome, after a lingering illness, Frances, wife of the Rev. Edward Edgell, of West Alvington, Devon, and youngest daughter of the late James Wickham, esq.

May 20. In Mortimer-street, Marylebone, in her 58th year, Lady Day, relict of Sir John D. many years Advocate-General in the Supreme Court of Justice, Bengal.

Mr. Le Mann, late of Threadneedle-st. At Newington, John Chatfield, esq.

At Bagworth, Leicestershire, Mr. Richard Wilkes, clerk of that Parish.

May 21. In Sloane-street, the eldest son of Admiral Sawyer.

At her son-in-law's, Mr. Andrew Paton, in her 81st year, Mrs. R. Smith, widow of the late Capt. John S. of Leith.

At New Hall, Essex, the eldest daughter of the late Sir E. Hales, bart. and sister to the present Sir Edward.

At Leicester, aged 82, Mr. Thomas Cordeux, formerly of Monks Kirby, near Lutterworth.

At Malvern, co. Worcester, after one day's illness, in her 78th year, Margaret Russell Nash. She was the youngest daughter of John Martin, of Overbury, in the same county, esq. and relict of Treadway Russell Nash, D. D. of Bevere, near Worcester; by whom she had one daughter, Margaret, married March 19, 1785, to John Somers, Lord Somers. To speak of the exemplary qualities that adorned and dignified the deportment of the deceased, is left to the abler pen of some friend who has witnessed the general sensibility and cheerfulness of her conversation, as well as her numerous virtues; long will her family and friends, and the neighbourhood of Bevere, lament her loss. The writer of this memoir presumes only to pay a grateful tribute to her memory, for her unremitted affability to him through a course of thirty-six years. Her remains were interred with appropriate funeral honours, on the 29th, in St. Peter's church, Droitwich, and in the same vault with those of her revered consort, whom she survived only four months. (See pp. 190. 393.) R.

May 22. Mr. J. Holland, of Gutterlane, Cheapside. While walking his horse, during the thunder-storm, along the Green-lane, near Kilburn, in company with Mr. Sampson, of Bread-street, apparently in perfect health, he was struck by a vivid flash of lightning, and instantly fell from his horse dead, without a groan.

In consequence of a chaise passing over him in Whitechapel, which caused his death in a few minutes, the Rev. Mr. Slingsby, minister of Dagenham, Essex.

Rev. C. J. Wasey, rector of South Shobury, Essex, and of Ulcombe, Kent.

At Eltham, aged 74, John Jeffery, esq. late Clerk of the Check of Woolwich Dock-yard.

Mr. Jos. Lansdown, bookseller, Bristol.

May 23. Aged 19, Lady Charlotte Pelham Clinton, sister to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Charles, youngest son of Mr. John Murray, bookseller, Fleet-street.

At Woodford, Capt. M. Flynn, Commander of one of H. M. Packets on the Harwich station.

* In consequence of an arm of one of the trees in Blenheim Gardens falling on her, on the 20th of May, Miss Charlotte Townshend, of Woodstock.

† The wife of G. Grant, esq. of Waltham-place, Berks.

In her 79th year, the wife of Mr. Sheldon, of Bristol.

At Beverley, aged 67, John Coltman, esq.

At Castle Mary, aged 76, the Right-Hon. Rich. Longfield, Viscount and Baron Longueville. His Lordship's titles are extinct. His Bantury estates go to Lord Bantury and his brother; but his other estates are, for the most part, devised to Col. Longfield, his Lordship's cousin.

May 24. At the George Inn, Portsmouth, where he arrived the 22d of May, intending to set off the next morning for London, Walter Burrowes, esq. of Ryde (which place he left in good health) son of the late Sir Kildare B. On being called in the morning, it was discovered that he had been attacked by a paralytic affection, which had deprived him of his speech and reason. He remained in this state till about five o'clock in the afternoon, when he expired in convulsions. He was formerly one of the first merchants in England, as an active partner in the house of Bogle, French, Burrowes, and Canning, of London, contractors for supplying the Navy with Irish provisions. &c.

Mr. Duffett, surgeon, Dezives.

May 25. In Queen-street, Berkeley-square, the wife of Mr. S. Kehl.

At Holloway, in a fit of apoplexy, aged 39, Mr. George Crew.

Aged 62. Dr. J. Alexander, of Bristol.

May 26. Of a decline, aged 16, Mary Charlotte, second daughter of T. Todd, esq. Blackheath-road.

At Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, in his 18th year, R. Bowden, eldest son of R. Smith, esq. Brokenhurst, Hants.

May 27. In Great Pulteney-street, in his 82d year, Robert Bisset, esq. late Commissary-General to the forces at home. His remains were on June 5 deposited in St. James's church. This highly-respected veteran of the old school was of a very ancient Scotch family. He was severely wounded at the battle of Culloden in 1746, and bore a conspicuous part in that of Minden in 1759, where he acted as Assistant Quarter-Master General to Lord Sackville; on whose trial it appeared, that Mr. Bisset, finding his regiment warmly engaged, and in great want of officers, requested and obtained his lordship's permission to join it, which he accordingly did, and continued with it during the remainder of that memorable day. He was, without solicitation, selected and ap-

pointed by the late Mr. Pitt and the Duke of Richmond, then Master-General of the Ordnance, to succeed his friend, General Roy, as Commissary General of England, which situation he filled with great credit, until age made him anxious to retire from the cares of public life. His only son, a Major in the 42d regiment, was killed in the well-known battle of Alexandria, in Egypt.

Latella. At Plympton, truly regretted by her family and friends, Mrs. Katherine Kite, the amiable and respectable wife of Mr. William Allen Kite, Gent. and daughter of the late Rev. Samuel North, rector of Muston, co. Leicester.

At Portsmouth, after a lingering illness, in his 76th year, Mr. N. Diddams, the oldest officer in the service of the Customs, father of N. Diddams, esq. Master Shipwright of Portsmouth Dockyard. For 50 years he served with unblemished reputation, with credit to himself, and satisfaction to his superiors.

June 1. At Caldecote-hall, near Hinxley, the lady of the Honourable Thomas Bowes. He was High Sheriff of the County of Leicester in 1810.

June 2. In Norfolk-street, Strand, after a very short illness, Lady Gordon, wife of the Rev. Sir Adam Gordon, bart. Rector of West Tilbury, Essex, &c.: A loss most deeply lamented by all who had the pleasure and honour of her acquaintance, and could justly estimate her intrinsic worth. Among the many amiable qualities and engaging accomplishments that distinguished this excellent character, a prominent virtue was, the most rigid respect to TRUTH. In such veneration did she hold this sacred property, that often, in attention even to a humorous narrative, her apprehensions were painfully alive, lest casual embellishments should interfere with strict veracity. Towards her social and domestic connexions, her unrivalled affability, and a continual desire to confer pleasure or convey comfort, became among her intimates proverbial. In the display of Christian benevolence, she may have been equalled, but excelled it was impossible; not foul Ingratitude curtailed her invariable study to befriend the needy. *Forgiveness*, that most lovely produce of Religious power, chased all resentment, and nothing but positive persevering *Forgiveness* could interfere to check, or rather lessen her unceasing bounty. Her uniform delight was, to solace the afflicted, to reconcile unhappy variances, and prove the most genuine and unshaken friendship for those she thought deserving. No envy, no ostentation of superior talents, ever tarnished her native and acquired excellence; but generous ardour to promote an innocent hilarity, and evince most hospitable exertions, with a sweetness of disposition and demeanour peculiarly her own, appeared

endeared her instantly and equally to the Stranger as to the Friend. Such was the companion of him who gratefully attempts this slender sketch of her deserts, this bounden tribute to her memory; thankful for the treasure lent him, but dutifully resigning it to the Gracious Supreme Proprietor of the blessing. And should it now be asked, Did no one gleamish mingle with this superlative description of a mere human being? the reply is brief, and in no degree detractory from the still higher attainments she derived from unaffected piety, and the grace bestowed upon her from Above. Comparatively, her failings were as shades in painting, rendering the shining parts more beautifully conspicuous; they were as specks in snow; the entailed inheritance of a fallen nature, of which the very best (while in this life) must partake, or otherwise she would have instanced that perfection here, which, as a liberated spirit, she now possesses in the Realm of Bliss. It is natural, it is incumbent, to mourn for such a loss, a loss irreparable to him, so long experiencing the value of the gift; who to the grave must feel the sore privation; but, having submissively to the correction, humbly receives it, as a symptom of parental love, from the unerring hand that hath appointed it; consoled by the cheering prospect of an endless re-union, through the mercy, merits, and power of the REDEEMER.

June 5. At the Parsonage House, Northill, Bedfordshire, in his 57th year, rev. John Markham, A. M. thirty-one years Minister of that parish; and formerly Fellow and Tutor of Worcester College, Oxford. Uniform integrity of conduct, primitive simplicity of manners, a heart without guile, with an enlarged understanding and a solid judgment, formed the prominent features in the character of this truly amiable man. With a conscience void of offence, and in the regular unobtrusive modest discharge of his professional duties, he pursued "the noiseless tenor of his way," sincerely esteemed by the numerous respectable families in his neighbourhood, and affectionately beloved and revered by his Parishioners — "*Nam et principum Philosophorum ita percepta habuit precepta, ut eis ad vitam agendam, non ad contentationem uteretur.*"

June 15. At Birmingham, in her 71st year, Mrs. Elizabeth Hamper, relict of the late Mr. Thomas H. She sustained a painful illness for several years with great resignation, but survived her husband only two months (see our present Volume, p. 403). Her memory will be long respected by those who have been the objects of her affectionate solicitude, and have witnessed the pleasing alacrity with which she performed the duties of life, both in

relation to her fellow-creatures, and to Him who is the Rewarder of the Righteous.

June 16. In Dean-street, South Andley-square, after a long illness, in his 42d year, the Hon. Charles Baget Agar, of Llanhydrock House, Cornwall. Mr. Agar was the third and youngest son of James the first Lord Viscount Clifden, by Lucia eldest daughter of John Martin, esq. and widow of the Hon. Henry Boyle Walsingham, second son of Henry Earl of Shannon. At an early age he was sent to Westminster-school; and having been admitted, in 1783, a King's scholar on the foundation, he was, in 1788, elected to a studentship at Christ Church, Oxford. During this time he was educated entirely under the care and superintendence of his great-uncle, the Right Hon. Welbore Ellis, afterwards created Lord Mendip; and at these distinguished seminaries he imbibed those high sentiments of honour, and that pure and unmixed sincerity, which were his great characteristics through life. After passing four years at the University, and having taken the degree of B. A. he entered himself of the Society of Lincoln's-Inn, and was at the usual standing called to the Bar. Having chosen the Chancery line as his department, he for some years gave himself up to his profession with very laudable diligence, acquiring, as a young man, a competent share of practice, and attaining, at an early period, the situations of a Commissioner of Bankrupts, and of Deputy Recorder of Oxford. In November 1804, he married Miss Hunt of Llanhydrock, in the county of Cornwall, the heiress and representative of the family of Roberts, formerly Earls of Radnor. Upon this occasion, coming into the possession of a very ample fortune, he relinquished entirely the practice of the law, together with the offices which he held, and retired into private life; giving his time and attention solely to the improvement and management of the large estates in Cornwall which formed the patrimonial inheritance of Mrs. Agar, and resigning himself to the enjoyment of domestic privacy and comfort. In this sphere he shone pre-eminently. To the manners and accomplishments of a perfect gentleman, he united a manliness and consistency of character, which, being founded on the genuine principles of Religion, and uniformly directed by the dictates of an excellent understanding, never deviated in the slightest degree from the path of honour. Conciliating and frank in his general deportment, he exhibited dignity without the smallest alloy of pride, and displayed, in his intercourse with the world, those well-bred habits which an intimacy with polished life, engrafted upon good sense, can alone confer. But what

is far beyond the mere blandishments of demeanour, he possessed a disposition, which, naturally good, had been improved by education, and which had sufficient steadiness to pursue through life whatever was excellent, with a resolution which no temptations could beguile. Hence all who knew him respected him. But in the circle in which he more immediately moved, he was not only respected, but beloved; evincing, on all occasions, to those friends whom he esteemed, that open unreservedness of heart, which is the best pledge of sincerity, and the firmest bond of affection. He was interred at the burying-ground of St. George's, Hanover-square, on Sunday June 23, and followed to the grave by his cousin the Earl of Normanton, as chief mourner, and by Lord Aston and William Elias Taunton, esq. late of Christ Church, Oxford, and the Rev. Thomas Vials, John Hensleigh Allen, and Lancelot Baugh Allen, esqrs. late of Trinity College, Cambridge, his school-fellows when at Westminster, with whom, among many others, he had kept up the closest intimacy. These have to lament his loss. But, besides these, he has left those to whom it is irreparable — a widow and an infant son.

At Painswick, Gloucestershire, of an apoplectic seizure, followed by two weeks' illness, deeply and deservedly lamented by his family and acquaintance, aged 57, Mr. Daniel Roberts; of whom farther particulars in our SUPPLEMENT.

June 17. At his house on Camberwell-green, aged 73, the Rev. Richard Dodd, M.A. Mr. D. had been confined to his bed-chamber for five years. His complaint was a general debility of system, and loss of appetite. He was aware of the decay under which he was languishing, and his resignation to the Divine will was such as becomes a teacher of that duty to others. He died, composed and peaceful, having his hope in another life. After the loss of one of the best of wives in 1802, Mr. D. retired wholly from the world, and had no enjoyment but in the company and attentions of his family. Those attentions were

eminently his due; for never was a parent more affectionately anxious for the welfare of his children, or more studious to make them happy, by teaching them to be virtuous and useful. The melancholy end of his brother, Dr. William Dodd, which at the time was a blow that almost overpowered him, more and more affected his spirits as he advanced in years and declined in strength, and was probably, in part, the cause of his seclusion from society at the latter period of his life. Mr. D. possessed a very powerful understanding, and was distinguished by great manliness and sincerity of character. He was a judicious and faithful adviser, a frank and steady friend. His heart was alive to all the tenderest feelings, and always ready to afford the truest evidences of kindness and benevolence. He was a native of Bourn in Lincolnshire, of which place his father was for many years vicar. He was educated at Lincoln-college, Oxford, and took orders at the usual age. Soon after he entered upon the sacred function, he settled upon the curacy of Camberwell, and gave so much satisfaction to the inhabitants, that he was unanimously chosen afternoon Lecturer at that Church, on this first vacancy. In 1771, he was presented to the living of Cowley in Middlesex; and it ought to be mentioned to his credit, that, finding himself incapable of giving any attention to the duties of his parish, he voluntarily resigned this preferment, upwards of four years before his death. He published, in 1766, a Translation of Forney's Ecclesiastical History, in 2 vols. 8vo. and was author of a Sermon on the Importance of a Religious Education, preached in the year 1784, at Richmond in Surrey, where he then resided, and had young persons under his care.

June 23. At his mother's house, Pullen's-row, Islington, Mr. Robert Campion, in his 24th year.

P. 500. The first stone of Mr. Mylne's Bridge at Blackfriars, was laid Oct. 31, 1760 (see vol. XXX. p. 500).

AVERAGE PRICES OF NAVIGABLE CANAL PROPERTY, DOCK STOCK, FIRE-OFFICE SHARES, &c. in June 1811 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London:—Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, 1200*l.* the last Half Yearly Dividend at the rate of 45*l.* per Share clear per Annum.—Birmingham, 1100*l.* ex Dividend 21*l.* clear Half Year—Staffordshire and Worcestershire, dividing 21*l.* per Share clear Half Yearly, 790*l.*—Warwick and Birmingham, 285*l.* dividing 11*l.*—Monmouth, 120*l.*—Grand Junction, 227*l.* 224*l.* ex Dividend of 3*l.* Half Year, —Shrewsbury, 145*l.* dividing 8*l.*—Kennett and Avon, 40*l.*—Wilts and Berks, 30*l.*—Rochdale, 52*l.* 54*l.* ex Dividend of 1*l.*—Ellesmere, 83*l.* 80*l.*—Grand Western, 19*l.* discount.—Peak Forest, 81*l.* 80*l.*—Grand Union, 12*l.* 10*s.* discount.—Worcester and Birmingham Old Shares, 38*l.*—New ditto, 10*s.* Premium.—Dudley, 57*l.* with 14 Dividend.—West India Dock Stock, 165*l.*—London Dock, 128*l.* 127*l.* 127*l.* 10*s.*—Ditto Scrip, 25*l.* per Cent. Premium.—Commercial Dock Old Shares, 159*l.* with New Share attached.—Globe, 120*l.*—Rock, 18*s.* Premium.—East London Water-Works, 158*l.*—Grand Junction Water-Works, 15*l.* Premium.—Strand Bridge, 14*l.* Discount.—London Flour Company, 10*l.* 10*s.*—Dover Street Road, 9*l.* Discount.

BILL

BILL OF MORTALITY, from May 27, to June 25, 1811.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males - 781	1565	Males - 490	992	Between	2 and 5
Females 784		Females 502		5 and 10	
Whereof have died under 2 years old				332	10 and 20
Peck Loaf 4s. 8d. ; 4s. 5d. ; 4s. 5d. ; 4s. 5d. ;					20 and 30
Salt £1. per bushel ; 4½d. per pound.					30 and 40
					40 and 50
					50 and 60
					60 and 70
					70 and 80
					80 and 90
					90 and 100
					100 and 110

Between	2 and 5	93	50 and 60	81
	5 and 10	40	60 and 70	66
	10 and 20	35	70 and 80	59
	20 and 30	71	80 and 90	20
	30 and 40	99	90 and 100	3
	40 and 50	93		

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending June, 15, 1811.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Middlesex	85 9 00	0 35	6 28	0 42	9
Surrey	89 0 40	0 36	0 31	8 45	6
Hertford	72 2 49	0 36	4 26	8 40	3
Bedford	75 2 00	0 30	4 25	10 39	6
Huntingd.	76 11 00	0 32	4 22	0 34	2
Northam.	75 8 41	0 28	8 22	4 37	8
Rutland	76 0 00	0 31	6 25	3 00	0
Leicester	77 3 42	4 33	9 22	9 32	0
Nottingham	85 0 43	0 33	9 25	8 45	0
Derby	87 5 00	0 36	6 24	4 50	0
Stafford	90 10 00	0 39	3 29	6 44	6
Salop	90 9 62	10 43	8 33	4 00	0
Hereford	91 1 51	2 38	10 30	11 47	5
Worcester	92 10 00	0 42	3 34	4 48	8
Warwick	88 4 00	0 45	8 31	7 46	2
Wilts	87 4 00	0 35	8 27	2 50	0
Berks	92 6 00	0 34	2 28	11 45	2
Oxford	86 1 00	0 34	1 27	4 42	0
Bucks	82 8 00	0 32	10 26	8 39	2
Brecon	107 1 00	0 48	0 24	0 00	0
Montgom.	91 2 00	0 38	4 33	0 00	0
Radnor	95 2 00	0 40	11 29	5 00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.					
	86 8 44	4 37	10 26	8 43	6

Average of Scotland, per quarter:

	00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.					

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Essex	81 0 32	0 35	0 30	8 44	6
Kent	85 0 00	0 32	0 27	6 41	6
Sussex	80 9 00	0 00	0 30	0 00	0
Suffolk	78 11 36	0 32	5 26	6 37	7
Cambridge	75 0 33	0 30	9 21	5 38	0
Norfolk	76 6 56	3 30	0 25	3 36	10
Lincoln	79 7 36	0 32	4 20	8 38	0
York	79 2 48	0 31	7 31	11 46	4
Durham	80 0 56	0 43	11 26	8 09	0
Northum.	73 0 56	0 37	4 24	7 00	0
Cumberl.	80 8 48	3 36	4 28	11 00	0
Westmor.	88 5 44	0 41	11 27	5 56	10
Lancaster	86 8 00	0 37	2 29	5 55	2
Chester	84 7 00	0 00	0 33	8 00	0
Flint	97 0 00	0 47	11 00	0 00	0
Denbigh	94 11 00	0 53	10 32	0 00	0
Anglesea	00 0 00	0 39	0 22	6 00	0
Carnarv.	88 0 00	0 43	4 24	4 00	0
Merionet.	86 0 00	0 42	0 27	6 00	0
Cardigan	100 0 00	0 00	0 17	3 00	0
Pembroke	79 10 00	0 41	8 18	0 00	0
Carmarth.	95 4 00	0 45	0 18	4 00	0
Glamorg.	99 2 00	0 44	8 24	8 00	0
Gloucester	94 3 00	0 56	1 00	0 47	4
Somerset	94 1 00	0 00	0 32	6 46	8
Monmo.	100 6 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0
Devon	98 6 00	0 40	7 31	1 00	0
Cornwall	92 0 00	0 43	7 28	10 09	0
Dorset	86 11 00	0 35	6 00	0 00	0
Hants	82 2 00	0 36	5 28	8 00	0
	85 2 42	8 37	4 25	8 44	1

PRICES OF FLOUR, June 24 :

Fine per Sack 75s. to 00s. Seconds 65s. to 70s. Bran per Q. 14s. to 16s. Pollard 22s. to 25s.

RETURN of WHEAT, in Mark-Lane, including only from June 10 to June 15 :

Total 4,606 Quarters. Average 84s. 3½d.—0s. 11½d. higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoudupois, June 15, 48s. 1d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, June 19, 36s. 4d. per Cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, June 24 :

Kent Bags.....6d. 10s. to 7l. 7s.	Kent Pockets.....7l. 0s. to 9l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto.....6d. 6s. to 7l. 0s.	Sussex Ditto.....6l. 10s. to 7l. 7s.
Essex Ditto.....6d. 6s. to 7l. 0s.	Farnham Ditto.....12l. 0s. to 14l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, June 21 :

St. James's, Hay 7l. 5s. Od. Straw 3l. 15s. —Whitechapel, Hay 7l. 4s. Clover 8l. 8s.

Straw 3l. 18s.—Smithfield, Clover 8l. 4s. Old Hay 8l. 0s. Straw 3l. 15s. Od.

SMITHFIELD, June 24. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Lamb 5s. 6d. to 8s. 0d.
Mutton.....5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:
Veal.....5s. 6d. to 7s. 0d.	Beasts about 1,780 Calves 170.
Pork.....5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.	Sheep and Lambs 14,630. Pigs 170.

COALS, June 19 : Newcastle 42s. Od. to 54s. Od. Sunderland 40s. Od. to 43s. 3d.
SOAP, Yellow 80s, Mottled 90s. Curd 94s. CANDLES, 11s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 12s. 6d.
TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 3s. 8½d. Clare Market 3s. 9d. Whitechapel 3s. 7½d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JUNE, 1811.

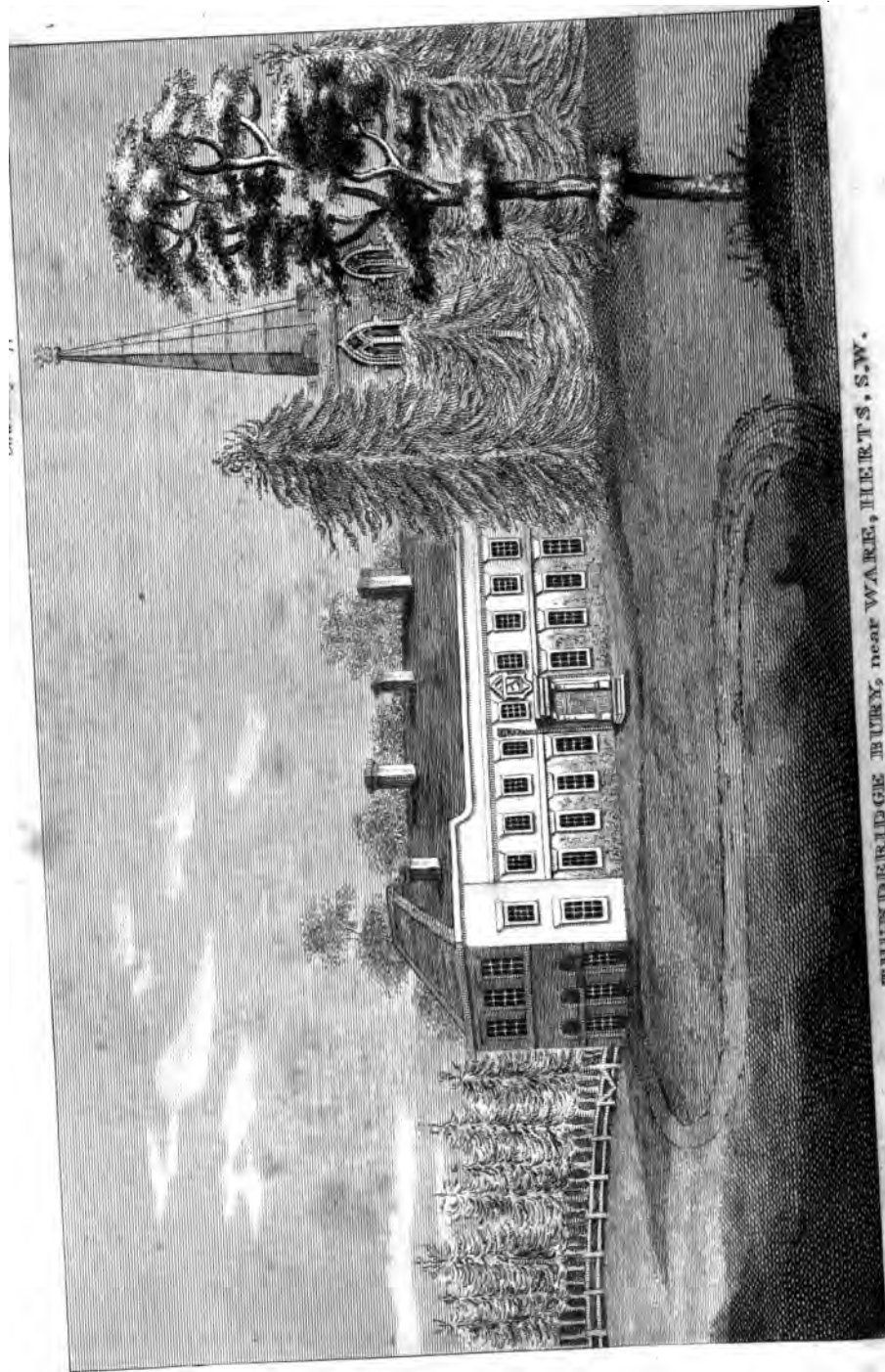
Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Cent. D. Red.	3 per Cent. Consols.	5 per Cent. Cons.	5 per Cent. Navy.	Long Ann.	Om- nium.	India Bonds.	Exchange Bills.	1766 Specie.	1791 Specie.	1791 Ann.
29 Holiday	183			64	63½	64½	79½	97	16½	4 p.	13a 16pr.	1 d 3 pr.	—	617	54
31 240½	183			64	63½	64½	79½	97	16½	4 p.	14a 11pr.	4 pr.	—	62½	—
1 Sunday															
2 Holiday															
3 Holiday															
4 Holiday															
5 Holiday															
6 240½	182½	shut	63½	shut	63½	64½	79½	97	16½	4 1 p.	12a 13pr.	1 d 3 pr.	—	62½	54
7 shut	shut	shut	63½	shut	63½	shut	79½	shut	16½	4 1 p.	15a 16pr.	1 d 2 pr.	—	62½	54½
8 shut	shut	shut	63½	shut	63½	shut	79½	shut	16½	4 1 p.	16a 13pr.	1 d 4 pr.	—	62½	54½
9 Sunday															
10 Sunday															
11 Holiday															
12 240½	shut	shut	63½	shut	63½	shut	80	97½	16½	4 p.	16a 17pr.	1 d 2 pr.	—	—	—
13 240½	shut	shut	63½	shut	63½	shut	80½	97½	16½	4 p.	17a 18pr.	1 d 2 pr.	—	—	—
14 239½	shut	shut	63	shut	63½	shut	80½	97½	16½	4 p.	17a 18pr.	1 p 1 d.	—	618	—
15 shut	shut	shut		shut	63½	shut	79½	97½	16½	4 d.	17a 18pr.	2 d. par	—	—	—
16 Sunday															
17 shut	shut	shut		shut	63½	shut	79½	97	16½	4 d.	17a 15pr.	2 d. dis.	—	614	—
18 238½	shut	shut	62½	shut	63	shut	79½	shut	16½	4 d.	15a 14pr.	2 d. par	—	614	5½
19 236	shut	shut	62½	shut	62½	shut	79½	shut	16½	4 d.	13a 16pr.	1a 2 d.	—	617	—
20 236	shut	shut		shut	62½	shut	79½	97½	16½	4 d.	14a 16pr.	par 2 d.	—	617	—
21 shut	shut	shut		shut	62½	shut	79½	97½	16½	4 d.	16a 17pr.	1a 2 d.	—	617	—
22 shut	shut	shut		shut	62½	shut	79½	97	16½	4 d.	16a 18pr.	2a 3a 1 d.	—	—	—
23 Sunday															
24 Holiday															
25 236	shut	shut		shut	63½	shut	79½	97½	16½	4 d.	17a 18pr.	1a 2a 1 d.	—	617	—
26 233	shut	shut	62½	shut	62½	shut	79½	shut	16½	4 d.	20a 21pr.	2 d. dis.	—	617	—
27 235	shut	shut		shut	62½	shut	79½	shut	16½	4 d.	19a 20pr.	1a 2 d.	—	617	—
28 23½	shut	shut		shut	62½	shut	79½	shut	16½	4 d.	17a 18pr.	2 a 3 pr.	—	617	54

*** 3 per Cent. Consols, India Stock, and 5 per Cent. Navy, sell as above, with Dividend for the Opening.

WILLIAM CARTER, Stock-Broker, Charing Cross.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, London.





THE BRIDGE BURY, near WARE, HERTS. S.W.



Ruins of the Archbishopal Palace of Ford, in Kent.



Salmonston Grange, Kent.



Minster Church & Manor House, Thanet.



SUPPLEMENT

TO VOLUME LXXXI. PART I.

Embellished with Views of THUNDERIDGE BURY, near Ware, Herts; FORD PALACE, SALMESTON GRANGE, and MINSTER CHURCH and MANOR HOUSE, Kent.

Mr. URBAN,

June 1.

I SEND you a S. E. view of Thunderidge Bury, near Ware, Herts, late the seat of J. Hollingsworth, esq. (See Plate I.) This capacious and venerable mansion (originally named *Touridge Bury*) is situated about a mile from Wade's Mill, near Ware; and was built about the reign of Henry VII. though the outside of the building has from time to time been modernized, and only a small part, on the North side, retains its original form. The rooms are large. On the ground floor are two parlours 36 feet by 18, and a hall 40 feet square, embellished with an elegant mantle-piece, containing much antique ornament, with the arms, helmet, and crest of the Gardiners, long possessors of this estate; one of whom lately sold it by auction to R. Giles, esq. of Young's Bury, near this place, who has sold the mansion in lots to pull down. On removing the wainscot, some very good paintings were discovered, executed on the plaster-walls, of the achievements of Hercules, one of which has been preserved. In another part of the house was discovered a painting, not very finely executed, but remarkably fresh in its colours; the subject, Hunting a Wild Bull. Mr. Hollingsworth resided here about 28 years, and made many elegant improvements, particularly in the plantations and grounds, which are well stocked, principally with stately firs of various sorts; these together with a moat that partly surrounds the house, and the Church spire peeping above the trees, produce a pleasing and picturesque effect. It is much to be regretted that this venerable mansion, with every requisite for the maintenance of old English Hospitality, should be destroyed ere Time had marked it with his desolating hand.

Yours, &c.

P.

GENT. MAG. Suppl. LXXXI. PART I.

Mr. URBAN,

Tunstall, June 5.

IN my critique upon Bishop Horsley's Sermons, which you honoured with a place in your valuable Miscellany for May, p. 441, I endeavoured to prove that there was no foundation whatever for his conclusion, that "the phrase of our Lord's Coming, wherever it occurs in his prediction of the Jewish war, is to be taken in its literal meaning, as denoting his coming in person, in visible pomp and glory, to the general judgment." Permit me, Sir, to add to what I then said, that our Lord appears to have taken uncommon pains to guard against the very possibility of applying his language to any other event than to the coming of the Messiah, by his declaration in the 34th verse — *Verily I say unto you—not that some, but that all these things shall come to pass in this generation.* And to render this assurance as energetic and emphatic as possible, he immediately subjoins this most solemn asseveration of its truth — *Heaven and Earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away.* Having thus secured his meaning from being misunderstood, or misapplied to any other event, as far, I mean, as human language could secure it, Our Lord proceeds, more particularly, to answer the other question of the Disciples — *When shall these things be?* Of that day and hour, or season, when these things shall be, for that is, most evidently, the Ellipsis to be supplied; otherwise here is a relative without an antecedent — or, in plainer terms, an apparent reference to something which had been said before, when in reality he was beginning a new subject which had no relation to it — *Of that day and hour knoweth no man, &c.* But that no new subject is introduced, is, I think, most evident from the verse which immediately follows — *But as the*

the days of Noah were, which, unquestionably, were days of great temporal calamity, so shall also the Coming of the Son of Man be; which he more fully explains in the two following verses—*For as in the days that were before the flood, they were eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, until the day that Noah entered into the Ark, and knew not their danger till the flood came and took them all away; so shall also the nature of the Coming of the Son of Man be; i. e. instead of a prosperous and triumphant Prince whom they expected as their Messiah, his coming, in a temporal view, would be most calamitous and destructive!* In the 27th verse, Our Lord had said that, *As the lightning cometh out of the East and shineth even unto the West; so shall also the Coming of the son of Man be.* Here this Coming is explained to be, as in the days of Noah. His kingdom could only be established on the destruction of the Jewish polity. Together they could not subsist.

With respect to Bishop Horsley's other assertion, that in most other passages of the New Testament, the phrase *the Coming of Christ* must be taken in its literal meaning, as denoting his coming in person, in visible pomp and glory, to the general judgment; it appears to me to be equally ill founded with that which I have already endeavoured to confute. I by no means assert that the phrase *the Coming of Christ* is never made use of, in this sense, in the New Testament—but, as I have produced sufficient evidence that Christ himself made use of that phrase to denote the destruction of Jerusalem, it was natural, *a priori*, to have expected that his Apostles, in alluding to that event in their Epistles, would adopt it. I have, I think, given very probable evidence that St. Paul, in his celebrated description of *the Man of Sin*, used the phrase in this sense, when he says, in the beginning of the Chapter—*Now concerning the Coming of Christ.* Dr. Aikin, in his Review of my Treatise upon this subject, has given it as his opinion that "I have placed it beyond the reach of farther controversy." And I believe I am correct when I say that you, Mr. Urban, dignified it with the appellation of *most profound*. But not to lay any stress upon the opinions which have been given upon that per-

formance, it is a remarkable fact, that though the hypothesis there espoused has been many years before the public, it never has, that I know of, been openly controverted, except by bare assertion, and without at all entering into the merits of the subject. Again, when St. Peter says—*We have not followed cunningly devised fables, when we made known to you the power and coming of Our Lord Jesus Christ; there is, I think, sufficient evidence, from the History of the Transfiguration, to which St. Peter himself appeals, that the phrase the Coming of Christ is used by him as relating to his first coming as the Messiah, as a proof which might be fully relied on, that he and his fellow Apostles had not followed cunningly devised fables.* Bishop Horsley had a fine opportunity of entering into a critical enquiry into the meaning of this passage, in his four Sermons upon the sure word of Prophecy—but it is very remarkable that he does not appear to have taken the slightest notice of it, though it was, most evidently, the foundation of the whole of the Apostle's subsequent reasoning. I must beg leave to add, that I entertain no doubt whatever, that when the same Apostle mentions the scoffers as saying—*Where is the promise of his Coming?* they use the phrase, in the sense of *his coming as the Messiah*. Their saying that *all things continued as they were from the beginning of the Creation*, is in my opinion a strong proof that this was the meaning of these scoffers. I alledge, as a further proof of this, St. Peter's assertion, that he and his fellow Christians looked for *new Heavens and a new Earth*, Jerusalem not being yet destroyed, *wherein dwelleth righteousness*, agreeable to the well-known language of ancient prophecy. See Isaiah lxxv. 17, lxxvi. 22. That St. Peter alluded to the establishment of Christianity in these words, appears to me highly probable from the three preceding verses, which Dr. Lightfoot, who is said by a very able judge (Dr. Maltby) to have thrown more light upon the language and allusions of the Sacred Volumes than almost all other Commentators whatsoever, thinks "intend nothing more than the dissolving of their Church and economy by fiery vengeance—the consumption of their state by the flame of God's indignation—and the ruin of their elements."

ments of religion by God's fury; the elements in Aristotle's sense, earth, air, earth, and water, but the elements in his brother Paul's sense, he mentions presently after — carnal and beggarly elements of

Mosaic rites and traditionary institutions." See his Sermon on Matthew iii. 13. But what appears to be the strongest proof of all, his is the meaning of the phrase *Coming of Christ*, as used by the writers mentioned by St. Peter, is his allusion to his brother Paul's Epistles; which he says, *there are some things to be understood, which they who unlearned and unstable wrest, as do also the other Scriptures, to their own destruction*. Whoever will read the Epistles of St. Paul with critical attention must, I think, be satisfied that these things which Peter says *were hard to be understood*, could be no other than *the rejection of the Jews, and the call of the Gentiles*; which, most unquestionably are not only largely treated of at the Apostle, but which he himself did not contemplate without astonishment. I scarcely need to refer to Peter's own reluctance to admit participation of the Gentiles, of the blessings of the Messiah's kingdom, as is fully stated in the History of the Acts of the Apostles, as a proof that alluded to these things, *so hard to be understood* by every Jew.

I shall only add, that if I have been successful in ascertaining, with tolerable precision, the genuine meaning of several passages in the Epistles, and the phrase *the Coming of Christ* is, a most delightful harmony between them and the Gospels will be established, which cannot but be highly favourable to the cause of Christianity, and a strong — I almost said, an irresistible — recommendation of the utility and importance of the plan which I have adopted, in studying the Gospel as an History of the great controversy concerning the true nature of the Messiah's character, so plain in every page of it — a plan, in my humble opinion, bids fair to render the New Testament perfectly intelligible to every man of sound understanding; and which, consequently, these days of enthusiasm and delirium, cannot be too closely attended to by every true friend of

Christianity, and more especially by those who are the teachers of it.

Yours, &c.

N. NISBETT.

MR. URBAN, Bath, June 20.

THE old word *Droury* is thus rendered in Mr. Jamieson's Etymological Dictionary:

"*Droury, Droury*, s. 1. 'Illicit Love.' Thai fand in Gill his coffer
A letter that hym send a lady,
That he luffyt per *Droury*,
That said quhen he had yemit a yer
In wer, as a gud Bachiller,
The awenturis Castell of Douglas,
That ta kepe sa peralus was;
Than mycht he weile ask a lady
Hyr Amouris, and hyr *Droury*."

Barbour, viii. 492, 498, MS.

I cannot agree with Mr. Macpherson in thinking that *Droury*, Wynt. vi. 2. 101. signifies 'Truth, or true Love.' It certainly has the same meaning as in the passage quoted above. Warton errs still more remarkably in rendering this 'Modesty, Decorum.' In this he seems to have followed Hearne, who explains it, 'Modesty, Sobriety,' as used by R. Glouc. Wymmen ne kepte of no Kyngt as in *droury*, [atte] Joste thrye.

Bote he were in armys well ypowed, and P. 191.

Kyngt is for Knight; *thrye*, thrice. Here it may simply mean 'Love.'

"2. 'A Love-token.'

And suffer Tyrianis, and all Liby Land
Be gif in *Droury* to thy Son in hand.

Doug. Virg. 103. 21.

The phrase *Luf droury* is also used by Douglas.

"3. 'A Gift of any kind.'

— The Sidones Dido

Begouth to big ane proud Tempil of Juno,
With *Drouryis* sere, and gifts of riches.

Doug. Virg. 27. 1.

Drury is used O. E. in the same general sense, for any sort of gift, or perhaps as synonym with *Treasure*.

When all *Treasures* are tried, quod she,
Truth is the best;

I do it on *Deus Charitas*, to deme the sothe,
It is as dere worth a *Drury*, as dere God him selfe.

P. Ploughman, fol. 5. 6.

Mr. Pinkerton properly refers to O. F. *drurie*, la vie joyeuse; from *drue*, a Concubine, v. Gl. Romm. de la Rose. The origin is probably Teut. *drut*, *druyt*, faithful; Germ. *draut*, id. also dear, carus, dilectus, corresponding to C. B. *drud*. id. Germ. *draut*. s. denotes a Friend; Franc. *drut*, and *drutinna*, amica; whence, according to Wachter, *drue* and *druerie*. Ital. *drudo*, a lover, a pandar; Amant. C'est proprement le Rufen d'une Femme; Veneroni."

Thus far Mr. Jamieson. — Rowley having used the same word in the sense *thus* objected to, it rests with the vindicators of the antiquity and authenticity of his Poems to show that *Droorie* does *not* imply *illicite Love*; not even in any of the passages quoted by Mr. Jamieson. — I refer with some confidence to the following note of mine on the same subject, which would have been long since published, if the literary world had shewn a disposition to attend to this very curious and interesting question.

We have the concurring testimony of Kersey, Coles, Phillips, Bailey, Ashe, Hearne, Macpherson, &c. &c. that *Drouery* or *Droorie* signifies Modesty, Sobriety. It was therefore very natural for Thomas Chatterton to say in his note upon it, "strange perversion of words, *Droorie*, in its antient signification, stood for Modesty." Mr. Tyrwhitt, who rendered it "Courtship, Gallantry," was not aware that its connection with Courtship and Gallantry depends upon its really signifying a pledging of truth, as lovers do to each other. *Dru* or *Tru* signify God or Truth in Teutonic; and the name of the Druids is probably as much connected with this idea as with that of *deus* an oak. If Mr. T. had recollected that the word descended to us from the old Romances, he must have known that Courtship and Gallantry, his own exposition, implied the most exquisitely refined and exalted ideas of modesty, chastity, temperance, and sobriety. A reference to that very passage, in the Rhyme of Sir Thopas, on which he founded his objection and construction of the word, will demonstrate his mistake, and the correctness of all the Glossarists.

"And herkeneth to my spell;
Of Bataile and of Chevalrie,
And Ladies love *druerie*,
Anon I wol you tell."

i. e. Of Ladies love and truth and constancy and *chastity*, the *summum bonum* of every old Romance; the very foundation upon which the gallant acts of Chevalry rested — that, without which, the exploits of the Knight Errant would have been null and void: for the valour of the Knight was always equalled by the chastity, truth, and constancy of the Lady.

Druery occurs again in the Rom. of the Rose, 5067, where it will be diffi-

cult to render it by any other words than true or honourable love and courtship. Chaucer is there speaking of a mercenary female, whom he first describes with all her characteristic marks, and then says that no man can love her.

"I preise no woman, though she is wode,
That yeveth herselfe for any gode,
For litill should a man ytelte
Of her that wil her body selle,
Re she a maide or be she wife,
That quicke wol selle her by her life,
How faire chere that evir she make,
He is a wretche I undirtake
That love suche one, for swete or soure,
Though she him called her paramoure.
And laugheth on him, and maketh him fest,
For certainly no suchē best
To be lovid is nat worthy,
Or berin the name of *Diury*."

Her's could not possibly merit the name of true, or honourable, and refined love, which always comprehends the ideas of modesty, chastity, and all other female virtues.

The following lines of Squire Mel-drum, l. 155, shew that *Drouerie* means a pledge of love or truth.

"Scho raise and tenderlie him kist,
And on his hand aue ring scho thrist,
And he gaif hir aue Lufe *Drouerie*,
Aue ring set with rich rubie."

That *Druery* implied chaste or honourable love is also evident from Robert of Gloucester; see Ellis's Specimens, vol. i. p. 101.

"Women *ne kept* of no Knight as in *Druerys*
But he were in arms well y-proved, and at
least thrye.

That made lo the women the *chaster* life
lead, [in *hes* (i. e. their) deed."
And the Knights the *stalworder*, and better

What was it that made the women lead chaster lives, and the men become more bold and valorous? Undoubtedly because no Knight was *kept of*, or regarded by any women as in *Druery*, i. e. in chaste and refined love — but or unless he were thrice proved in arms. Mr. Ellis renders it Gallantry, but does not appear to have been aware that the Gallantry meant is refined Love; which appears more decidedly in the original Latin of Geofry of Monmouth, of which, Robert of Gloucester's is a translation. "*Facetæ autem mulieres, consimilia indumenta habentes, nullius amorem habere dignabantur, nisi tertio in Militiâ approbatus esset. Effici-bantur*"

bantur ergo castæ mulieres; et milites amore illarum meliores."

If this last quotation be compared with the first and second of Mr. Jamieson, it will clearly ascertain the meaning of the word in those passages which he has rendered *illicite* love.

On a previous occasion a quotation has been noticed from Mr. Warton's *History of English Poetry* :

"The Ladi made ful meri chere,
Scho was al dight with *Droueries* dere."

That is, she was decorated with pledges of love, truth, constancy, &c. In the same page we are told by Davye, that in one of Alexander's Battles many a Lady lost her *Drury*—i. e. if they did not lose their chastity and virtue, they were robbed of their *Droueries*, their pledges of love and constancy—literally their *Trueries*; for that is the meaning in this instance. And every quotation which I have yet seen containing the word in any of its forms, justifies the use of it in Rowley's Poems in the sense in which it there occurs.

If the Reader will now take the trouble to re-peruse Mr. Jamieson's quotations, he will find that in the first, the Lady had told the gallant Knight who loved her in *Drouery*, or in Truth, that when he had in war defended the Castell of Douglas, which was in so much danger, one whole year, as a good Bachiller (i. e. as a good *Fighter*) then might he have the confidence to solicit the love and *Drouerie* of a Lady. What is there in this that can be construed into *illicit* Love?—She means the most honourable love; which was only to be obtained by valorous deeds. The second quotation is still more strongly expressive of the same sentiment; witness the fuller quotation in my note, together with the original Latin of Geofry of Monmouth. In the third, the gift of Dido can have no connection with any thing illicit. And still less the fourth and last, in which P. Ploughman speaks in the highest strain of *Truth*; which he says "Is as dere worth a *Drury* as dere God himself."

JOHN SHERWEN, M. D.

Mr. URBAN, K—m, June 27.

I AM induced to request the favour of a column in one of your pages for the purpose of correcting an error in a

posthumous Work of the late learned Dr. Whitaker, the Historian of Manchester, intitled "*The Life of St. Neot,*" published by Stockdale.

In this Work, amidst a load of uninteresting matter, are introduced some criticisms worthy of his pen, establishing the authenticity of some points in our history, and invalidating that of others.

It is not my purpose to remark generally on this Publication; but to point out one strong assertion made in the Author's usual arbitrary style, and that a most material one; as thereon depends the whole theory of this fanciful work, in which he has made a great oversight.

After informing his Readers that Ethelwolph, the second *sole* Saxon Monarch of England, had (besides the four sons who in turn succeeded him, the youngest of whom was our famous Alfred) one older son, named Athelstan, who, during his father's life, was made King of Kent, and gained a victory over the Danes near Sandwich; he says, "That after that occurrence this oldest son is *no* more heard of in history; and that what became of him after that time, *no one has ever presumed to conjecture*; that William of Malmesbury (who wrote in Henry I. or Stephen's time) had completely lost sight of him. Malmesbury's words are, '*Qui, quando, aut quo fine defecit, incertum est.*'"

All this (as to the existence of this Athelstan) is very correct. The Saxon Chronicle, *Asserius Menevensis* (which may both be deemed contemporary Works), and succeeding Historians of respectability concur in this fact; nor is further mention made of him in our English Histories.

But now comes the learned Author's bold assertion and fanciful theory. What the contemporary Authors, or their successors, did not know; what Malmesbury was confessedly ignorant of, he can unfold. This long-lost Prince "*merges from our view*" (I use his own words) in the person of St. Neot.

I do not mean to enquire into the accuracy of this theory, nor to vouch for the degree of authenticity which attaches to the passage I am about to quote. My intention is only to point out to your Readers (some of whom may possibly have been induced, from the celebrity of its Author, to read the

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JUNE, 1811.

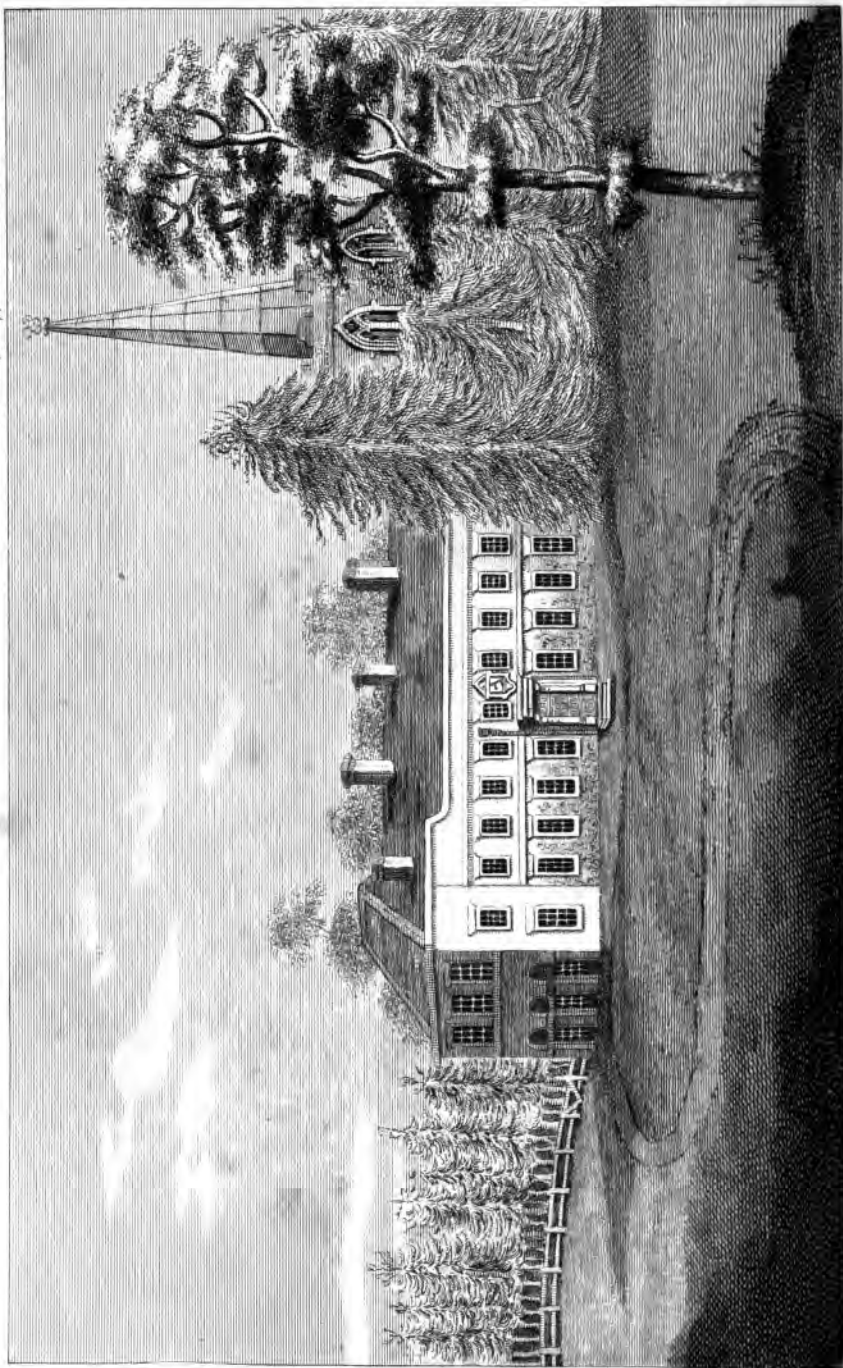
Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Cent. B. Red.	3 per Cent. Consols.	Cons.	per Cent. Navy.	per Cent. 1797.	Long Ann.	On- dium.	India Bonds.	Excheq. Bills.	5 per Cent. Imp.	Imp. Ann.
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27 239	shut	shut		shut	62½	shut	79½	97		16½	½ p.	17a 19pr.	2d. 1 pr.	61½	
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Printed by Nicholson and Son, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, London.

WILLIAM CARTER, Stock-Broker, Charing Cross.





THE DICKENS BURN, NEAR WAKE, HERTS. S.W.



from the pen of none but a *Dead Verment*. The Tandem does not appear to have risen into general notice until about the time of Propertius, who exclaims against it as rivalling the Curricule, which he preferred, at least if I rightly translate the following lines:

"Invide tu Tandem voces compesce molestas

Et sine nos cursu quosumus ire pares."

However, as I am not an Antiquary, and am consequently unable to discuss this part of the subject, I drop it, sincerely hoping that the few hints which I have given may attract the notice of some one who has more extensive knowledge, joined to a more patient spirit of research, than I possess.

During the middle ages this art seems to have slumbered; and the first English Varment with whom I have met is Oliver Cromwell, who, as every one knows, had nearly lost his life while displaying his skill. The other day, among some old papers, I found a letter from my great great grandfather, Mr. Zeruah B. to his brother Nicholas, in which he gives an account of the accident. Although the natural gravity and even austerity of his disposition, inclined him to wish well to the cause of Cromwell, yet it made him averse to those more polite diversions which the dawning spirit of refinement had just introduced. After describing the accident, he comments on it as follows:

"Albeit I am sorry for his misfortune, yet am I scandalized that he came by it of such means. I marvel that a Gentleman, specially one of such degree, should busy himself in matters so little fitting his dignity. Methinks a man who sitteth among the Rulers of the land should be more wisely employed than in making May-games for the rabble. In good truth 'tis a marvellous sad thing to see so great a Personage turn Serving-man."

Such were the sentiments of my honoured ancestor! Such was the taste of the age in which he lived! I congratulate my Readers upon their living in a day when this Science meets with its merited patronage from so many of our Senators; and trust that the annals of the Four-in-hand Club will reflect upon the latest posterity some gleam of our present illumination.

There is, however, another light in which I have not viewed this science; and I shall now do it briefly. It has been proved to us beyond doubt, that all distinctions in society are unnecessary and unnatural; and therefore I am sure that every lover of freedom will rejoice in the growth of a science so happily adapted to remove the obstacles to equalization. Doubtless, the spirit of Paine hovered with inconceivable delight over the festive board of Molinieux, while "Two Marquisses, Six Lords, and a long *et cetera* of Right Honourables, drank success to Milling;" and consulted how to evade the regulations of a Legislature, actuated by the absurd idea that Boxing is injurious to the morals of a nation. But I have spent so much time on one branch of Varmentcy, that I must postpone all the others until another opportunity. In the mean time, that my Readers may not be at a loss for practical instruction, I beg leave to subjoin the following copy of a card which I have received.

"FASHIONABLE DRIVING.

"AMOS PYEBALB begs leave to present his respects to the Nobility and Gentry, and to inform them that he intends opening an Academy for the instruction of Amateurs in the above branch of Polite Science. The Unicorn & Four-in-hand will be taught by Masters of approved science; and the Tandem, Random, Harum-scarum, Break-neck, and Dead Certainty, by A. P. himself.

"N. B. There will always be a coach with four sham horses in the Academy; so that elderly Gentlemen, and those who have families, or are constitutionally timid, may learn to mount and dismount the box, keep a firm seat, and handle the whip and reins before they turn out.

"* * * A. P.'s friends the Earl of — and Lord — (from whom cards of terms and address may be had) have kindly undertaken to vouch for his professional ability."

MR. URBAN, June 4.
THE pious and learned Julius Bate, rector of Sutton in Sussex, died at Arundel, 1771. Is there any Epitaph for him at either of those places?

His elder Brother, James Bate, was rector of St. Paul's, Deptford, 1731—1773. Has he any Epitaph? A BIOGRAPHER, Mr.

SUPPLEMENT TO VOLUME LXXXI. PART I.

Illuminated with Views of THUNDERIDGE BURY, near Ware, Herts; FORD PALACE,
SALMESTON GRANGE, and MINSTER CHURCH and MANOR HOUSE, Kent.

URBAN, June 1.
AND you a S. E. view of Thunderidge Bury, near Ware, Herts, the seat of J. Hollingsworth, esq. (Plate I.) This capacious and noble mansion (originally named *Edge Bury*) is situated about a furlong from Wade's Mill, near Ware; was built about the reign of Edward VII. though the outside of the building has from time to time been repaired, and only a small part, on the North side, retains its original appearance. The rooms are large. On the ground floor are two parlours 36 feet long, and a hall 40 feet square, embellished with an elegant mantle-piece, containing much antique ornament, the arms, helmet, and crest of the Hollingsworths, long possessors of this place; one of whom lately sold it by auction to R. Giles, esq. of Young's near this place, who has sold the mansion in lots to pull down. On the ceiling the wainscot, some very fine paintings were discovered, executed on the plaster-walls, of the adventures of Hercules, one of which has been preserved. In another part of the house was discovered a ceiling, not very finely executed, but remarkably fresh in its colours; subject, Hunting a Wild Bull. Hollingsworth resided here about 10 years, and made many elegant improvements, particularly in the plantations and grounds, which are well stocked, principally with stately firs of various sorts; these together with a garden that partly surrounds the house, the Church spire peeping above the trees, produce a pleasing and picturesque effect. It is much to be regretted that this venerable mansion, every requisite for the maintenance of old English Hospitality, should be destroyed ere Time had laid it with his desolating hand.

Yours, &c. P.
T. M. Suppl. LXXXI. PART I.

Mr. URBAN, Tunstall, June 5.
IN my critique upon Bishop Horsley's Sermons, which you honoured with a place in your valuable Miscellany for May, p. 441, I endeavoured to prove that there was no foundation whatever for his conclusion, that "the phrase of our Lord's Coming, wherever it occurs in his prediction of the Jewish war, is to be taken in its literal meaning, as denoting his coming in person, in visible pomp and glory, to the general judgment." Permit me, Sir, to add to what I then said, that our Lord appears to have taken uncommon pains to guard against the very possibility of applying his language to any other event than to the coming of the Messiah, by his declaration in the 34th verse — *Verily I say unto you—not that some, but that all these things shall come to pass in this generation.* And to render this assurance as energetic and emphatic as possible, he immediately subjoins this most solemn asseveration of its truth — *Heaven and Earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away.* Having thus secured his meaning from being misunderstood, or misapplied to any other event, as far, I mean, as human language could secure it, Our Lord proceeds, more particularly, to answer the other question of the Disciples — *When shall these things be?* Of that day and hour, or season, when these things shall be, for that is, most evidently, the Ellipsis to be supplied; otherwise here is a relative without an antecedent — or, in plainer terms, an apparent reference to something which had been said before, when in reality he was beginning a new subject which had no relation to it — *Of that day and hour knoweth no man, &c.* But that no new subject is introduced, is, I think, most evident from the verse which immediately follows — *But as*

the

tion of London; otherwise Cheapside and St. Paul's Church-yard would be totally filled with them, and every shop shut on Saturday.

A Jew may obtain his freedom by the king's service, or by a regular apprenticeship of seven years; but I am certain it cannot be obtained by purchase, as other subjects may have it; as I have been informed by the late Mr. Chamberlain Wilkes, and his attorney Mr. Parker; my own freedom being objected to on that ground, from a misconception that I was one of those people, to whom, they said, they never allowed it on the grounds I got mine, which was by purchase, in 1786. Neither can they purchase or hold freeholds, in so much that they cannot vote for members of parliament, although by previous naturalization they may become eligible and qualified, as the late Sir Samson Gideon.

Since reading your Magazine, I have made some inquiries among the most sensible of both the communities of the Jews, Portuguese and Dutch, who, though prejudiced against Mr. Frey as an innovator, still have a grateful regard for the advantage which the London Society benevolently hold out to them; but the converting of the young ones, they say, is very blameable. The two high priests, the Rev. Raphael Meldola, of the Portuguese, and the Rev. Solomon Hirschell, of the Dutch synagogue, are both of the same opinion; and, although they will not write upon the subject, any one may converse with them privately, and be satisfied with their reasons.

Would Perseverans know what adults have been proselyted, he may learn at the chapel, that the two pew openers, and two or three others, are all that have come over, and by the means of money! Could the avowal of the consent of the parents of the children be obtained, and signed in the synagogue chambers by the wardens and overseers, it would add to the dignity of such transactions: but no such thing is the case; therefore, such conversions are very doubtful; and it has happened that, more than once, Jewish children have been reclaimed from this asylum by their parents, who, however poor, would not suffer their children to obtain the simple and useful elements of English

at the expence of their faith. It ought to be observed here, that these people have been of one opinion in matters of religious worship ever since their dispersion; and no schism has been found distracting their church throughout the whole period of time. They hold in the highest contempt the mutability of faith, and prefer a zealot of any persuasion to one who leaves one profession for another. The case of the man called Lord George Gordon, who became a Jew in Newgate, comes not in point here, as his reasons were not rational, and he had to do only with the most abandoned and unprincipled Hebrews in London, who visited him for the loaves and fishes only.

The scheme of the Jews' Conversion, like all other projects, has its probabilities and possibilities in the view of the promoters; but these people are seemingly set apart by Divine Providence, as an example to all mankind of the certainty of his judgment upon whole nations and countries.

Of such as change their religion, I must declare, I hold as mean an opinion as the Jews themselves, and must doubt their sincerity, as well as ability to judge of the right or wrong of the action. Neither am I so uncharitable as to think that no other mode of faith but my own can lead to heaven, and that these people, who are living monuments and remains of God's visible government upon the earth, need such a conversion from us. Their rigid tenacity in their own laws and customs, observed through every period of their dispersion, and in every place, under the most oppressive governments, bespeaks a providential care visible in their conduct for ages past. Their diet, intermarriages, and burial, amongst themselves, are invincible barriers, I may say, to their coming over to our communion. These, and the constant obligation they hold to their Bye Laws, are strengthened by the accession of foreign Jews, who are still more severe in their discipline than those of England, who, from the liberty they enjoy, are more relaxed in their practice than the Foreigners. The existence of their Bye Laws has been doubted; but I can assure your readers that they exist, and in full force, as I shall hereafter shew, in the

the report of a case in point, of which I have obtained leave, in order to shew your correspondents that such laws exist in full force, and supersede the application to ours. Their utmost punishment is 39 stripes, which may be pounds or shillings at the discretion of the rulers, and which they willingly pay rather than be righted in our Courts of Law, where their maxims would be ousted; but then they would in such a case be denied being gathered with their fathers in their own burial-places, the power of which disposal is in the mandate of the Synagogue Chambers, which is a *Star Chamber* of despotism among these people.

This appears so great an advantage in their minds, that every other consideration gives place to it; and the poorest have some assurance of safety in that rest, if they can but raise the most trifling sum to secure it, even for their children. All this I can illustrate by recent example, and your permission for insertion. After all, and to conclude this long letter, which carries me not an inch further than I was at the conclusion of my second, I shall just observe, that I think the means observed by the Society to convert these people will never accomplish that work. It is a great undertaking, and worthy the names of the first patriots and benevolents; but "beware of counterfeits, for such are abroad." Mr. Frey's Memoirs, published by himself, furnish no proof of abilities; but no prophet is esteemed in his own country, and the gentleman has travelled to this.

Every endeavour to do good deserves praise; but let us not go to work with too much assurance of success, lest we be found militating against the everlasting decrees of God, who has chosen them as vessels of honour as well as disgrace. I must now conclude this long desultory letter, written without method, and only to convince Perseverans and yourself of my most grateful respect for his candour and indulgence.

Yours, &c. HENRY LEMOINE.

VINDICATION of the LONDON SOCIETY
for promoting Christianity
among the Jews.

(Concluded from page 534.)

I WILL now turn my attention to a person who signs himself "An

Unconverted Jew," but whom I do not believe to be any Jew at all; my reason for this is, that he discovers more ignorance upon the subject than all your other writers put together: and further, that there are numbers of persons who are *indeed* sectaries of the very worst description, or more properly direct infidels, who are perpetually writing under the feigned name and character of Jews. This gentleman begins with the opprobrious term "Calvinistic Junta." Now I do not believe any Jew would use this term; few are acquainted with it; and if they understood it, there is no Jew would use it as a term of reproach. I shall take leave to understand the term in its more ordinary acceptation, viz. as implying the doctrine of Predestination; does the Jew mean this? if not, what does he mean? Now I will first state to him what the late Bishop Horsley says upon the subject: "So far is it from the truth, that the Church of England is decidedly Arminian, and hostile to Calvinism, that the truth is this; that upon the principal points in dispute between the Arminians and the Calvinists, upon all the points of doctrine characteristic of the two sects, the Church of England maintains an absolute neutrality. The Articles explicitly assert nothing but what is believed both by Arminians and Calvinists. The Calvinists indeed hold some opinions relative to the same points, which the Church of England has not gone the length of asserting in her Articles, but neither has she gone the length of explicitly contradicting those opinions; insomuch, that there is nothing to hinder the Arminian and the highest supralapsarian Calvinist from walking together in the Church of England and Ireland, as friends and brothers, if they both approve the discipline of the Church, and both are willing to submit to it. Her discipline has been approved; it has been submitted to; it has been in former times most ably and zealously defended by the highest supralapsarian Calvinists. Such was the great Usher! such was Whitgift! such were many more burning and shining lights of our Church in her early days, when first she shook off the Papal tyranny, long since gone to the resting-place of the spirits of the just.

"Any one may hold all the theological

logical opinions of Calvin, hard and extravagant as some of them may seem, and yet be a sound member of the Church of England and Ireland, *certainly a much sounder member than one who, loudly declaiming against those opinions, which, if they be erroneous, are not errors that affect the essence of our common faith, runs into all the nonsense, the impiety, the abomination of the Arian, the Unitarian, and the Pelagian heresies, denying in effect 'the Lord who bought him.'*"

The same learned Prelate observes, in another Charge: "Take especial care, before you aim your shafts at Calvinism, that you know what is Calvinism, and what is not: that, in the mass of doctrine which it is of late become the fashion to abuse under the name of Calvinism, you can distinguish with certainty between that part of it which is nothing better than Calvinism, and that which belongs to our common Christianity, and the general faith of the Reformed Churches; lest, when you mean only to fall foul of Calvinism, you should unwarily attack something more sacred, and of higher origin."

Mr. Witherby at any rate cannot object to the Bishop's authority; and whenever he again feels himself disposed to repeat his scurrility, let him first read the present Dean of Carlisle's * *Life of his Brother*, p. 22 and 30. This will, perhaps, induce these writers in future to think that a man may be a Calvinist without being a sectarian, belonging to a junta, or deserving to be branded with infamy. But how happens it that the Jew is so much afraid of the doctrine of Predestination? For better information on this subject I beg leave to refer him to his own celebrated Commentators, Rashee, Aben Ezra, and others, upon Genesis iv. 9; and Exodus vii. 3.

Does he forget that it is the belief of every Jew, that all the good and evil which is to happen to him throughout the year, is ordained and predetermined in heaven on the first day of that year; and that a Jew offers up a particular prayer on the first day of every year for that purpose? Does he forget that the Talmud asserts that thirty days before the birth of every male child a voice proclaims

in heaven, that such a male child shall marry a certain female, that is or will be born? I say nothing of the whole Jewish economy; nothing of the promise made to Abraham of the land of Canaan, 430 years before they possessed it, *because the iniquity of the Amorites was not yet full*; nothing of the opinion which prevailed amongst the Jews for ages, and perhaps continues still, that they and they alone were the people of God's favour; nothing of the opinion which now prevails amongst them, that every Israelite will have a portion in the eternal world. If this writer be a Jew, I would recommend him to apply to his learned Talmudists and Rabbins, before he ventures forth again; and, if he be not a Jew, he will discover that the question respecting Predestination and Free-will is one that does not necessarily spring out of Christianity, but has existed under the Jewish dispensation, and agitated and divided the scholastic and philosophers amongst the Heathens, and most probably this will be the last subject the finite mind of man will be thoroughly informed upon.

How does the Jew know that it is a Society, "not of pious Christians but of a few zealous sectarian enthusiasts?" Is he acquainted with any of them? Has he ever discovered in them such evidence of enthusiasm as is practised in the synagogues every Sabbath, and in the house of every private Jew (if he pays any obedience to his religion) every day? Will the Jew bring forward his evidence in support of the liberality of the London Society, in dispensing pecuniary comforts to the descendants of Abraham? One object of the London Society is the education and improvement of the rising generation. It is admitted by Mr. Reid, and the Unconverted Jew, in the ordinary cant of modern philosophy, that the "moral and political regeneration" of the Jews is necessary. What so likely to produce this as the education of youth? and shall we say, that if a child is illegitimate, he shall therefore for the sin of his parents become abandoned? That excellent institution, the Foundling Hospital, might be condemned upon the same principle; or shall we

* If all the Dignitaries of the established Church bore even a faint resemblance to this eminent Philosopher and Christian Divine, there would not be many Dissenters. A. 12
refuse

refuse to receive a child, because one parent only is of the Jewish persuasion? When the Jews themselves make such an unnatural distinction in their own families, it may become the London Society to pause; but knowing, as I do, that a Jew thinks as much (as in truth he ought) of children born of Christian women, and without marriage, as of others (instances of which I can produce in respectable Jewish families if called upon), and when I know he is equally careful to bring them up in the Jewish religion, I am bound to consider them equally objects of the Society's regard and anxiety. In one thing I agree with the Jew, that amidst much deception and ingratitude (which reflects disgrace only upon themselves) I do believe that, in all ages, there have been a number who have embraced Christianity from better motives than interest; and I have great pleasure to inform your readers, their number is increasing every day. But will the Jew venture to assert, that every Jew holds it blasphemous to alter the sacred laws of Moses in any letter or syllable? If he means this literally and mechanically, he is right; but if he means it in the spirit and doctrine, he is wrong; for it is well known that the Jews consider the oral law of superior value and efficacy to the written law. Our Lord himself charged them with this in his day *, and it is the same at the present moment; what a farce then to adhere to the letter, and deny the spirit and effect! I wish I could agree with the Jew, that his brethren in England are so well versed in foreign and domestic literature; still more do I wish so with relation to Jewesses—their education has in some few instances been more attended to than formerly; that is, they have been taught to imitate, and perhaps excel, in a few fashionable accomplishments; but I greatly fear their minds have not been much instructed; at least I know this to be the case with many I am acquainted with, and those by no means of the lower or middle ranks of life. How often does a Jewess attend the synagogue? and

how often is she brought up to early piety and devotion? Shall I state here what the Jewish notion respecting women is, or shall I forbear?

For the reasons before mentioned, I am sorry that the names of the Chachamim have been mentioned; I believe there are some very learned Jews in England, and much more so than either of these gentlemen; I agree too they are mostly to be found in the lower ranks; and I believe there are many Jews who walk the streets and cry Old Clothes, who have a better knowledge of the Hebrew than either of the presiding Rabbins. There are, moreover, one or two English Jews whom I consider very superior to them both; and there is one I know who might have been the presiding Rabbi, if he would, before Mr. Meldola came to England, but he was honest enough to refuse it. The Portuguese Jews know whom I mean. I shall now conclude with a very few observations to such as are Jews by principle, and really venerate the name and laws of Moses, and to such Christians as may yet be ignorant of the true nature and design of the London Society. If you think these remarks worthy of insertion, I may probably in a future number trouble you with some notes upon the works of both Mr. Reid and Mr. Atkins; at present, I shall only say, I wish they had discovered a greater regard for the declarations of unerring Wisdom than they have done; they would have avoided some errors, and have been able to have accounted for some truths which seem to have escaped them.

To the Jews I would say, be careful with whom you associate yourselves; if you really believe Moses and the Prophets, do not take it for granted that all who are not Jews, or who have been baptized into a Christian church, are Christians. There are now many practical infidels who equally despise Moses and Christ; and these are the loudest to cry out against Methodists, Calvinists, and to use other cant terms, to extol and magnify the Established Church, but will take especial care they do not venture within her walls—Beware lest any man spoil

* I wish some blind and ignorant persons, calling themselves Christians, and professing to consider the Jews in a different view from the rest of mankind, would consider this and other passages, and say whether they believe Jesus Christ was mistaken or not? and if not, when and at what period the Jews changed their opinions?

you through philosophy and vain deceit.—Col. ii. 8.

For the information of your readers, and to refute calumny, the London Society is the strongest instance that ever occurred of the entire absence of party spirit; it is a union of all sects and parties of Christians, who believe in the main and essential doctrines of the Church of England, for the purpose of making one grand and united effort for the conversion of the Jews. In the same committee are united the Churchman, the Presbyterian, the Independent, the Baptist, the Moravian, and the Wesleyan Methodist; it is their object to prove to the Jew, that, however they differ upon points of discipline, and comparatively of minor importance, they all agree in the main fact, that Jesus Christ is the true Messiah. To induce the Jew to believe this, all their efforts are directed, and not to form a party, nor to make the Jews Calvinists, nor sectarians. And, Mr. Urban, have you any readers who think this is not a great and laudable object? I might call to my aid the history of the whole Christian Church, I might challenge the opponents of the Society to produce a single Christian in ancient or modern times, venerable for piety and Christian charity, who has not been anxious for the salvation of Israel; but, as multitudes of authorities have been adduced in the various publications of the London Society, and as I cannot believe your readers can stand in need of them, I will forbear repeating them; I shall only quote the following passage from a venerable Prelate of the English Church: "May God incline the hearts of Christians to encourage the conversion of the Jews, and to contribute to it according to their capacities; and may the same God take away the veil that is upon the hearts of the Jews, that they may be converted and saved. Amen."

Could it have been believed that in the 19th century a Society formed for the express and sole purpose of promoting Christianity among the Jews, could have been branded as enthusiastic, vile, and flagitious? or could it have been believed, that in a day when the necessity of the moral and political regeneration of the Jews is admitted, and Buonaparte is extolled to the skies for his political schemes respecting them, a Society, who merely

think that, in ameliorating their moral and political state, *their spiritual state ought not to be neglected*, should be the victims of calumny? I shall only add, for the satisfaction of such of your readers as are really concerned for the salvation of Israel, that there is every reason to suppose that Mr. Witherby's hope will be disappointed; that the London Society is increasing in weight and number every day, by the accession of the Dignitaries of the Established Church, and other exalted characters; that the Committee have met with much more encouragement and success than they expected, and fewer disappointments than they anticipated; and they have no doubt but their exertions will be made useful. They do not flatter themselves that they shall be the instruments of converting all the Jews in the world; but they do hope they may assist in the great work; and that, through their instrumentality, the prejudices of some may be lessened, and the judgments of others may be convinced; and rest they leave to God. If a single soul is saved, their labours will be amply compensated.

I cannot conclude without one word upon the subject of latitudinarianism in matters of religion. I abhor bigotry and superstition; but they are not the errors of the day, except with the Jews and Roman Catholics, and with them perhaps more nominally and externally than by principle. The prevailing errors of the age we live in, is a spirit of apathy, indifference, and false candour. Now, Mr. Urban, I really believe Christianity to be something more than one of the Gentoo casts; I believe it to be the only true religion; and I believe the Protestant Reformed Church of England to be the purest Church upon earth, though, like all other human institutions, abuses have crept within her walls.

I believe my Bible; and therefore I believe that in Jesus Christ of Nazareth, whom the Jews crucified, whom God raised from the dead, who was set at nought by the Jews, and who is become the Head of the corner, and in him alone, there is salvation, and that there is none other name under heaven given amongst men whereby we must be saved *.

* Acts iv. 10, 11, 12.

I also believe that the superstitions of the Roman Catholics (whose reformation, so boasted of by Mr. Reid, I am unacquainted with) are contrary to that Bible, and an insult to the Majesty of heaven; and therefore, when I hear people say that the Roman Catholics and the Jews are quite inoffensive people, and it is a pity to disturb them, I really do not understand what they mean, and I cannot persuade myself that they are Christians with whom I am talking. Such persons I will, with the permission of Mr. Reid (though it seems to be a book he is not very fond of) earnestly request to consider and reflect upon the following quotation from the Revelation of St. John the Divine: "I know thy works, that thou art neither cold nor hot. I would thou wert cold or hot: so then because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spue thee out of my mouth *."

That you and I, Mr. Urban, may yet live to see the Jews fleeing to the Cross of Christ as doves to their windows, is the sincere prayer of your humble servant, PERSEVERANS.

CONFESSIONS OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

(Continued from p. 215.)

WE must indulge curiosity with a little more from the Pirates' history.

One of England's crew, named *Taylor*, a bloodthirsty leading fellow, was most inimical to Captain Mackra: drunkenness, with flattery to boot, could hardly soften the beast. That, however, was the mode to try; success had no other probable means.

After swilling arrack punch in one of these drinking bouts, the smokers of tobacco called for more fire.—"*Fire, from hell,*" grumbled out *Taylor*. Presently bounced in a wooden-legged cook with burning embers—"Here's fire for your churroots in one hand, and a sharp knife with a clear conscience in the other;" and then he brandished in their eyes, over the table, a bright cutlass. The company was already more than half-sea-sick; but Captain Mackra had often only pretended to pull at the bowl. "*Death and damnation*" roars out *Timbertoe*, and stumped hastily round the head of the table to the back of Captain Mackra.

Had heaven rescued that virtuous blossom of the Bourbons in the last midnight scene of Vincennes' wood, his naturally delighted sensation might have taught this age, what Captain Mackra felt, when "*No, not a hair of his head shall ye hurt,*" thundered at his ear. Captain Mackra fetched breath, and looked up. A rawboned figure, above six feet high, and stuck about with pistols like the pierced man in an Almanack, squeezed in close to the captain's chair. The cutlass was still whirling about. Guilt had silenced every tongue. "*He is a seaman, and what's more, a seaman's friend; none of your petty-warrant purser-built pinch-gut skippers—who says I lie? Let him stand up, if he can, and I'll slice him into hell like rope-yarns.*"

Every eye drooped. "*Come,*" says our conical champion, "*hand us up the bowl: here's Capt. Mackra's health to the bottom, huzza!*"

The huzza was repeated all round. Punch went rapidly about; and the good cook never left Captain Mackra's side, until *Taylor*, dropping asleep under deeper draughts, had uttered his "*Aye, and be damned to you,*" at all the gifts proposed.

This gives a true trait of the strange fellowship amongst pirates.

England sent off Capt. M. to take possession, whilst *Taylor* slept.

This kindness of their chief rankled in the bosoms of most of the crew: they sided afterwards with *Taylor*, made him *Captain*, marooned England with three more upon Mauritius. The Dutch had abandoned that island some years before: it was uninhabited at the time, for the French only took to it in 1722.

England found means to reach Madagascar with his three companions. For several years the pirates, many of them, had made this a place of final residence. Commodore Mathews, who was soon afterwards sent from home with a squadron to scour the Indian Ocean of freebooters, had an interview here with England, of whom we know nothing more.

Taylor escaped from a very superior force upon the Malabar coast, through the cowardice of a Commodore Upton of Bombay. After that he had too much success, particularly by surprizing a very rich Portuguese ship, first become disabled in bad weather.

* Rev. iii. 15, 16.

Then they burnt the small ship called Victory, at Madagascar; and all that chose remained with the old settlers upon the usual condition of *longest liver take all*.

Taylor, in the Cassandra, heard repeatedly that ships of war were to be expected from England: he shaped a course, after rounding the Cape of Good Hope, for the Spanish West Indies. The devil's children have the devil's luck, for so it proved with them: Taylor had made his peace with the governor of Portobello, but a day or two before, the Launceston, sent expressly from Jamaica, came down for his destruction.

(To be continued.)

REMARKS ON LORD SIDMOUTH'S Bill respecting Dissenters.

MR. URBAN, June 24.

FROM the importance of the object which the noble Mover of this Bill sought to accomplish, and the popular feeling which its introduction excited throughout the country, I consider it entitled to a more lasting record in the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine, than a mere detail of its progress through Parliament can possibly convey.

In addressing, Sir, the following observations to you, I have also another end in view, the hope and wish of rescuing Lord Sidmouth from the unjust reflections that so many persons have improperly cast upon him, as the projector of this Bill; and which will best be effected, by setting before your readers such a plain and simple sketch of it, as will enable them fully to comprehend the particular objects his Lordship aimed at.

It may be necessary to premise, for the information of those who have not looked into the statutes for relief of Dissenters, that by the Act which was passed in the 19th year of his present Majesty's reign (cap. 44), intitled "an Act for the further relief of Protestant Dissenting Ministers and Schoolmasters,"—"Every person dissenting from the Church of England, who shall take the oaths,

and subscribe the declaration against Popery (required by the Toleration Act of 1st of William and Mary) and also declare himself to be a Christian, and a Protestant, shall (upon paying sixpence for his certificate) be entitled to all the privileges granted by the Toleration Act, and be exempted from serving all parochial offices, and from the penalties of the Act of Uniformity."

Such has been the extensive liberality of the English Government towards Dissenters of every description, excepting Papists. That such liberality was, abstractedly, founded in wisdom, I am not disposed to question; but that it *has been abused*, and is constantly liable to abuse, I must at the same time openly assert. Let it be remembered, that there is no regular profession in this country, the members of which are not judiciously required to go through some ordeal before their admission into it; for how otherwise could they be qualified to fulfil their respective situations, or society benefit by their services? It therefore cannot be very unreasonable to expect, that, whilst the defenders of our laws and native soil thus pass through a preparatory course of instruction, those Dissenters who set up as the defenders of our holy faith should *alone be exempted*. The days of inspiration are *past* (at least the enthusiastic and credulous only admit the contrary); and the *absolute necessity* of obtaining some information in Divinity, and general theological literature, must be self-evident to all who have considered the difficult and important task of unfolding the *deep counsels* of God. From the facility with which *every man* may now obtain a certificate, and become a licensed minister of the Gospel, be he learned or illiterate, virtuous or depraved, interested or sincere; I hesitate not in saying, that great and lamentable evils have arisen to the cause of religion, and to the welfare and social happiness of the English people*.

Influenced, no doubt, by similar con-

* Since writing the above passage, the following remarks have fallen in my way; and as they so fully justify and confirm the sentiments I have here expressed, I transcribe them for the perusal of your readers. Speaking of the manner in which licenses are granted, the writer observes:—"The case as it now stands is truly alarming; the lowest and vilest of human beings may commence Gospel ministers at *pleasure*—may preach any absurdities when and where they please—if they fail of listeners in *one place*, they

siderations to these; and thinking that, under existing circumstances, an appeal to the *Legislature itself* was requisite, Lord Sidmouth, after due deliberation, brought a Bill into Parliament, "to explain and render more effectual the Acts of the 1st year of the reign of King William and Queen Mary, and of the 19th year of the reign of his present Majesty, so far as the same relate to Protestant Dissenting Ministers."

The objects to be accomplished by this Bill were shortly as follows:

1st, That, upon the appointment of any minister to a *separate congregation*, that appointment should be certified by certain respectable householders, belonging to that particular sect, and verified before the magistrates.

2d, That, upon the appointment of any one to officiate as a *dissenting minister*, a certificate from a similar class of persons should be presented to the magistrates of the district, certifying that the individual recommended was a Protestant dissenting minister of their sect; that they had known him for a certain space of time previously, and that they believed him a fit person to officiate as such.

3d, That the appointment of any one, as a *probationer*, should be certified by a certain number of dissenting ministers (who had taken the oaths), testifying that the person recommended was *known* to them, and of *good* character, whereupon he should, for the period limited in the certificate, have full liberty to preach and officiate as a minister.

Such were the principal enactments in this Bill; such "the heavy and grievous penalties" (as they were styled) with the *very proposal of which* the whole body of Dissenters was convulsed; to which popular clamour attached the most unmerited odium, and against which, nearly 700 petitions from different quarters were presented!! Surely, had the *principle* of the Bill been better understood, and the *substance* of it more extensively known, it would have received rather

the *approbation* than the *censure* of Dissenters; for what measures could possibly be more conducive for ensuring the *future respectability* of their several sects in society, than the provisions which I have above stated? When we consider the qualifications requisite for a *Clergyman*, previously to his obtaining holy orders, and contrast with them the slight onus which this Bill placed upon Dissenting ministers, we must indeed feel astonishment at the disparity; but still, let us, as Churchmen, be most thankful that such barriers *actually do exist*, for by them the vital interests of the Establishment are supported, and its duration preserved.

Upon a subject so important as the present, it would be an easy task to lengthen these remarks to a greater extent; but I will not trespass further upon the attention of your readers, nor, by so doing, incur the hazard of involving myself in controversy; still, it would be indecorous were I to conclude this paper without expressing the acknowledgments which the Church of England must ever entertain for the exertions of Lord Sidmouth in its defence—to her interests he has *invariably* proved himself a steady and active friend; and were this recent instance wanting of zeal in her cause, the very appointments of a Huntingford and a Burgess to the Prelacy "will ever be jewels in the coronet of Addington."

Yours, &c.

M.

Hints to the Sedentary; on Exercise, and the Preservation of Health.

Let not ambition mock their humble toil,
Nor grandeur view them with disdainful smile.

Mr. URBAN,

June 1811.

A GREAT proportion of the inhabitants of our cities and populous towns are necessarily devoted to sedentary pursuits. Many of these have not opportunity, or cannot spare the time that is necessary for taking that exercise which is essential to health. Exercise is best taken in the open air: but where that cannot be

they may try their fortunes in *another*—the listeners do not merely supply ministers to existing congregations, they tend to create them. Successive swarms of teachers roam through the country, and feed with a continual supply that appetite for novelty, which prevails amongst the vulgar, in a manner most favourable to their views. The matter, as we have already remarked, deserves to be weighed with the most serious attention."—*Quarterly Review*, No. XI. 364.

done, means should be found of taking it within doors. To the sedentary therefore I address myself, and have no doubt they will find the following hints deserving their attention. I shall describe several effectual and easy methods of taking exercise, which may be performed at all times, in all weathers, and in almost any place, without doors or within, *without any preparation, and without any apparatus or expence whatever.* In a study, in a workshop, by a fire-side, even behind a counter, or at a desk, these methods may be followed. I have practised them myself daily, for several years past, with great benefit. Indeed I am confident that, under Providence, I owe the preservation of my life, and my perfect recovery from a dropsical complaint, to the exercise I have thus taken. If I can induce others to follow my example, and derive the like benefit, my purpose will be answered.

Even those who can afford opportunities of taking suitable exercise in the usual way, cannot always command the means. Bad weather, accidents, business, and other circumstances, will sometimes intervene, and prevent this necessary enjoyment. The studious, in particular, require occasional bodily exertion in order to preserve health. To these the means I have to offer may prove extremely useful. Most of the disorders that afflict the human frame, arise from a want of exercise, in promoting the necessary secretions, and expelling gross humours. Prevention is at all times better than cure.

The methods of exercise that I practise are of several kinds:

1. **DUMB SAWING.** Any person who has seen sawyers at work, in sawing timber into boards, will immediately conceive a proper idea of this exercise. It is done by making a spring on the toes of the feet, without raising them from the ground, at the same time that both arms are thrown forcibly forward to their full stretch; the motions being repeated and continued, as long as may be thought necessary, or till you require rest. These motions bring every muscle of the body into immediate action, open the chest, and propel the blood through the vessels with salutary violence, contributing to remove obstructions, and promoting the neces-

sary secretions. In a few moments an agreeable warmth diffuses itself through the whole body, and brings on a useful perspiration. This movement should be performed without bending the *body* either backward or forward, as all exercise is best taken in an upright position. A space of four feet square is sufficient for this mode of exercise.

2. **THE SKIPPING MOVEMENT.** By seeing young people amusing themselves with a skipping cord, this movement is immediately learnt. It consists in making easy leaps, so that your feet just clear the ground, at the same time that your arms are thrown forcibly forward as before, and brought instantly back, repeating these motions without intermission, till you find yourself tired, and require a breathing. You may perform this either with or without a cord, as you find most agreeable.

3. **THE STROKE AND KNEE MOVEMENT.** This is performed by making *quick* and repeated curtsies, by bending your knees towards the ground, at the same instant making a motion with both arms, and striking them forcibly towards the ground. This puts the whole frame and almost every sinew into action, and soon diffuses a grateful warmth through the body. This movement may be made without stirring a step from the place you stand in, and requires no more space than is sufficient to stand upright.

4. **THE CURVED KNEE MOVEMENT.** This is merely bending the knees alternately in and out, as far as they will go, with a *quick* repeated motion, without any curtsying. This movement shakes the body, exercises the ancles, has a great tendency to remove obstructions, and promote the proper discharge of the vessels. Any person, after having been long in a sitting posture, and then standing up, will find that his knees have a natural tendency to this movement, so that this is only improving a natural impulse.

These modes of exercise may be varied occasionally to suit circumstances. It is possible, that, at first, some persons may find them rather unpleasant; but persevere, and after a few trials you will recur to them with pleasure. No expence, no loss of time (worth mentioning) is necessary, for, five minutes at a time will generally

generally be found sufficient for this kind of exercise; which may be repeated, at your convenience, several times a day.

Besides other salubrious effects which these exercises produce, persons whose ancles and legs are inclined to swell towards evening will find much relief from these means.

The warmth to be derived from this species of exercise in cold weather is most grateful, and far preferable to the warmth gained from a fire. People may sit by a fire in cold weather till they quake; whereas those who practise these methods a few times every day will seldom want to court the influence of a fire. This exercise may be enjoyed by both sexes with advantage, and even the blind may partake of it. Lame people, who cannot stand upright, may also enjoy a considerable and useful portion of exercise, by sitting in a chair, and striking their arms forcibly and alternately towards the ground, which will shake their bodies, diffuse an agreeable warmth, and greatly assist the digestion of food.

The skipping cord deserves to be introduced and recommended in all boarding-schools, as the medium of a most salutary exercise, particularly among young females. It may be made not only a healthful but a graceful exercise, being well calculated to display a light figure to advantage.

I frequently hear people complaining of cold feet, particularly at night, before going to bed, and after. For myself, I hardly know what it is to have cold feet. That is owing to the exercise I take in the modes here described. If any tendency to coldness in the feet is felt, you will find, by following these methods, in less than four minutes, a gentle glow spreading itself through the feet and all other parts of the body.

Another method of preventing cold feet at bed-time is this; draw off your stockings, just before undressing, and rub your ancles and feet with your hand, as hard as you can bear the pressure, for five or ten minutes, and you will never have to complain of cold feet in bed. It is hardly conceivable what a pleasurable glow this diffuses. It greatly promotes health, by facilitating that emission from the pores that Nature intended, and which, if long obstructed, gives rise to dis-

orders of the legs and lower extremities, that often continue during life. Frequent washing of the feet, and rubbing them thoroughly dry with a linen or flannel cloth, is also very useful. In the Eastern countries the washing of feet is thought extremely salutary, and is a mark of attention usually paid to strangers.

Yours, &c. BANBURIENSIS.

KINGS AND KINGDOMS THE SUBJECTS OF PROPHECY.

Καὶ τὰ δίκαια κέρατα ἂ εἶδες, δίκαια βασιλεῖς εἰσιν. APOC. XVII. 12.

MR. URBAN, April 6.

IF many years' close attention to what has been written upon the Prophecies, and if a reverential belief in the Scriptures, and the doctrines of the Church of England, only with those exceptions maintained by some of its most eminent members respecting the impropriety of attaching penalties to the disbelief of the Athanasian Creed, may be admitted as qualifications, these observations probably may not be lost upon the curious investigator, particularly as I conceive this to be a subject the most neglected by modern Commentators.

Notwithstanding the late increase of enthusiasm on one hand, and licentiousness on the other; yet, with respect to what is meant by the *second* coming of Christ, there seems at present almost as much expectation in the religious world, as formerly there had been upon his *first* coming. Speculative opinions as to the prophecies relative to this event, and circumstances connected with it, were never carried to a greater extent. Of this your own pages have frequently borne witness, with traits of strong discrimination and ingenuity: one of the last instances of this in my recollection, are the remarks on the state of the Jews in page 29 of your Magazine for January last, grounded upon Revelations, chap. ix. v. 4. That the *figurative* Jews there spoken of are *men* in a peculiar sense, I have not the least doubt; but I do not by any means believe that the *Jews*, the *natural* stock of Abraham, are those *men* who are to be converted by the means which the author alludes to. I further believe, that few people will join issue with this writer in supposing that the Jews, either in France or elsewhere, stand in need of

"the

"the great pruning" which he thinks they are yet to undergo. Those who become conversant in the history of countries where these hitherto oppressed people have resided, will soon be convinced that they have already been *pruned and peeled and scattered* too with a vengeance.

Instead of menace of this kind, I should now rather adopt the language of the prophet Isaiah, xl. 2. "Speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem, and cry unto her that her warfare is accomplished, that her iniquity is pardoned; for she hath received of the Lord's hand double for all her sins."

Of the future *exaltation* of the Jews in general, there cannot be the least doubt, from several reasons which might be adduced, both religious and political: it is not the end, but the means, by which this amelioration is to be effected, which causes the difference of opinion among commentators. I think the means which they assign for this and other objects of prophecy in connexion with the same, are fanciful, and consequently futile in the extreme.

In the dark ages, it is well known that some of the Popish Ecclesiasticks, to prove that Antichrist could not possibly be found in the Head of the Church, framed such a picture of this supposed personage, as could scarcely be found at any time or in any place. The following are among the most prominent marks of Antichrist, as laid down by these writers: "false characters," which, as Mr. Jurieu observed, had been brought forward to conceal and obscure the true ones. It is understood, first,

That Antichrist must be only one single man, and not a succession of kings or tyrants.

That the duration of his kingdom is to be only three natural years and a half, and not three prophetic years and a half, which make up 1260 years.

That he must style himself the Messiah, and that the Jews must look upon him as such.

That his seat shall be at Jerusalem; that he shall rebuild the temple there, re-establish the Mosaic service, and be received by the Jews as their Messiah.

That he is not to be an outward idolater, but of the tribe of Dan,

and to worship the Devil in secret. He will do nothing in the name of Jesus Christ.

He shall abolish the sacrifice of the mass; he is to hate idols; to conquer the whole world by arms; and possess all sorts of treasures.

He is not to come till the Roman German empire is destroyed; his coming will be just at the end of the world; he shall be defeated forty-five days before the end of it, &c. &c. &c.

It is by no means surprising that these Popish writers, and among them Cardinal Bellarmine, should approve of this scheme for removing the odium of Antichristianism from their Church, not by doing it away altogether, but by fixing it upon the chimerical character just alluded to; but it is really astonishing that the Rev. Mr. G. Faber and the late learned Dr. Horsley should adopt this Popish fiction either in the whole or in part. This, nevertheless, being the case, Mr. Faber might moderate his disapprobation of certain eminent critics, who use the term of "fancied discoveries" in reference to some of this gentleman's opinions; though it must be admitted, from the tergiversation adopted on their parts, that they seem as if they wished to throw cold water upon all attempts whatever directed to the application of prophecy to the present or to approaching times.

Mr. Faber, however, has lately informed us, that Bishop Horsley maintains, "that the French Government is the great Antichrist of the last ages; and that its power is destined to be broken in Palestine:" both of which positions are fair and natural deductions from the marks laid down by the Popish writers; or rather, this is Antichrist himself predicting the fate of Antichrist!!!

There may be some, there may be several circumstances in the French Government, and even in the Head of it, which bear a strong and imposing similarity to the Scripture characteristics. And the apparent acknowledgement made by the French Jews of the Messiahship of the French Emperor may appear as striking corroborations of Sacred Writ, in profane history: but unless the events prefigured, and the facts which have taken place, agree in each particular, as

the wards of a key answer to the lock, every partial correspondence between prophecy and its fulfilment must be equally as incomplete and as useless as a key fitting in one or more wards, but unfit for the lock on account of the rest. Commentaries upon the Revelations upon this principle are certainly futile. It will be now seen likewise that the writers who have argued from this Popish figment, have quoted it partially and unfairly; to say nothing of teaching for doctrines the commandments of men, and setting up vain tradition in the place of Scripture.

With respect to the Jews, Mr. Faber asserted "that they had not (in 1808) yet begun to be restored." "I therefore," says he, "conclude, that our Lord's times of the Gentiles, and Daniel's three times and a half, cannot as yet have expired."

Mr. F. is consequently a strenuous assertor of the opinion that the 1260 prophetic days have not yet expired. Some of his opponents may be equally positive as to the contrary. Mr. F. asserts that the Jews have not begun to be restored—but, probably, as what he means by restoration is not explained, it may also appear, from the sense which his opponents attach to this restoration, that it has actually been *begun* some time, and is still *going on*.

Taking it for granted that what Mr. F. means by the restoration of the Jews is their being replaced in Palestine, with their temple and splendid ceremonial worship; I must add, that though this has been hitherto the most general opinion, there have been some learned names besides Bishop Warburton and Dr. Lightfoot, who very justly suppose that the Jews may and will be restored in the countries where they dwell; and thus, instead of their going to Jerusalem, the blessings promised to that city of peace and prosperity may be brought to them; and a more perfect and permanent state may also be that to the Christians, which Jerusalem was to the Jews.

If it be asked from what state the Jews are to be restored? the answer would be, from captivity, from oppression, and from the condition of aliens in every country where they have been scattered. If Mr. F. or

those who think with him, will couple the conversion of these people with their restoration, I must observe, their conversion is quite a different subject. But as to their restoration, if I were asked in what country this was begun, I should immediately answer, in Great Britain. Here their privileges as men are respected; here the reproach they used to bear from bigotry and ignorance is taken away; here the free exercise of their worship is secured; every one eateth of his own vine and his own fig-tree, and none can make them afraid. All these and other privileges they enjoy, by the courtesy of England, and the operation of the spirit of Christianity. And if there be any other countries in Europe where these or similar advantages have lately been secured to them by the laws, these are additional *proofs* that the restoration of the Jews has begun, as surely as that the destruction of Rome papal, the principal cause of their degradation, has also been completed.

Of some ecclesiasticks it has been said, they can see nothing in the State but the Church! These are neither numerous nor respectable. Some fanatics also have talked of the reign of the Saints, meaning such as themselves! But among the Divines of the Church of England, where learning, religious liberty, and toleration, have at all times been cultivated, notwithstanding the occasional aberration of the State, or the acts of a few men in power, we may find sentiments forcibly expressed, as to the most *rational means* of the fulfilment of the sacred predictions, very different from the futilities which distinguish too many of the modern Commentators; who, notwithstanding they acknowledge that all the calamities, the consequences of the corruptions of Christianity, have been brought about by bad men, wicked princes and priests, most inconsistently exclude all human agency, when any reference is made to the expected reform of these evils by natural means, adopted by good princes, powerful reformers, and even conquerors; such as Cyrus and others.

The learned Mr. Joseph Mede was, I believe, one of the earliest English Commentators who viewed the Germanic Empire (now, strictly speaking, no more) as a state eminently

Anti-

Antichristian; though I have somewhere read that Bishop Downam was the first writer on the Revelations who understood the seventeenth and eighteenth chapters, as describing the punishment and destruction of the *German Emperors*. This destruction, however, had been a constant theme with some of the Hussites, and martyrs of Bohemia, who had long felt the iron hand of the house of Austria.

But to return. Mr. Joseph Mede, like Jerome Savoriola, seemed persuaded that force alone, under the guidance of Providence, could possibly bring about the necessary reform in Apostate Christendom. Alluding to the Papal Heaven, he observes, "Now in that Antichristian heaven there are very many stars, and of a diverse magnitude, princes, dukes, prelates, lords of countries, and kings. There are also great lights like the sun and moon. Now of these, the most glorious, and far the greater light of all which shines in the Papal firmament, is the *Germanic Empire*, the proper inheritance of the House of Austria."

Instead of the *sixth*, Mr. Mede thought the *fourth* vial would be poured out upon that house; that, as he says, "being *pulled away* from the heaven of the beast, and shining to another purpose, it may burn and torment the inhabitants of the Antichristian world, even to blasphemy; whom, before, it was wont to refresh with its beams."

With respect to Regal agency, when the successes of the great Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden became eminent, Mr. Mede exclaimed, "There is now at length come from the North God's avenger of wrongs, to succour afflicted and distressed Germany; a godly king, happy, and, which way soever he turneth, a conqueror; whose prosperous progress is wondrous speedy. Is not this he whom the Lord of Hosts hath destined to execute the work of this vial? So I hope, and heartily pray: Gird thee with thy sword, therefore, O great king; go on prosperously, and bear rule, because of righteousness, and thy right hand shall teach thee marvellous things."

Upon the same principle Dr. Burnet, in his *Theory of the Earth*, Book ii. chap. v. uses the following lan-

guage: "I am very willing to admit that Elias will come according to the sense of the prophet Malachi, chap. iv. 5. 6; but he will not bear the name of Elias, nor tell us he is the man that went to heaven in a fiery chariot, and is now come down to give us warning of the last fire. But some divine person may appear before the second coming of our Saviour, as there did before his first coming, and, by giving a new light and life to the Christian doctrine, may dissipate the mists and errors, and abolish all those little controversies among good men, and the divisions that spring from them; enlarging their spirits by greater discoveries, and uniting them all in bonds of unity and charity, and in the common study of truth and perfection. Such an Elias the prophet seems to point out; and may he come, to be the great peace-maker and preparer of the ways of the Lord."

Now, to bring about such peace in Christendom as seems here to be intimated, it is scarcely necessary to insist that the plague of persecution must be taken from its great source in the Romish or Papal power; and no one would for a moment suppose that this could be effected without Regal interposition, or the secular arm. Both history and experience are vouchers for the contrary.

A learned writer on Daniel xii. observed on the words "About that time Michael shall stand up, the great prince, &c." "that this will be in behalf of God's people, either the Christians in general, or Jewish converts to Christianity: for it is to be observed, that when the Jews become again the people of God, it must be by embracing the Gospel, so that the Jews, as such, will be no more God's peculiar. *Michael* seems to denote some deliverer; but whether Christ introducing the Millennium, or an *earthly prince*, or party, the instrument in the hand of the Almighty to abolish superstition—he has his title מִכָּאֵל 'Who is like unto God,' just as the Maccabees had from an applicable motto."

Dr. Aphorpe, in his *Discourses on Prophecy*, read in the Chapel of Lincoln's Inn at Bishop Warburton's Lecture, goes even farther, and supposes that the mighty Angel in the Rev. xviii. 21. who took up a stone like a great mill-stone, and cast it into

into the sea; saying, thus with violence shall that great city, Babylon, be thrown down, is, "the representative of some Christian monarchy."

It is not a little remarkable, that one of the first Commentators who seemed to speak most pointedly and without reservation upon the future state of France, had chosen the second book of Esdras for his foundation. This is Francis Lee, M. D. in his *ΑΠΟΔΕΙΧΜΕΝΑ*, or Dissertations Theological, Mathematical, and Physical, published in 1752, several years after his death, which occurred at Gravelines in France 1719, in the 60th year of his age. He was of noble extraction, and had been tutor to Sir William Dawes, Archbishop of York. In treating upon the destruction of the Eagle, or Roman Empire, and of the Lion in the Wood (see Esdras, chap. xi.) "these prophecies," he observes, in reference to the first, "that, according to the division of the Western empire, and the prophetic Scripture, *Spain* must be the left side of the eagle. What great contending there has been by the sword* to make the right side (*viz.* France) cast up again what it hath swallowed down, we all know: but how long this contention shall yet last, until the sword of the one shall quite devour the other (as the prophecy intends), none of us knoweth: for most certainly all the thoughts and policies of man shall here be confounded; and when we say with the greatest assurance, peace, peace, there shall be no peace at all for us. For I know not among whom else to find *that small kingdom full of trouble*, which is to survive those two other great kingdoms (old France and Spain), represented in vision by the two remaining heads of the eagle. If now at the last, the right head (France) after his having devoured the left, shall fall through the sword himself, then it will be evident that the eleventh and twelfth chapters of Esdras do contain in them a true and faithful prophecy, whoever was the writer of that book; and that we reasonably expect those other things to come to pass, which we are there encouraged to hope for. I doubt not but you will be well pleased when you shall have

reflected with your wonted accuracy upon chapter xii. 29, 30, 31; for what can be more expressively in the symbolical language, of the *grand maritime powers* at this day, than the *two feathers under the Eagle's wings*, passing over the head on the right side; *i. e.* over France? I leave you to make the application both of this and that which follows, concerning the special divine protection and ordination of matters with respect to these, amidst all the convulsions of state, which cannot but therein arise, notwithstanding that these are they whom the Highest hath kept unto their end, even the end of the last four monarchies seen by Daniel.

"Concerning the *lion coming out of the wood* to execute the divine judgments upon the eagle, and to settle matters universally upon an upright foundation, to the great joy of all God's people, until the coming of the day of judgment, I have nothing to write more, than that *he, the lion, is to be some prince* peculiarly anointed and empowered of God for that end, who shall be as a second Cyrus, to deliver his church, and to open a way for the return of his Israel.

"Whoever he is, *he is in the wood*, as yet concealed; and till it shall please God that he come out of it, the wisest conjectures about him may be found in vain. It hath been suggested, that his name in the mystery (in the mystical or moral sense) is Enoch, and that, in virtue of that name and spirit, the *earth* is or shall be given to him, as the *sea* is given to *Leviathan*, that old dragon which maketh war against the heavenly woman and her seed. As the earth differs from the sea, and the wood from the sand of the sea, even so shall the rise and manifestation of this prince be different from that of any other that has been before, and have taken their dominion from the beast which riseth out of the sea, Rev. xvii. and which is indeed no other than this very Leviathan. For I look upon the parable of Enoch and Leviathan, which is found at least in the Latin copies of Esdras, to be somewhat more than a mere talmudical tale."

It is to be regretted that other remarks upon Esdras, written by this learned physician, were entrusted by his daughter to the Rev. William Law, and probably lost.

I could

* A supposed allusion to the War of the Succession.

I could increase these testimonies, collected in a long course of reading, to a considerable volume; but wish not at present to intrude upon the rest of your Correspondents.

Yours, &c. ANTI-MERCATOR.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. CLV.

(REMARKS, &c. continued from p. 445.)

POSTSCRIPT. It always causes unpleasant sensations in me whenever I find J. Britton's authority in Architectural matters brought into notice, whether it makes against his "*two years' study in the art*," or for it. Dr. Milner has quoted a passage from a review on his works, which leans to the Whittington side of the question, about the invention of the Gothic style in the East, as recorded by M. Paris, "*of the employment of captive Saracens, as labourers under European architects.*" The Doctor gives the Latin of M. Paris on this subject, and says, "the quotation, so far from proving the fact, proves directly the contrary;" for the captive Saracens were only employed to serve the Christian masons, under the command of a Christian king; as by the same rule the Mahometans made the Christian captives do the like offices of drudgery for them. "The nature and intent of the king of Portugal's decree in 1184, with respect to the employment of his Saracen prisoners—He did not set them to work in repairing the churches for any skill which they possessed in a style of architecture so peculiarly adapted to ecclesiastical purposes, otherwise he would have put Saracen architects and masons in requisition, instead of mason's labourers; but he condemned a certain number of them, as many, we may suppose, as could be so employed, to devote their personal toil to the re-establishment and splendour of the Christian religion."

Chapter I. "Next to the intrinsic beauty and sublimity of the Pointed architecture of the middle ages, the circumstance which principally excites our admiration is, the silence of contemporary writers concerning the invention of it, and the very country where it first appeared." The Doctor then observes, that, in the annals of those times, we read of churches being built, or repaired in a

new style; of emulation among founders and architects, in decorations and the grandeur of their works; "which emulation could not fail of producing improvements in an art not then subject to any fixed rules. Still there is no record extant to inform us who first broke the architectural semicircle of former ages, into the aspiring arch of the Pointed style; who devised to split the ponderous pillar of the established orders, into the light cluster of our Cathedral columns; or who began to ramify the plain mullions of our windows, and the ribs of our vaults, into the rich tracery of our bays and groins. It is even still a subject of controversy, to what part of the world we are to look for these singular discoveries—the same mist of obscurity hangs over the origin of bells, organs, clocks, painted glass, and other important inventions of the ages, injuriously called *dark ages*, by the vain and superficial one in which our lot is cast. Thus much we may gather with certainty from this very silence of our religious ancestors, and their general indifference with respect to posthumous fame, that they were more anxious about being good and useful than appearing so."

The Doctor asserts, "it is from the records and monuments of the ages in question, not from the theoretic and fanciful decisions of modern Architects, or other writers, that any light concerning these matters is to be obtained. As to the monuments, there must be sufficient evidence that they are the genuine productions of the æras to which they are attributed. For so numerous have been the changes and alterations in most ancient structures, that, without the greatest judgment, knowledge, and jealous attention to them, we are constantly exposed to the grossest anachronisms and errors in pronouncing upon them. Coeval medals, carvings, mosaics, and paintings representing ancient buildings, frequently afford better evidence of their former state, than the actual sight of the originals," &c.

"The principal object of the present essay," the Doctor affirms, he having been called upon both by his scientific allies and his antagonists, "is to ascertain the origin, progress, and orders of the Pointed Architecture of the

the middle ages." He proposes to treat of the circular style which prevailed in the preceding portions of those ages, clear up the obscurity in which Architectural Writers have enveloped this, and the Pointed one, in uncertainty and confusion. "The restorers of the Grecian orders in Italy, by way of disgracing all Architecture of the preceding centuries, called it the *Gothic*. In this they have been followed by modern French Architects, Sir Christopher Wren, Evelyn, and other English writers, whose ignorance or prejudice has led them to believe that the Goths and other Barbarians of the fourth and fifth centuries really invented a new style of Architecture, which they substituted for that of the Roman monuments they destroyed." Then follow the strange opinions of Wren and Evelyn, which are so unfavourable to their memories as Architects, on the composure of the Pointed style. And Bishop Warburton, though speaking with admiration of the style, ascribes the invention to the Goths and Moors. Same confusion among later Writers. A late Antiquary, who had planned a history of the Gothic style, denies that Salisbury Cathedral is absolutely Gothic; while an Architectural Critick of greater merit as positively asserts, that Salisbury Cathedral is intirely in the Gothic style. "Certain Writers, who confess the impropriety of the term *Gothic Architecture*, still persist in applying it to the Pointed manner; whilst others, indignant at the unjust reproach which they conceive is thereby cast upon one of the happiest inventions of the human mind, call it, some by the *Norman style*, others the *English style*; these the *Cathedral style*, those the *Pointed style*."

AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *South Sea Common,*
June 15.

AFTER the introduction you have afforded my epistles from Shadwell (LXXX. ii. 415. 526. 608.) to your Miscellany, describing the many Epitaphs I have met with in my rambles, and quoting some, your Readers will not be surprised when I add, that I have encountered tons of marble in altar-tombs, mural monuments, ta-

blets, &c. of all descriptions which the fancy of the Sculptor or the zeal of the Writer could produce; fulsome, simple, and rude; sentimental, sincere, and ludicrous. Perhaps the present day bids fair to lessen amongst the more intelligent the follies that are to be met with in this way; and if we compare the present time with the past, we shall have much to commend on the score of simplicity and genuine taste; though I must tell my countrymen (with the same candour I once told a Spanish General, that it was worth 20 per cent. to be an Englishman) that we are void of Taste. Let your Readers step with me into the neat little Church of Wanstead; and against the South wall of the chancel stands the ancestor of the Tylney family, grotesque enough; a "big wig" gentleman without a shirt, and his sleeves tucked up to his elbows, and has the appearance of a Cook of a man of war. Again, if your Readers would enter that venerable pile of St. Peter's, Westminster, and contemplate the marble spoiled to spoil the effect of this admirable place, my charge of Want of Taste needs no further proof. Let the spectator place himself by the side of the altar-tomb of the Countess of Richmond, mother to Henry VII. contemplate its beauties, and then convey himself to the monument of Sir Cloudesly Shovel, and tell me his feelings. Let him examine the admirable tomb of Henry VII. and his Queen; and then go into the Chapel of the Newcastle family; here he will see Taste again: even Nightingale's tomb, admired by many: from whence does the "grim tyrant" throw his dart? why, from a wine-cellar in Crutched Friars; for it has all the appearance of one. Again, let the curious in those matters go to St. Paul's, and at the entrance of the choir he will see our famed Lexicographer and our admired Philanthropist, both standing in their shirts, looking as if they had just escaped from a fire in Fleet Street, and one had run away with the keys of the warehouse; "These things ought not to be." "A fountain ought not to send out sweet water and bitter." A sacred pile should offer nothing ridiculous nor ludicrous. The age which produced the Countess of Richmond's monu-

monument knew better. It was left for more modern times to render Christian Churches Pagan Temples. Having visited every Cathedral in England except two, and very many Parish Churches in my Rambles, it may be presumed, that amusement at least was the end I had in view. Amusement, and a wish to see the Country that gave me birth, were not improper motives; but in these rambles I have often had to combat feelings I wished never to have done; and those I have alluded to made a proportion. I hope, for the honour of the arts, of sincerity, propriety, and simplicity amongst us, such things will not be repeated; but, on entering a place dedicated to the "Most High," we may meet with nothing to interrupt that profound awe and devotional frame of mind we ought ever to possess in such a place! I could make further remarks, and draw other parallels (such as, compare Wykeham's tomb at Winton Cathedral with Mansfield's waggon-loads of stone at Westminster, and say which deserves approbation); but I hasten to add, that I am, Yours, &c. T. W.

MR. URBAN, Oct. 26.

THE practice of giving new names to streets appears to me to increase very much of late, and is, in my opinion, generally speaking, very absurd; it tends to make confusion, and lead people into mistakes. Many instances might be produced where such alterations in this Metropolis have taken place. If I am not mistaken, a few years ago an attempt was made to alter the name of *Hatton-garden* to *Hatton-street*; and now the original name is restored: most certainly the place does not resemble a garden, and as the name *Hatton* was retained, it was not of any great consequence; notwithstanding which I think it was well to restore the old name. *Broad Saint Giles's* now is, I believe, called *High-street, Bloomsbury*. Is not this being "more nice than wise," this place having been (and I fear still is) inhabited by a very dissolute set of people? *St. Giles's* became almost proverbial for a place where people of this description live; which, I imagine, was in some degree the cause of the name being changed. Would the better part of the inhabitants change the manners of the rest,

they would perform a meritorious act. Changing the name cannot be expected to do much, if any good whatever. There is one other place I shall specify, and then finish my observations, hoping to have the opinion of your readers on what may be called *street-naming innovation*, and that some of them would, if you think proper to receive it, form a list of the principal alterations of this kind which have taken place, with the dates, where known, when such changes took place. If this list would occupy too much space for one communication, it might be divided into several.

Inquiring a few days ago for *Saltpetre-bank* (*Rosemary-lane, East Smithfield*), I found it was called *Dock-street*. What gave it the name of *Saltpetre-bank* I wish to be informed. Many of your readers may remember that this place was where ELIZABETH CANNING had been spending the day, on the evening of which she was, according to her account (which I believe to be true), forcibly taken by two men away to an house several miles from London, in which she was confined for very near a month (all but a few hours), from which she escaped, and came home to her mother's in *Aldermanbury-postern*, on the 29th January 1753. I wish to see the old name restored, if it were only for the purpose of not losing the knowledge of one of the places connected with the very mysterious affair of ELIZABETH CANNING.

Yours, &c.

A. K.

MR. URBAN, June 27.

CURIOSUS, vol. LXXX. ii. p. 280. Asks for the origin of the proverb, *As drunk as David's Sow*. He will find an account of it in the *British Apollo*, 1711, vol. I. p. 372, of which the following is a copy.

"*David Lloyd, a Welshman, kept an ale-house in the town of Hereford, and had a kind of monstrous sow, with six legs, which he shewed to customers as a valuable rarity. This David's wife would often rise to make herself quite drunk, and then lie down to sleep an hour or two, that she might qualify herself for the performance of her business. But one day the house could find no other where named derly*"

monious companion. But the sow no sooner found the door upon the jar, but out she slipt, and rambled to a considerable distance from the yard, in joy for her deliverance. David had that day some relations come to see him, who had been against his marrying; and, to give them an opinion of his prudent choice, he took occasion to inform them he was sorry that his wife was then abroad, because he would have had them seen her; 'For (says David) surely never man was better matched, or met with a more quiet sober wife than I am blest in.'—They congratulated his good fortune, and were, after a short time, desired by David to go see the greatest wonder of a sow that ever had been heard of in the world. He led them to the hogsty door, and, opening it to its full wideness, the first thing they saw, was his good wife in such a posture and condition, as, upon her starting up and calling David husband, gave occasion for a hearty fit of laughter," and the *Proverb* you have mentioned.

Yours, &c.

R. W.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 20.

BY whom and when was Theobalds (the residence of James the First) built? I have a view that I am greatly induced to think, from Harding's view of the interior, copied from Lord Poulett's picture at Hinton St. George, is the same. It represents a splendid entertainment, at which Queen Elizabeth is present, sitting under an arbour with many attendants. In the distances are

figures playing at bowls, dancing on the green, walking in groves; others gardening, &c. &c. but I observe the arms in the architrave do not agree with the Salisbury Family.

At what time was a Castle that stood on One-Tree-Hill in Greenwich Park taken down? or by whom built? I have a picture of it from the water; the Old Palace, Church, and surrounding buildings, shipping, &c. in the time of Elizabeth.

At what entertainment was James the First attended by Nobility, a person in the dress of a physician making a speech to him on horseback, surrounded by a number of figures with cross bows, &c.? In the distance is the shaft of something that I cannot make out: the picture having formed part of a cabinet, the top is broke away. It was painted by H. Holland.

At what entertainment was Charles the First, *à la champêtre*, with attendants seated on the grass, a figure representing his fool or jester bringing a pye or cake in a dish formed into a crest (a wyvern) or beaked animal with wings? In this picture there is much bustle. In the fore-ground there is a lady painting a picture on an easel, with an artist instructing her. In the back ground there are groups of figures that appear allegorical, as the parable of the Prodigal Son, &c.

Yours, &c.

CIVIS.

The Motion of a worthy Correspondent (p. 411.) for a Tablet to the Memory of the gallant JOHN SYKES, not having been properly SECONDED; his generous Subscription shall be returned to him on demand.

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE RICHARD CUMBERLAND, Esq.

(Concluded from page 596.)

ON the King's accession to the throne, Mr. Cumberland composed and published a poem in blank verse addressed to the young Sovereign; in which he attempted to delineate the character of the people, and the principles of that conduct which would insure their attachment, and establish his own happiness and glory. This poem was anonymous.

On the appointment of Lord Halifax to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Mr. C. accompanied that nobleman as Ulster Secretary, and his father was made one of the Chaplains. William Gerard Hamilton had negotiated himself into the office of Chief Secretary, but not by the choice of Lord H.; to whom he was little known, and in the first instance not altogether acceptable. Cumberland in consequence became involved in business of a nature that should

not in the course of office have belonged to him, and his situation was thereby rendered very delicate, and not a little dangerous; whilst at the same time his Lordship's private finances, of which Cumberland had the superintendence, were then not in a flourishing condition. The business of the session was passed through with success; and the Lord Lieutenant obtained great popularity. Towards the close of the session his Lordship expressed his satisfaction in Cumberland's services, and offered him a baronetcy, an honour which after due consideration he declined, though he had afterwards reason to think that it contributed to weaken his interest with Lord H. Here Mr. Cumberland remained till a change in administration removed his patron to the secretaryship of state, when he applied, in vain, for the situation.

situation of under-secretary; but afterwards obtained the clerkship of reports in the office of Trade and Plantations under the Earl of Hillsborough.—Previous to this, through his own merits, and the interest of his son, his father had been appointed to the Bishoprick of Clonfert, from which he was afterwards translated to Kilmore.

Mr. Cumberland contributed "Verses on the Birth of the Prince of Wales," to the Cambridge collection on that occasion.

Bickerstaff having brought forward with success his Operas of *Love in a Village* and *The Maid of the Mill*, Mr. Cumberland attempted a drama of that sort, under the title of "*The Summer's Tale*," which was performed for nine or ten nights, but with no great applause; the music to it was the production of Bach, Arne, Arnold, and Simpson. This drama was published in 1765. As some of the scenes were tolerably conceived, and had preserved themselves a good opinion in the audience by the simplicity of the style, and the excellent acting of Mrs. Mattocks and Mr. Dyer, he afterwards cut it down to an afterpiece of two acts, and exhibited it under the title of "*Amelia*" with very tolerable success; and published it in 1768. [It was altered and printed a second time in 1771.] Seeing, however, how little credit would accrue to him from persevering in this department of the drama, he turned his talents afterwards to compositions of a more independent and higher character.

His next production was the Comedy of "*The Brothers*," which was brought out at Covent Garden, and well received. He published it in 1769, having prefixed to it a dedication to the Duke of Grafton, the sole motive for which was his being the then Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

During a visit at his father's at Clonfert, in a little closet at the back of the palace, with no other prospect than a single turf-stack, he began to plan and compose "*The West Indian*." It was his object always in his hours of study, so to locate himself, as to have little or nothing to distract his attention. He wrote some few scenes of this Comedy also in a kind of hermitage in the pleasure-grounds of Mr. Talbot, of Mount Talbot, who affixed an inscription to that building in commemoration of this circumstance. During his stay in Ireland, he received from the University of Dublin the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. On his return to London, he entered into an engagement with Garrick to bring out the *West Indian* at his theatre; and availed himself of Garrick's suggestions in adding a new scene and other improvements. This piece (which appeared in 1771), proved successful beyond the utmost expectation of

its Author, who was aware that the moral was not quite unexceptionable. It produced, on the Author's night, a larger sum than the then treasurer had ever paid before.

Mr. Cumberland now for the first time entered the lists of controversy, in a pamphlet intitled "*A Letter to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of O——d [Loth]*" containing some animadversions upon a character given of the late Dr. Bentley, in a Letter from a late Professor in the University of Oxford to the Right Rev. Author of the *Divine Legation*," &c. It passed through two editions. Dr. Loth did not reply to this pamphlet; nor did he accept the services of a clergyman of his diocese, who offered to undertake it; acknowledging that Cumberland had just reason for retaliation.

During his residence in Queen Anne-street East, an event occurred which evinced in a striking manner his disinterested generosity and high sense of honour. He was visited by an old clergyman, the Rev. Decimus Reynolds, son of Bishop Reynolds, and first cousin to his father. This gentleman, without any previous intimacy, had bequeathed to Cumberland his estate twenty years before: he brought the will in his hand; but required that Cumberland should accompany him to a conveyancer, and direct that a positive deed of gift should be drawn up; for which purpose he had brought the title-deeds, and should leave them with Cumberland. Cumberland conjured Mr. Reynolds to inform him if he had any cause of displeasure with his nearer relations; stating that his natural heir was a man of most unexceptionable worth and good character. Mr. R. stated that he left it to Cumberland, as being the representative of the maternal branch of his family; that Cumberland's father had ever been his valued friend; and that he had constantly watched Cumberland's character, though he had not established any personal acquaintance with him. Upon this explanation, and the evidence of Mr. R.'s having inherited no atom of his fortune from his paternal line, Cumberland consented to the drawing up of the deed, causing, however, highly to his honour, a clause of resumption to be inserted, empowering the donor to revoke his deed at any future time. This clause Mr. R. was with great difficulty prevailed on to admit; prophetically observing, that it left him exposed to the solicitations of his relations, and in the debility of age, he might be pressed into a revocation of what he had decided upon as the most deliberate act of his life. After ten years of uninterrupted cordiality between them, this resumption actually took place; Major Reynolds, the nephew of the old gentleman,

gentleman, bringing his order for the whole of the title-deeds; which were immediately delivered up by Cumberland exactly as he had received them.

About this time he became a member of a pleasant literary society, who used to dine together, upon stated days, at the British Coffee-house; and at one of these meetings it was suggested to him to delineate the character of a North Briton, as he had already those of an Irishman and a West Indian. He adopted the suggestion, and began to frame the character of *Colin Macleod*, in his Comedy of "The Fashionable Lover," upon the model of a Highland servant who with scrupulous integrity and a great deal of nationality about him; managed all the domestic affairs of Sir Thomas Mills's household, and being a great favourite of every body who resorted there, became in time, as it were, one of the company. As he had some little fame at stake, he bestowed the utmost care and attention upon the writing of this Comedy; and availed himself of his friend Garrick's judgment at all proper intervals, as he advanced towards the completion of it. In point of composition he thought this piece superior to the West Indian, though he did not form sanguine hopes of its obtaining equal success with that drama. When this play came out, he made serious appeals against cavillers and slanderers below his notice, which induced Garrick to call him *the man without a skin*.

At another meeting of this club of wits, the idea was suggested of extemporary epitaphs upon the parties present. Garrick, off hand, wrote an humorous epitaph upon poor Goldsmith, who was the first in jest, as he proved to be in reality, that they committed to the grave. Dr. Bernard, the Dean of Derry, also gave him an epitaph, and Sir Joshua Reynolds illuminated the Dean's Verses with a sketch of his bust in pen and ink inimitably caricatured. Goldsmith was rather sore, and seemed to expect that Cumberland would produce something in the same kind of burlesque with theirs. Cumberland, however, wrote a few serious and complimentary couplets, which had an effect upon Goldsmith the more pleasing for being so entirely unexpected. The concluding line—

"All mourn the poet, lament the man!"—

Goldsmith was much gratified by. At the next meeting Goldsmith produced the epitaphs, which are printed in his posthumous poem of "Retaliation," in which he characterizes his company under the similitude of various sorts of meat: Cumberland in the mean time had written a little poem, figuring them under that of liquors. He was the last survivor of this celebrated club of wits.

In 1774 he received the afflicting intelligence of the death of his father, and at no great interval was bereft of his mother. Previous to these unhappy events, he had written his fourth Comedy of "The Cholerick Man," and left it with Garrick for representation. It was performed with approbation; but its Author was malevolently aspersed in the public prints, and charged with venting contemptuous and illiberal speeches against his contemporaries. This induced him to prefix to his Comedy, when published, a *Dedication to Detraction*, the chief object of which was directed to a tract intitled "An Essay on the Theatre," in which the writer professes to draw a comparison between laughing and sentimental Comedy, and under the latter description particularly points his observations to "The Fashionable Lover."

In the autumn of this year he made a tour in company with the Earl of Warwick and Mr. Smith (known to the publick by his elegant designs after nature in Switzerland, &c.), to the Lakes in Cumberland; and whilst at Keswick, hastily composed an irregular Ode to the Sun, which, with another to Dr. Robert James, was published in 1776. The Ode to Dr. James was suggested by the recovery of his second son by the use of Dr. James's powders, from a dangerous fever.

His next literary production was "Timon of Athens," altered from Shakspeare, in which the entire part of Evanthé, and, with very few exceptions, the whole of Alcibiades, were new. The public approbation sanctioned the attempt at the first production of the play; but it has since been neglected.

In compliance with the wishes of Moody, who had become the established performer of Irish characters, Cumberland sketched another Hibernian on a smaller scale in the entertainment of "The Note of Hand, or a Trip to Newmarket," which was the last of his pieces that Garrick produced before he disposed of his property in Drury-lane. His Tragedy of "The Battle of Hastings" was brought out there under the direction of Mr. Sheridan. In his own judgment it was better written than planned. It was published in 1778.

His prospects in life began now to brighten; for, on the accession of Lord George Germaine to office, he was promoted to be Secretary to the Board of Trade, which produced an increase of income that could not be otherwise than acceptable to the father of six children. His Lordship took particular notice of Cumberland, and continued his kind patron and friend till death.

Mr. Cumberland afterwards resided at Tetworth in Bedfordshire, in the vicinity of the house of his honoured friend Lady Francis

Francis Burgoyne, sister of Lord Halifax. Here he passed his summer recesses; and in one of them wrote his Opera of "Calyppo," for the purpose of introducing the compositions of Mr. Butler, then a young man newly returned from Italy, where he had studied under Piccini. This Opera was brought out at Covent Garden; but did not meet with very great success. The musick has never been published; though, in the estimation of Cumberland, more beautiful and original compositions were never presented to the English stage. Mr. Butler settled at Edinburgh as a teacher and writer of musick, and is well known to the professors and admirers of that art. In the following season Cumberland wrote "The Widow of Delphi, or the Descent of the Deities," the songs of which also Mr. Butler set to musick, and published a selection of them. This Opera has never been printed; but received frequent revisions and corrections in the MS.; and its Author considered it in this improved state as one of his most classical productions.

About this time appeared his Tragicomedy of "The Bondman," and "The Duke of Milan," altered; neither of which has been printed.

At the request of Lady Francis Burgoyne, Cumberland interested himself in the fate of the unfortunate Perreau, when under trial for his life. The defence, which he read on that occasion at the bar, was every word drawn up by Cumberland, under the revision of the counsel, Mr. Dunning, who did not change a syllable.

In 1780, Cumberland was appointed on a confidential mission to the Courts of Lisbon and Madrid: a situation which, however honourable, seems to have laid the foundation of all his future distresses, and to have embittered every remaining hour of a long-protracted existence. The direct object of his embassy was to draw the Court of Spain into a separate treaty of peace with this country; and but for the disturbances which took place at that period in London, it is probable that he might have proved successful in his endeavours, since his conduct gave the most perfect satisfaction to the Spanish Court, and even procured him the particular confidence and attachment of their king. From these events, and other untoward circumstances, he was, in 1781, recalled, after having contracted a debt of near 5000*l.* in the service of his country, not one shilling of which Lord North's Ministry ever thought proper to repay him, and to discharge which he was compelled to dispose of the whole of his hereditary property. For what reason neglect and injustice so numerous were awarded to a faithful servant, it is difficult to conjecture; if, because he had not proved successful in an

affair where success was impossible from the situation of the two parties, the unsuspecting confidence of the ambassador must be lamented, while the cool indifference and narrow-minded policy of his employers cannot but be execrated. It is said, however, that he *exceeded his commission*. It is impossible here to pass over the noble offer of the King of Spain, through the Count Florida Blanca, upon Mr. Cumberland's recall. After expressing his conviction of Cumberland's sincere endeavours to promote pacification, and intimating his apprehension that Cumberland would be disappointed by his own Court in respect to an indemnification on the score of his expences, the Count tendered full and ample compensation for all charges incurred by his coming into Spain; "being unwilling," as he stated, "that a gentleman who had resorted to his court, and put himself under his immediate protection, without a public character, honestly endeavouring to promote the mutual good and benefit of both countries, should suffer, as he certainly would do, if he withstood the offer." The generous offer could not, of course, be accepted. And upon his journey home through France, the bills of the deserted negotiator were stopped, and his credit so completely bankrupt, that he would have been put in prison at Bayonne, had not his friendly fellow-traveller, Marchetti, advanced him 500*l.* which enabled him to pay his way through France and reach his home.

Upon Mr. Burke's bill of economy, and the consequent dismission of the Board of Trade, Mr. Cumberland retired with a compensation far from adequate to the emoluments of the place he was deprived of, and fixed his abode at Tambridge Wells, having made considerable reductions in his establishment. His feelings and occupations on this occasion cannot be better described than in his own words: "Being now dismissed from office, I was at leisure to devote myself to that passion, which from my earliest youth had never wholly left me, and I resorted to my books and my pen, as to friends, who had animated me in the morning of my day, and were now to occupy and uphold me in the evening of it. I had happily a collection of books, excellent in their kind, and perfectly adapted to my various and discursive course of reading. In almost every margin I recognized the hand-writing of my grandfather Bentley; and wherever I traced his remains, they were sure guides to direct and gratify me in my fondness for philological researches. My mind had been harassed in a variety of ways; but the spirit that from resources within itself can find a never-failing fund of occupation, will not easily be broken
by

by events that do not touch the conscience. That portion of mental energy, which nature had endowed me with, was not impaired; on the contrary, I took a larger and more various range of study than I had ever done before, and collaterally with other compositions, began to collect materials for those essays, which I afterwards completed and made public under the title of 'The Observer.' I sought no other dissipation than the indulgence of my literary faculties could afford me, and in the mean time I kept silence from complaint, sensible how ill such topics recommend a man to society in general, and how very nearly most men's pity is connected with contempt." *Memoirs.*

His first publication after his return from Spain was his "Anecdotes of Eminent Painters in Spain," 2 vols. 12mo. 1782, an interesting and curious work; rendered more complete in 1787 by the publication of "A Catalogue of the King of Spain's Paintings," which had been drawn up purposely for Cumberland's use while in Spain, and transmitted to him after his return to England.

Before he settled himself at Tunbridge Wells he had written his Comedy of "The Walloons," which was brought out at Covent Garden Theatre; where Henderson exhibited a most inimitable specimen of his powers in the character of *Father Sullivan*. In "The Mysterious Husband," which followed in 1783, the character of *Lord Davenant* was conceived for Henderson, whose representation of it was not less excellent than the former. A Tragedy intitled "The Arab," in which Henderson performed also the principal character, which gives title to the piece, was acted once only for that actor's benefit, and has never since been put to any use.

In 1783 appeared his "Letter to the Bishop of Llandaff," respecting his proposal for equalizing the revenues of the hierarchy and dignitaries of the Church Established. His Lordship, however, declined the controversy.

In 1785 his Tragedy of "The Carmelite" was brought out at Drury-Lane; which was ably supported by Mrs. Siddons, and Mr. Kemble, then in the commencement of his career. In 1785 also appeared his Comedy of "The Natural Son," in which Miss Farren admirably sustained the principal character. The collection of Essays, under the title of "The Observer" were first printed this year experimentally at Tunbridge Wells, in 2 vols. 12mo. He afterwards engaged with Charles Dilly to publish a new edition, and thereupon stopped the impression of the old. The new edition was considerably augmented, and appeared in five volumes in 1786. When this was out of print, he made a fresh arrangement of the

Essays, and, incorporating his entire Translation of "The Clouds of Aristophanes," edited the work thus modelled in 6 vols. They have since been incorporated in the collection of "The British Essayists." In 1785 also appeared the "Character" of his kind patron Lord Sackville; which he has farther illustrated in his "Memoirs."

About this time he published, anonymously, a Pamphlet intitled "Curtius rescued from the Gulph," in consequence, as he says, "of Dr. Parr's having hit an unoffending gentleman too hard, by launching a huge fragment of Greek at his defenceless head. He made as good a fight as he could, and rummaged his indexes for quotations, which he crammed into his artillery as thick as grape shot, and in mere sport fired them off against a reek invulnerable as the armour of Achilles."

In 1789 appeared his comedy of "The Impostor;" and "Arundel, a novel," 2 vols. 12mo. the latter hastily put together in a few weeks at Brighthelmstone, and sent to the press in parcels as he wrote it. This novel, rapidly composed as it was, met with success; on which he resolved to bestow his utmost care and diligence on a second, which appeared in 1795, in 4 vols. 12mo. under the title of "Henry."

In 1792 he published his "Calvary, or the Death of Christ, a poem, in eight books," 4to. To this work he had applied himself with uncommon ardour; he began it in the winter, and, rising every morning some hours before day-light, soon dispatched the whole poem of eight books at the average of full 50 lines a day, of which he kept a regular account, marking each day's work upon the MS. This poem has since been republished in a more portable size in 2 vols.

Among his productions of the more serious cast may be included, his "Version of Fifty of the Psalms of David," upon which he bestowed great attention: and his religious and argumentative tract, intitled "A few plain Reasons why we should believe in Christ, and adhere to his Religion;" a copy of which he presented with due deference to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London, the latter of whom honoured him with a very gracious acknowledgement by letter. He wrote also as many Sermons as would make a large volume, some of which have been delivered from the pulpit; and was for some years in the habit of composing an appropriate prayer of thanksgiving for the last day in the year, and of supplication for the first day of the succeeding year. He was accustomed also to select passages from the Old Testament, and turn them into verse; of which he has given a specimen in his "Memoirs."

In 1793, he brought out a comic opera in

in three acts, founded on the story of *Wat Tyler*; which, being objected to by the Lord Chamberlain, he was obliged to new-model, and produce under the title of "The Armourer." He also brought out a comedy under the title of "The Country Attorney" at the Summer Theatre, when it was under the direction of the elder Mr. Colman. At the same theatre appeared in 1794 his "Box Lobby Challenge," a comedy, and his drama of "Don Pedro."

On the opening of the new theatre at Drury Lane, his comedy of "The Jew" was represented; which he had composed with great rapidity. This was the second instance of his coming forward to raise the character of that people from the unmerited contempt and ridicule which they had uniformly before experienced.

In the preceding season came out his comedy of "The Wheel of Fortune," a piece which affords a fine opportunity for the display of Mr. Kemble's powers. This was closely followed by "First Love, a comedy."

In 1796 appeared at Covent Garden his "Days of Yore, a drama." In 1797, at Drury Lane, "The last of the Family, a comedy."—Five other comedies were also successively produced by him, "False Impressions," at Covent Garden; "The Word for Nature;" "The Dependiant;" "The Eccentric Lover;" and "The Sailor's Daughter," at Drury Lane.

He made annual visits to Mrs. Bludworth's at Holt near Winchester; where, being absent from his books, he amused himself with poetical trifles on various subjects, some of which he has preserved in his Memoirs; as well as many other pieces written on other occasions.

In 1806, he brought out his "Hint to Husbands, a comedy," at Covent Garden, which was performed for five nights only. In the same year he published, "Memoirs of his own Life," 4to. to which he afterwards added a Supplement; a work which contains a rich treasure of various information and entertainment.

The publications he was afterwards concerned in are, "The Exodiad," an epic poem, written in conjunction with Sir James Bland Burges. "John de Lancaster," a novel in three volumes; and "Joanna of Montfaucon," a dramatic romance. He was also the conductor of "The London Review."

From the time of his secession from public life, Mr. Cumberland resided at Tunbridge Wells, devoting his time solely to his literary occupations. Here he lost his wife, the happy partner of all his joys, his affectionate consoler in every sorrow. This stroke of affliction he bore with the resignation of a man of sense, convinced, as he says, that patience is no mark of

insensibility, nor the parade of lamentation any evidence of the sincerity or permanency of grief.

During the alarm of invasion, he headed two companies of Volunteer infantry, and received the commission of Major-commandant. So beloved was he by his corps, that they honoured him with a sword as a mark of their esteem; and at the conclusion of the peace, agreed to serve under him without receiving their customary pay.

Lastly he resided chiefly in London, and, we fear, under very straitened circumstances. He died, after only a few days illness, leaving several children, all of whom are, we believe, if not in affluence, at least most respectably situated in life.

Of Mr. Cumberland's merits as an author, our limits will not permit us to say much. He was a profound scholar, and an able writer in most departments of literature, whilst, as a poet, he has considerable claims to remembrance and applause. His *West Indian, Jew, and Wheel of Fortune*, were undoubtedly his best productions as a dramatic writer, and will most probably continue to delight and inform long after the rage for *pigmy and equestrian* performers shall have evaporated, and when the *yahoos* of the present day have resigned the theatre once more to Shakspeare and common sense.

Of so voluminous a writer, many works probably remain among his papers well worthy of publication. He indeed alludes to several in his Memoirs, as equal, if not superior, to those which have already seen the light. A tragedy of "The Elder Brutus" (which had been put into Mr. Harris's hands before he went to Spain, but was rejected), its author thought very highly of. He mentions also dramas on the stories of the *False Demetrius*, of *Tiberius in Caprea*, and a tragedy, on a plot purely inventive, intitled *Torrendal*. In his Memoirs he devotes the task of selecting and arranging his MSS. at his decease, to his friends Richard Sharpe, of Mark-lane, Mr. Rogers, the author of "The Pleasures of Memory," and Sir James Bland Burges; from whose judicious selection and superintendence we may with confidence look forward to fresh proofs of the genius, the talents, and the industry of their departed friend.

In page 319, second column, in the proposals for preventing some of the mischief arising to the manufacturers of White lead, by the small particles of that pernicious metal getting into their stomachs, read, "Would not the wearing a mask over the face, without an opening before the mouth, and having glass before the eyes, remedy the evil?"

65. *Jacob's Travels in Spain; concluded from page 562.*

AT Seville Mr. Jacob seems to have taken up his head-quarters; and the information which he gives us respecting that antient and renowned city is, as might be expected, considerable. The Government—Religion—Church Revenues—Convents—Paintings—Agriculture—Trade, &c. &c. are all particularly discussed.

"The shops in Seville are wretched in their appearance, and very ill supplied with almost every article; indeed, the contrast between them and those of England is strikingly obvious: however, in the shops of embroiderers, of gold and silver lace-makers, and in others for church ornaments, there is no scarcity.

"The shops at which glass, knives, forks, spoons, and other German articles are sold, are mostly kept by native Germans, or their descendants, who are distinguished by the name of *Bohemians*. They converse with each other in the high Dutch language, are well supplied with different articles of Nuremberg manufacture, and are by far the most civil shopkeepers of Spain; in every part of which I am told they are to be found.

"The Booksellers inhabit a street called Calle Genova, and are as badly furnished as other traders. Most books of value are printed in Madrid; and from the present state of the intercourse between the two capitals, cannot be conveyed hither without incurring great risk. The principal stock consists of old books of divinity, lives of saints, dissertations on the antiquities of the country, and a very few bad editions of the Latin classicks. You will be surprised to be informed, that in this City the only map of Spain I could procure was a very bad one, published in London. I remarked, in looking over the catalogues of the different booksellers, that I did not see a single book in the Greek language; a pretty convincing proof that the knowledge of it in this country must be at a very low ebb."

Whatever relates to the personal history of the gallant Defenders of Portugal is truly gratifying:

"Lord Wellington was received in Seville with that warmth of applause which his conduct truly merits; an applause that was felt by his countrymen as a tribute paid to England through one of the first of its military heroes. The suburb of Triana, through which his Lordship passed, the bridge, the Alameyda, and Puerto Xeres, were crowded with people, whose acclamations were answered by

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salutes of cannon from the batteries, and by feux de joie from the troops of the garrison."

From Seville Mr. Jacob returned to Cadiz by an expeditious route.

"I made a long day's journey to Xeres, where I passed the evening at the hospitable mansion of Mr. John Gordon, and got to St. Mary's the next day at noon. In the boat in which I embarked to cross the bay, I met with a young Carmelite friar, whose jolly countenance bespoke little mortification, and whose conversation with several females of the party displayed still less delicacy. When we reached the mouth of the river, he commenced a prayer, for a successful voyage, which he repeated with great indifference and much volubility, and when it was over continued his idle trifling with the women.

"The Marquis Wellesley and his brother Lord Wellington arrived the day after me, and were received by the inhabitants with the warmest gratulations. The streets being too narrow to display a procession to advantage, the people took the horses from the carriage at the gate, lifted it on the platform of the ramparts, which surround the city, and dragged it round the walls, to the house of Mr. Duff, the British Consul. The party was headed by the female warrior, who so much distinguished herself at Saragossa, who led the populace, drest in her lieutenant's uniform. In honour of Lord Wellington a bull fight was exhibited at St. Mary's.

This diversion attracted the notice of our Traveller, and is by him satisfactorily described.

The following extract must be read with exultation by every Englishman.

"Before the Battle of Trafalgar, when the orders arrived for the fleet to sail, every man at all accustomed to the water was impressed to man the navy; the carnage of that day consequently fell principally on the population of Cadiz, and numerous widows and orphans have to lament the loss of their husbands and fathers in that memorable action.

"I have frequently heard people relating, with indescribable emotions, the fears, the hopes, the agitations, and the mournings, which occupied those few but interesting days when the United Fleets of France and Spain sailed from Cadiz, amidst the prayers and benedictions of the people, with the vain expectation of vanquishing the foe who had so long held them imprisoned within their own fortifications. The day they sailed all was expectation and anxiety. The succeeding day increased the suspense, and wound up the feelings of

of the people almost to a state of phrenzy. The third day brought intelligence that the hostile fleets were approaching each other with all the preparations of determined hostility. The ships were not visible from the ramparts, but the crowds of citizens assembled there had their ears assailed by the roaring of the distant cannon; the anxiety of the females bordered on insanity, but more of despair than of hope was visible in every countenance. At this dreadful moment, a sound louder than any that had preceded it, attended with a column of dark smoke, announced that a ship had exploded. The madness of the people was turned to rage against England; and exclamations burst forth, denouncing instant death to every man who spoke the language of their enemies. Two Americans, who had mixed with the people, fled, and hid themselves, to avoid this ebullition of popular fury, which, however, subsided into the calmness of despair, when the thunder of the cannon ceased. They had no hope of conquest, no cheering expectations of greeting their victorious countrymen, nor of sharing triumphal laurels with those who had been engaged in the conflict; each only hoped that the objects of his own affection were safe, and in that hope found some resource against the anticipated disgrace of the country.

"The storm that succeeded the battle tended only to keep alive through the night the horrors of the day, and to prepare them for the melancholy spectacle of the ensuing morning, when the wrecks of their floating bulwarks were seen on shore, and some that had escaped the battle and the storm entering the bay to shelter themselves from the pursuit of their victorious enemy. — The feelings of strong sensibility, which had so agitated the minds of the people during the conflict, were now directed to the tender offices of humanity towards their wounded countrymen; the softer sex attended on the wharfs to assist them in landing, to convey them to the convents and the hospitals, while the priests were administering the last offices of religion to those whose departing spirits took their flight before they could reach the asylums appointed for their reception. When the first emotions had subsided, the people of Cadiz strongly manifested their contempt of the French, whom they accused of having deserted them in the hour of battle; and the attention of Lord Collingwood to the wounded Spanish prisoners induced them to contrast the conduct of their generous enemies with that of their treacherous allies."

In an agreeable excursion to Chieriana the Isle of Leon is described; and we meet with the following judicious remarks:

"There are no game-laws in Spain, nor could any power enforce such laws were they enacted. Every man in Spain carries his gun when he goes from home. The Spaniards are all excellent marksmen, and the kind of defence best adapted for Spain depends much on their skill in this respect. The parties of Guerrillas formed over the country are very numerous, and by intercepting dispatches, and cutting off supplies, have annoyed the French more than the regular troops. Had game-laws been established, and the peasantry prohibited from carrying fowling pieces, the country would not have made the resistance to the French which has so far exceeded that which they have experienced in other countries.

"Though all are permitted to kill game, there are extensive preserves, called Cortos, belonging to the King, and to some of the nobility, which are protected by privileges similar to our right of free-warren. The Duke of Medina Celi has some very considerable domains of this kind; one situated on the banks of the Guadalquivir, extending nearly twenty miles, and a smaller one a few miles from Chieriana, where I have been to enjoy a day's sport, but the weather was so hot that the scent would not lie on the ground; and the Spanish pointers, though they have good noses, are so ill trained, that they are never steady, nor will they back like dogs broken in England. There is abundance of game, but too much cover to course or hunt the hare; therefore they are all killed with the gun. Partridges of the red-legged kind are in great plenty; but there are no pheasants. In cold weather the woodcocks make their appearance in great numbers; and there are plenty of snipe; rabbits also are very common."

The Reader who will accompany Mr. Jacob in the remainder of his tour — to Gibraltar — Malaga — and Granada, a fertile province, in which might be raised every species of colonial produce — will not have reason to think his attention misemployed.

We have not much room for further extracts; but shall notice one of the curiosities of Ronda, a singular repository for water under the Dominican convent.

"It consists of a large cavern, nearly on a level with the river, which was supplied with water by means of an aqueduct, which formerly passed over the old bridge when this city was besieged by the Christians, and no access could be had to the river, it is said that the Moors employed their Christian captives in bringing the water in skins from this reservoir, to supply the

the wants of the inhabitants : it is descended by means of about three hundred and fifty steps ; and on the walls are shewn marks of the cross, which the pious captives are said to have worn with their fingers in passing up and down during their laborious occupation. The cavern is hallowed into spacious saloons, the roofs of which are formed into domes of prodigious height, and formerly the whole was filled with water, but there having been no necessity of late years to have recourse to this method of supplying that necessary article, the caverns are neglected, and are going so fast to decay, that in a few years they will be filled with the rubbish which falls from the roofs."

66. *DESOTISM, or the Fall of the Jesuits ; concluded from page 565.*

"THE General of the Jesuits, with 'supreme dominion,' fed his arrogant spirit in the imperial magnificence of his state. Who would not have deemed him an Emperor at his College ? In his antichamber were crowded his Court-leaves ; there, the Secretaries and the Couriers of many Potentates were mingled with those of the proud Jesuit, and seemed not less occupied than their Master ; the Cardinal-protectors of the Crowns of Europe, waiting to communicate their dispatches, were not always admitted to a private audience on "the general post day to all the four quarters of the World ;" then were the Viceroy's of the Jesuit, in both Indies, to receive his Imperial Mandates. Majesty itself, the eclipsed Majesty of England, was lost among the purpled crowd ; there stood the STUART, degraded by his own hand, in the Metropolis of his haughty Pontiff, while the Jesuit was more deeply engaged in framing a letter to a more real Monarch. Nor were the cares of Finance omitted in the studies of the Sovereign of Nations. His throne rested on a treasury. All the resources of the General of the Jesuits were not comprised in a million of Masses and half a million of Rosaries, nor in Colleges richly endowed, nor donatives and legacies, the ordinary traffick of the Order. With them, indeed, the Father-General might have bid for a Crown, had it been put up in a lot. He had more vast designs in Europe. The Commerce of the Jesuits flourished from the East to the West ; from Japan to the Brazils, and Lima, that touches on the confines of Peru, and from Mexico, in the midst of these two regions. Goa was the Metropolis of their industry. These were sources of Revenue, which a Monarchy, whose views were so extensive, required. From the hand of the secret Sovereign, a stream of gold was distributed, where Friends were to be bought, Enemies to be silenced, and

Rivals overpowered. He was to invigorate the weak, and to stupify the wise. Gold is that arm of Power, which knows no distance ! the lightning of Power, which dismantles fortresses ! It was a secret and silent stream, which the General of the Jesuits was conveying into all the subterraneous cavities of Government. Ribadeneira numbered his people, and beheld them idolators of Glory, driven by terror, or seduced by hope ; from realm to realm, his Spirits were moving like a circle within a circle ; Men, who could be citizens in no place, governed by a Code and a Monarch which annihilated all rival Codes and independent Sovereigns ; wherever their destiny placed them, they knew but one Country, and one Sovereign. In what spot on earth was the genius of the General of the Jesuits absent ? For him the two hemispheres were opened, and to his ear were conveyed all the secrets of State. Ribadeneira watched the administrators of his power, and the Ministers of his Vengeance holding their dreadful march through Europe.....

"In secrecy and in silence, Ribadeneira was bending his dark and sinuous course among the decaying governments of Europe ; the World was agitated, but the Disorganiser was unknown ! The footsteps of the Politician must not be traced ; in the Ocean of human affairs he passes like the keel of the ship that traverses the seas, and divides the waves, yet leaves no track behind !"

The fall of Cardinal Alberoni, the powerful Prime Minister of Spain, is related with great animation :

"All looked prosperous in the dark Jesuitic government ; Ribadeneira was dictating instructions to the Confessor, and displacing the Ministers of Monarchs. The intercepted dispatches of the Polish Antiquary, gave the last stroke to the chimerical Politician. They contained a secret negotiation, where Spain, combining with the Russian, the Swede, and the Ottoman ; the Alliance was to conquer Europe, on a plan whose novelty had dazzled the imagination of Alberoni. The Crescent was to beam on the towers of Vienna ; the North floating to England was to re-establish the Stuart, while Alberoni quietly falling on Sicily and Sardinia, was to be the Liberator of Italy, from the German Yoke. Such was the grand outline ; but it included some minor incidents : two Conspiracies, maturing at Paris, and at London. The Spanish Ambassador, not entrusting the names of the parties to another pen, had written them with his own hand, but, in haste, he had neglected to employ his cypher ; on such a minute occurrence in a conspiracy, the fates of the bravest

bravest are suspended! When the Jesuit caused the project to be divulged, Europe rose against its common disturber; and the Courts, alarmed at his intrigues, loudly remonstrated with Spain. Alberoni was now to be mortified by receiving his political extinction from a vulgar hand. It was the insolent Laura who triumphed in presenting the Royal Order for his banishment. At that moment Alberoni thought of the Princess of Ursini, the first Patroness of his fortunes; and the poisoned chalice was returned to his own lips. He left Madrid with great pomp, but among his treasures he did not carry away the regrets of a people, whose patience the perturbed Politician had so long exhausted. The last effort of his intriguing spirit was discovered on the second day of his journey; the Italian, with Machiavellian cunning, had purloined the testament of Charles II. on which the present Spanish Monarch founded his right to the throne. He now designed to offer the precious document, with his services, to his old adversary, the Emperor of Germany, who had so long inflamed Europe with War, to dispute its validity. But the crafty Ex-Minister was compelled to relinquish the Royal Will to the Dragoons sent after him, for when he harangued them he discovered he was out of place.....

"Yet at this moment, was Ribadeneira himself experiencing that peculiar terror of Ambition, when it fears to have overleapt itself. The enlightened Despot trembles even in that empire he is perpetually extending; his creatures will often pay their own services by their independence, and the multitude he is governing are ripening for revolt. The Shade of Insurrection passed over the throne of Despotism! In the Despot's political arithmetic, the People are only to be calculated; to be augmented or diminished as State interest requires. Yet often Terror checks him in his wild career—The One, trembled before the Many! The truth he banished from their lips found a refuge in the silence of their hearts. This, the Universal Despot knows, and he bites his terrific sceptre in despair. Ribadeneira was startled at the pride of dominion which was growing up among his Indian Provincials. A Jesuitic diadem was glittering in their imagination. They were prepared for War, with the Courts of Madrid and Lisbon; they urged their Sovereign to open the Campaign; for they cried, "One battle, and the Continent is ours." Ribadeneira, who at once desired, and feared, to evince his power to Europe, still cherished the spirit he curbed. He had not however neglected their interests, and under the pretext of sending some Jesuits to reform those abuses the Courts had constantly remonstrated on, Ribadeneira

had dispatched several German Missionaries; and in the plains of Paraguay, twelve Saints had appeared with twelve pieces of artillery. The good Fathers were suspected to be Engineers in disguise; their genius discovered itself in the Military Science; they raised fortifications, converted Caciques into Colonels and disciplined the Neophytes into squadrons of Infantry and Cavalry. And now his Indian Viceroy haughtily panted to raise the curtain, and exhibit the magnificent scenery so long concealed behind it. A rumour too was spreading through Europe, that the Jesuits had elected one of their brothers to the throne of South America, and Nicholas I. reigned from the Aude to the Atlantic, and from the Plata to the Amazons. It was known to the General of the Jesuits, that one of his Missionaries in China, having both predicted an Eclipse, and presented his Imperial Majesty with a violin, had so ingratiated himself into Imperial favour, that being sent by his Superiors to convert a province, he rather permitted the province to convert him. Now clothed in the Yellow Robe of the first Order of Mandarin, the political Apostle kept Viceroy's prostrate at his feet for an hour, and barred the entrance of his province, like a loyal Chinese, against every Jesuit but a Martyr."

The following pathetic scene is a remarkable instance of the power of our Author's pen:

"Among the great families of Rome who had suffered from the Jesuitic tyranny, were the noble race of the Aldobrandini. That illustrious house was desolated. Seven Sons had been dragged by the seductive authority of the Jesuitic Autocrat to his dominion; the treasures of the family had been gradually obtained from their various branches, and the head of this antient house, struck by blindness, wandered in the solitude of his palace. The sole personage, who remained as the representative of all the glory and pride of this illustrious race, was the Princess! She stood alone—and was now a Mother without children. She had long inwardly groaned at the ravages made in her family, by a despotism she could not avert. But the last Son was snatched away!—and the Mother, humiliating the Princess, solicited an interview with Ribadeneira. Admitted to his Cabinet, the General of the Jesuits rose, as the Princess entered; his eyes dwelt on the most august of forms. 'Father-General,' she said, 'the Princess of Aldobrandini comes to you only as a Mother—she claims her children.' 'Your Highness,' replied Ribadeneira, 'seems to reproach me, for the glory the Order has cast on your House.' The haughty Princess receded from the General of the Jesuits

Jesuits — 'My House!' she exclaimed — 'My house was honoured by Italy, before your proud Order obtained its humble origin. Pardon us, if we can derive no glory from those on whom we have bestowed it.' The General of the Jesuits gently bowed his head with a dignified air — 'Our humble Origin!' he repeated with a bitter smile, 'How many centuries does it require to confer all the honours of the Aldobrandini? So many hereafter shall the Order boast. Forgive me if I anticipate a few centuries; to me, they are but as moments! The Jesuits are grateful to their friends — and your Sons are all Jesuits! How many of the Great, wise by age, admired for their genius, and eminent for their power, have been conducted by us in the career of glory! We have excited gratitude even in the Great, and raised admiration in the breasts of Kings!' 'Father, do not dazzle my weak imagination with the grandeur I abhor — that, which a Mother's tears cement.' 'A Mother's tears must not sully a Son's glory,' said Ribadeneira. 'Of glory, do you talk to me, who so well know your Order?' exclaimed the Princess. 'Does your Glory then include the spoils you have collected; and would the Votary of Glory be our universal heir? You will obtain all Italy, if Italy submits — Our last estate was yielded!' Ribadeneira turned aside — and replied not. 'Forgive a wounded spirit,' resumed the Princess; 'I talk at times not knowing what I say. I come not here to reproach your avarice of Wealth; a more dreadful avarice, that of Men, I will accuse. — The last Child too has gone! Father-General! Return me — I would say my Children — Save me at least one Son! a Mother's gratitude has no limits. Listen to me! We have four Claudes in our Picture-gallery, which so long have formed the proud possession of the Aldobrandini. The sole pleasure of my poor Lord since his blindness, is to sit by these pictures, dwelling on their perfections, to strangers. They are his most valued possession, his dearest enjoyment. An English agent has bid for them half a million of Scudi. No Monarch on Earth can possess them; the Jesuits may! Give us then a Son!' 'The Claudes!' exclaimed Ribadeneira, and paused. They were looking on each other in silence. 'Your Highness afflicts me!' he resumed. 'You know not the genius of the Order. Those illusions of Nature which prey on the dis-temperamented mind of your sex, were dissolved for your Son, the instant he joined our Body — there Glory awaits him! The Novice who but touches the threshold of our College, is for ever the Order's! He says no more, I have a Mother, but I had!' 'What is it you tell me? that my Sons were my Sons! Bring them into my pre-

sence, and you will witness the triumph of Nature over Despotism! Let me but embrace them — Oh, it is a Mother's privilege to be loved!' 'Your Highness is agitated — Had all your Sons perished in war, would you not have suffered your present doom?' 'No! Then they would have died for that cause which is common to us all! The blood of my Son is their Country's, even more than their Mother's! The Patriot never dies a Slave! — but to be dragged from their hearths, to be blotted out of life by becoming the blind instruments of the will of a Despot — to perish in the cause of Tyranny — this is not glory! this shall never be forgiven! You are silent! — I am a fond Mother, dreaming, in my agony, I could have melted the iron heart of a cold political Monk! — but I am talking to him who has no child! Though all the world were Jesuits, I am none! I mourn over my Sons, and curse the desolator of my House! Flatter not yourself you have extinguished the race of the Aldobrandini — though it lives but in a Woman, know, Tyrant, she is a Roman!' From her breast she drew a poniard, and aimed at the heart of the Despot. It struck but the air; Ribadeneira grasped the dagger from her feeble hand; and the Princess sunk at his feet."

The Chapters "on Impeachments," "The Victim of Fame," and "The Terrors of Conspiracy," shew a profound knowledge of human nature,

That on the Conversion of the Alps into a State Prison we cannot resist the temptation of transcribing:

"Those barren and lofty mountains between Savoy and Piedmont, covered with eternal snows among the Alps, are called 'Les Montagnes maudites,' or the accursed Mountains. With the chart of the secret passage through the Alps, and a small scrip, Rebelle commenced with intrepidity, the mighty State-penance that was to elevate him once more to that height of fortitude, from which he had fallen. He passed among the craggy cliffs, where all the seasons mingled together, and lakes in a softened blaze of light, and the Glaciers, the dazzling azure of whose points caught the beams of the sun, while their crystal heads glittered like diamond. As he proceeded, the dreary sublime prevailed — the barren mountain, the dark abyss, and the abrupt precipice. — Flung wildly across his path, appeared some giant tree half separated from its trunk; or some fierce torrent, rolling its green and foaming streams, thundered and rose up among the ruins of Nature. Often while treading in the awful destruction of some recent avalanche, the thought of his own instant annihilation struck at the heart of the solitary man.

"Now

"Now the grey dark skies seemed pressing downwards on the masses of snow; the air was biting with peculiar sharpness; his way was on a rough road of ice; suddenly he lost the pale sun-light, and dropt into the gloom of an ice-valley. It looked a solid and immovable sea, where the tumultuous waves had rushed in, and by magick were arrested. Rocks of crystal, shagged with a thousand icicles, hanging as if ready to fall, while an uncertain light gleamed amidst gigantic forms—the moaning blast of the wind broke along the ice-rocks—a voice, a form, struck his imagination; he recoiled, and resolved to perish in the face of heaven. Once more he gazed, and there stood a human form before him! Rushing forwards, there was a human being, whose fixed eyes shone, whose face had colour, resting on its knees—Art had given to the dead man every thing of life but life itself! Rebello's hand struck on a sarcophagus, and leaning in curiosity and terror he read this inscription:

MY CRIMES,
NOT NATURE,
PLACED ME
HERE!

"*Ribadeneira*!" exclaimed the despairing man, "Here then are thy victims silently immolated; the Alps is thy State prison! and thus Despotism has its bye-paths, and its secret graves! Mysterious man! Thou canst make thyself terrible, even in places where the foot of man does not tread—to the fugitive Jesuit in the desert!"

"Rushing from these congealing horrors, the turbulence of Nature seemed gentle to the frozen silence and the dead brother's mimic existence in the sepulchral Valley. But the scene too was wonderfully changing—the clouds became more transparent, the cheerful beams of the sun were glittering on the lakes—a gentle river wanted in light cascades, streaming in grey vapours, or sporting into filmy rainbows, as they fell from Cliff to Cliff—he trod on a mossy velvet turf, where the silky grass, the low and luxuriant box-wood, and the aromatic herbs, restored the man of despair to the enchantments of Nature—his wounded spirit was calmed, he sat down, and plucked some flowers—he gazed on the light chamois vaulting over the wide chasms of parted rocks, and he sighed while involuntary tears dimmed his eyes.

"The tinkling of a sheep-bell told him he was not distant from men; he found a Goat-herd who had the care of the *Chalet*, and who led him to his cottage. The excommunicated Jesuit, the most miserable of men, looking around the silent and attentive foresters, once more experienced the sense of human existence. He discovered that this rustic family were not completely happy, from the Goat-herd's

local attachment to the spot which had seen three generations, and which the entreaties of all his family could not persuade him to quit, although a Glacier opposite had been visibly enlarging. It had too frequently been a disputed point with the honest Goat-herd whether it had materially increased—he could not bear to think of it, and they had been watching it, of late, many a month. The neighbourhood of the *Chalet* was also declared to be haunted by perturbed spirits; and the wife of the Goat-herd told that about five years past, a peasant of Piedmont losing his way in a snow-storm, had been buried three whole days in a cavern, where he saw four holy Fathers of Jesus, suspended from four Ice-rocks—the Saints had all the freshness of life, by the brightness of their eyes, and the firmness of their cheeks—yet there they must have hung a long time, for their square caps crumbled in his hands, when he touched them. Rebello shrank at the recital; and taking a mournful leave of his rustic hosts, he resumed the track marked out for him. Melancholy and Terror and Indignation, were the Furies that marched by the side of the lost and degraded slave of despotism.

"From Alps to Alps, sinking under the weariness of life itself, 'Why this eternal struggle?' he exclaimed. 'Let him who can hope, exert fortitude! I am only hastening to do the merciless tasks of a Tyrant; O Nature! thou didst not design me to be the criminal *Ribadeneira* has made me!' He rested on a block of granite—his melancholy eyes were lifted to the vast chain of Glaciers, and beneath his feet was the chasm of a precipice—a slight and single motion, and he would rest for ever! The thought of Suicide was not painful to a Spirit in agony—yet shuddering he turned his eyes to Heaven, but peace was not in his prayers, nor sweetness in his tears. He was roused from a state of stupefaction, by the tremulous motion of the block of granite—it seemed as if the whole Alps had felt a shock! Where to fly? He had just escaped from the block of granite, when he observed it rise, then rolling heavily till rapidly precipitated among the Rocks, a thousand echoes reverberated—Masses of ice pressing on each other, Rocks rising on Rocks, crashing whatever opposed their progress, a whirlwind of dust darkened the skies, mountains of snow dashed into a chaos, and rushing downwards on a forest, it disappeared in the enormous waste. It was an awful visitation—and the despairing Man was roused into a sense of existence—the life he had so little valued, had now become an object of gratitude. Rebello exclaimed, 'Almighty Nature! how little now should the despotism of him who would rule the World, affect me who have

have witnessed thine! Art thou too mysterious as the Tyrant?" Rebello reflected on the direction the avalanche had taken; at the disappearance of an entire forest, which had probably involved the honest Goat-herd's paternal cottage in the same snows that concealed the Criminal Jesuits.

"Several days after the terrific fall of the avalanche, he came to a spot, where the waters were gently swelling from a cliff: Athirst he bent over the clear stream, and started, as he discovered reflected in the transparent waters, a great bell, suspended on the rough trunk of a tree flung across the highest point of a rock. The wildness of the spot itself, its dead solitariness, and its difficulty of ascent, seemed even too wild and desolate for a hermit—it looked rather to be the haunt of Banditti. Reckless of danger, and stern with despair, he hollowed. The bell heavily tolled—a haggard being looked down from the cleft of the rock, like the wild genius of that solitude. Motioning his hands in token of kindness, he descended to conduct the traveller up the cliff. The two most miserable of men met.

"You have not lost your way;" cried the Spirit—"for none pass here but Brothers!" "Art thou too a Jesuit?" exclaimed Rebello. "Alas! I am nothing!" was the piteous reply. "Brother! for such I may call thee, what has been thy Crime?" inquired Rebello. "My Crime is great enough to blot me out from the living. In all my transactions for the Order, from incapacity or misfortune, I have never been successful," said the Anchorite. "Is Misfortune then a Crime? Is it criminal not to be able to compass things in their nature impossible, or which our fate denies us? Is man made to answer for his destiny?" "Yes!" replied the Hermit, "An unlucky man can be of no use to the immortal Order. Our Sovereign pronounced the Edict that plants me here. Did I not swear to will as he wills, to think as he thinks? I know only to obey." "Did you enter early in the Order?" inquired Rebello. "I resigned my youth, my fortune, and my talents to the great Order. I professed the three vows, of Poverty, of Chastity, and Obedience. In one moment my soul was extinguished. My enthusiasm was great; year followed year, till at length they conferred on me the title of 'Coadjutor,' and I flattered myself I was forming a closer union with the immortal Order. But, from that moment, I was abandoned—and it seemed as if the title had been given in mockery." "As I live," thought Rebello, "this poor devil has *les bras cassés*." "Proceed," he cried, "a brother's history is our own!" "My friend, let me confess my infirmity.—I could not endure the sour ~~disdainful~~ tip of the haughty Superior, the horror of the averted face of a friend. They hurried me

from place to place, from one to the other, and whatever it seemed my office to perform, I always found difficulties I could not overcome. I sighed under the yoke—even the sense of persecution became a crime! My Friends, alas! they were my Spies!—My mind became disordered, and terror agitated my dreams—deceitful men! they accused even my dreams! The Superior shewed me they had been registered! In despair I asked for the restitution of a dismissed Novice, according to the declaration subscribed at my entrance into the Order—I craved an alms, for all my wealth; but even this was denied, for the Institute expressly declares, 'whatever is given must never be returned!' The General reduced me to my first vow of poverty. He might have sent me to the extremity of the earth, but he has only condemned me to this rock on the Alps, where he considers it as some merit to exist. It is only the Fortunate in the Order who are its Worthies, and partake of its glory." Rebello silently gazed on him who in bitter derision was called, 'A Coadjutor,' but he dared not vent his feelings. He shuddered as he mused on that Despotism which condemned Incapacity, or Misfortune, as State-Crimes. 'The tyrant,' he thought, 'would as it were subdue Nature herself, and even reverse Destiny, since he punishes a man, as if his fate had been his choice.' A supernatural government, which aiming to throw its subjects out of the boundary of human nature, and to force them to be something more than men, makes them cease to be human. "Brother, thou art lost in thy thoughts," cried the melancholy spirit—"How sweet to find one human being who can spare a feeling for one so utterly nothing as myself!" Rebello fixed his eyes on the miserable Exile. He looked as if he would have said, 'Why dost thou linger here? The world is before thee.' The Exile seemed to comprehend the silent intelligence of his eyes, for he made the inference. 'Poverty, Age, and Misery, are not fit travellers in the world. On this rock I was commanded to die. Our divine General, the representative of God, is at once omnipotent and omniscient, and I fear his Ubiquity—Wherever I went I should feel myself on this rock—my soul would shudder to quit it. I am placed here, as my superior told me, for purposes I do not comprehend.' Rebello muttered to himself, 'What but to be the scarecrow of the Order, to frighten such a wandering bird as I am! The enlightened Despot finds a use for so inconsiderable an animal as an expelled Jesuit.' "What are you saying?" cried the Coadjutor. "That I will tell the General, when I am at Rome, I found thee at thy post." "You make me proud," exclaimed the abandoned Jesuit—"and tell

my Sovereign that my loyalty has never failed, though I have never known to obtain a Victory for him. Oh that it were my lot to be dispatched to Lisbon; one stroke should end the Tyranny we have so long endured! I would at least be a Martyr! but my Superior told me, that it is not permitted to every Jesuit to kill a King! Thus spoke the enchanted slave of Despotism, a man whose wild enthusiasm, enthralled by the false glory of the Order, had absorbed all other feelings—victim of an ambitious and seducing government! The Fanatick does not require Conviction, for he only knows to obey; he never reasons, for he only sees what he imagines; and his imagination is only excited by that supernatural power, which he himself has often created, or suffered to operate on his passions.

"Rebelle learnt that he was not distant from *The Chambers of Meditation*. He listened to a strange narrative of Saints who emulated the glory of an Ekeid with the views of a Brutus, whose hands wielded the extirpating sword of a Gideon, or obtained the silent victory of a Judith. These were the Chateaus, the Clements, the Ravallies, the Fathers Garnet, Campion, and Parsons; the Apostles of Rebellion and Political Assassins of the Order—the dark spirits who had so frequently awaited the invocation of a General of the Jesuits. The enchanted Slave described mysterious scenes of superstitious horrors, operating through the senses on the imagination. Here were men educated to become Regicides; saluted as the Saviours of their Country, they were confounded with its Heroes, and in the mind of the Fanatick, while Paradise and Murder were blended, he believed the Scaffold was the spot on Earth nearest Heaven:

"Our solitary Hannibal in his dread passage through the terrors of the Alps, and in his endurance of all its associated feelings, had announced that invincible heroism which Ribadeneira required for that solemn act which was to overturn an empire. And now, this child of favour, if not of fortune, having triumphed in the severest of Trials, and arrived at the *'Chambers of Meditation,'* found there the instructions and the congratulations of Ribadeneira."

Much valuable information is given in the "*Political Characters of the Court of Lisbon*;" where the train was laid which ended in the total destruction of the Order of the Jesuits.

Largely as we have already borrowed from these Volumes, the concluding chapter tempts us to trespass further on the Reader's patience.

that Caesar Borician, had provident, but his own in that side which machinery of his acts. Severe fortune and the severer master of Portugal, decreed the same day to Ribadeneira. Acquaviva conducted a Youth into the Cabinet of the Jesuit, who had arrived from Lisbon, bearing dispatches from the Marquis of Pombal. "The Marquis of Pombal!" exclaimed Ribadeneira, as he perceived the inscription in the writing of Carvalho. "Ha! the little Jesuit triumphs!—Minister! Count Tyras! Marquis of Pombal! Where's not King of Portugal?" "Yes!" he said, turning to the Youth, "Young Porcose, he is your King!" As his eyes fixed on the Youth, he turned with a passive emotion; he knew not why. He opened the Letter, and read, "A Despatch from a Despot, and Portugal is thy King is in fetters; thy Heroes ascend the scaffold; and thy enslaved people shall soon dissolve away in the vastness of their diffusion. Ribadeneira! I respect thy bold ambitious spirit; I thank thee for the lessons thou hast taught me; and I know the courage of thy soul. Oh, Man! alike great and small, the hour of retribution closes the book of thy triumphs. Look on the face of the Youth—he is the son of Santiago—son of thy murdered Brother—and the messenger of thy Fate! He precedes the Conqueror to his Holiness, who brings the definitive sentence of the Courts of Portugal of Spain, and France. Live, and the Scaffold is prepared! Die, and accept the friendship of an Enemy!"

Ribadeneira bowed over the awful communication --- he was sick at heart --- the world was fading before his sight --- his Evil Genius had prevailed! His sublime fortitude was unshaken, while his eyes rested on the face of the young Santiago --- then was his spirit escaping as it were, from that world of Crime and Ambition which had so long oppressed it, and he seemed to have become, for a moment, the Ribadeneira of his Youth. "Boy! I have never seen thee before; thou hast the loftiness of thy Father about thee; the race does not degenerate. Thou hast come to avenge his death; at mine, thou canst feel no remorse --- But thou art silent." The Youth bowed his head, but spake not. "I see," resumed Ribadeneira with a calm dignity, "thou art tutored by a severe master. The Marquis of Pombal will not suffer me to hear a voice from my own brother. He will have me only die in the Scaffold, and I taught thee to die, and now he summons me to the Scaffold."

moned Acquaviva; and, presenting the Letter from the Minister of Portugal, observed that 'they had driven him as the Hunters chase the Lion to his den—to close the entrance on him.' 'The honour of the Order must be saved,' cried Acquaviva. 'Dost thou doubt it will not? Dost thou imagine Carvalho can degrade me? Scaffolds may be raised for Monarchs, but not for Ribadeneira.' So saying, he motioned Acquaviva, who presented him with a Goblet. The young Santiago bowed, and trembling, turned away. Ribadeneira, observing the Youth, cried, 'Let not the young Santiago be infirm of soul; last of the race, thou silent Boy, behold my death! as I did thy Father's.' Then lifting the Goblet with a dignified air, in his voice and gesture was all the majesty of his soul. 'Tell the Marquis of Pombal, I drink to his better fortune, which has triumphed over mine—but never shall he triumph over the genius of the Order. Let the Kings of the Earth scatter my people over the Universe; they fear not Exile, nor the Dungeon, nor the Scaffold! Be the Order abolished, still shall the Order triumph; and be more terrible in its dispersion than in its union. A mighty convulsion in Europe has been long maturing—and the Order shall pull down Thrones, and hurl Monarchs at their feet. The most absolute Power shall learn, that there exists a Power more absolute than itself—'tis that tremendous and uninterrupted succession

of Causes and Effects, which constitute the history of Nations, and the destiny of Sovereigns—*State Necessity!* Our Principles are immortal! These were his last words—Acquaviva supported him, for his strength was failing. The coldness of his extremities was approaching to his heart. He raised one convulsive look on the young Santiago; but the light was dying on his eyes. Covering his head with his robe, he stretched out his hand, as if he sought to touch the hand of the youth; but it trembled, and sunk down—and in one deep sigh, the genius of the Order breathed no more!—Moralists have said, whatever is created must endure change; whatever grows must suffer decay; whatever is born must die; nothing stands immutable and immortal on this Earth! Monarchies and Religions have passed away; races of Kings and magnificent Cities which commanded the Universe, are out of the recollections of Men; and only serve the Politician, as *Æsopian Fables*, to point a moral. Why then were the Jesuits struck down to the Earth with astonishment, when they beheld their Empire at an End?"

The "Historical Anecdotes," placed at the end by way of "Notes," whilst they confirm the authenticity of the Narrative, are a strong evidence of that peculiar skill which the Author of this Work possesses in selecting and condensing his materials.

SELECT POETRY.

MR. URRAN,

Feb. 19.

AS a constant Reader, I am induced, for the first time, to contribute my mite, or rather that of a youth whose juvenile talents appear to me deserving of notice. The lines I inclose were written by a Stripling, as a tribute of gratitude to a Clerical Friend.

A RECLUSE.

THE VILLAGE PRIEST.

THE man who looks in Nature's book to find

The varied ways of all his kindred kind,
Will seldom fail, if talent he possess,
To mark the course of wily Wickedness:
When in the object harden'd by his years,
At certain times, the cloven foot appears;
He, like the Tyro, lets the secret out,
And often when he travels most about:
Should he his strength against his Country try,

His pen with gall of rankest hue to dye,
View him step forward, panting in the cause,

To shield the State, or—abrogate the 'Till, useless quite, the flimsy cov'ring doffs,

Now at his King, and now the Priesthood scoffs;

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A host of wrongs on each of these he heaps,

For which a Traitor hangs his head, and The one, unhurt from what pollution gives,

The vaunted pride of faithful subjects Though he resist the foul imposition'd darts

That issue forth from none but honest Yet must he feel a pang, to find assail'd, And gibes and jeers upon the cast entail'd

Of those to whom his people rev'rence owe,

On whom they this, and more than this, In changeful shapes behold the tuneful race,

Some seek a high, as some a lower place;
Here stalk abroad to sojourn in the wars,
There tell of feasts, and now of civil jars;
All own the same strong impulse from within,

And thus betray to what their thoughts I freely boast, my wish is not the least,
To paint the week, the virtuous Village Priest.

That such there are, on Britain's favour'd ground,

Needs for no doubt, for such there will be found.

Indeed,

Indeed, ye Jace, the tide is not so low,
Contentment's sons a countless phalanx
show.

Though thou wilt say, with demon malice
franght, [taught,

The fraudulent words thy common parent
"Look to the Church, its careless vessels
see— [be;

Their flocks neglect; themselves at riot
In other roads their blinded judgments
turn, [burn:]

The light of Truth in these can never
But why will ye, when thus delighted,
dwell,

Refuse to speak of those who, living well,
A thousand rays around their office fling,
A Nation's thanks on all their labours
bring!—

This does not take with such degenerate
minds:

As like the hog, when he a triquet finds,
First stops and gruntles, smells, and pores
it o'er, [more.

For now he prizing, loves his rubbish
Since, then, the whole we cannot have
from you,

Suppose we hold the treasure to your view.
Hast thou not seen in thy perverted
course

The chosen zealot, mindful of his source,
Alike remov'd from feuds and worldly
strife,

His soul absorb'd in one sweet pious life,
To bear the mild, the watchful shepherd's
name, [fame?

To practise right, and blush to think it
He passes none, but yet their calling
knows,

On some a smile, on all a nod bestows:
Nor does he fail to pave the holy road
That leads to peace, to Heaven, and to
God.

When on the bed of death the hind re-
clines,

Then at the needful post the Pastor shines:
As thus the sufferer tells his inward joys,
Unmix'd with sinful cares, or gross alloys:
"Draw near, good Sir, thy parting ser-
vant bless,

For what I feel no being can express;
Train'd in the Christian path by thee, I
own, [shown.

This much to gain, all, all by thee was
Oh, may we join!"—'Tis done, he strives
no more;

The grateful tale he oft had told before,
Was never stopp'd, save when the burst-
ing tear [here.

Had rashly said, that native worth was
Now, from another cause, a silence reigns,
A little effort yet for him remains—

This bears a meed which wealth can ne'er
command,

The speaking, icy pressure of the hand.

Must we then point, ere bright refulgent
light [sight,

Withholds the prize from off the dazzled

[LXXXI.

without a for,
of power blow,
merit giving zest,
succour the op-

lank belov'd, by Sorrow's tribe rever'd,
e'en to those who foster vice endear'd,—
honour'd type of what a form should be,
gn'd above, to fathom mystery.

More could be found, and more than
this be penn'd,

Yet may this the feeling breast offend,
igh let us not, because the bad pre-
vail,

pair to flee to Virtue's coat of mail;
his to stand before the haggard rout,
To boldly fight, nor yet the issue doubt,
While we can count, in one small compass
prest,

Two leaders like a Reynolds* and a
West†. YOUNG ORTHODOX.
[anks of the Welland.

"To commemorate our deceased rela-
tives and friends, in particular those from
whom we have received in early life sup-
port or assistance, is very interesting and
grateful to the mind."

ELEGIAC LINES, written in the Parish
Church of Smeeth, in Kent, at the Tomb
of JANE Relict of ROBERT LORTIE, of
New Romney, in the County of Kent,
Gent. and eldest Daughter of STRATUS
ODIARNE, of Northiam, in the County of
Sussex, Gent. many Years after her De-
cease, by her Nephew W. B.

THOUGH long within the silent grave
Have slept thy lov'd remains,
t gen'rous care my youth sustain'd
he grateful mind retains:

Successive years have pass'd away
ince youth's bright period fled,
And many a dear and tender friend
Been number'd with the dead.

When human life has run its course,
And its full term we see ‡,
The heart submissively resigns,
We bow to Fate's decree.

But when the great, eternal Power,
Who measures out our lives,
Reversing Nature's laws, ordains,
The drooping Sire survives §:

Yet, while he mourns a parent's hope
Of earthly joys depriv'd,
Knows that from Heav'n's eternal truth
Celestial are derived.

Smeeth, April 26, 1811. W. B.

* Rev. Thomas Reynolds, Rector of
Little Bowden, Northamptonshire.

† The well known Mrs. West, of Little
Bowden.

‡ I am of 72.

§ The author's having lost
an o of 22.

Pro-

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 20.

On the report upon Lord Cloncurry's Divorce Bill, the Earl of *Limerick* moved, that the clause prohibiting the offending parties from intermarrying should be left out; which was supported by the Duke of *Norfolk* and Earl *Grey*, and opposed by the *Lord Chancellor*, but finally carried by 16 to 8.

In a Committee on Loveden's Divorce Bill, a similar clause was likewise rejected, without a division.

In the Commons, the same day, the House having formed itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* stated, 1st, the different sums already voted for the public service, as follows: for the Navy, exclusive of Ordnance, 20 millions; for the Army, 14 millions, with 3 millions for the Army in Ireland, 3 millions of Army Extraordinaries, and 600,000*l.* unprovided for, making in all, for the Army 21 millions; for the Ordnance Department, 12 millions, and 2 millions of Extraordinaries. In addition to these sums, there was the Vote of Credit for 3 millions, the Sicilian Subsidy of 400,000*l.* and the sum voted for Portugal of 2 millions. The whole sums thus voted were upwards of 54 millions, of which the proportion for Ireland was 6½ millions, leaving a balance for England of 49 millions. To meet this charge, he proposed taking 5½ millions of the surplus of the Consolidated Fund, 20 millions to be raised on War Taxes, 300,000*l.* on a Lottery, 4 millions on Exchequer Bills, and a loan of 12 millions; together with the proceeds of Naval Stores, and some other duties imposed this Session, making in all the sum of 49½ millions. After minutely stating the items, the Hon. Gentleman declared there would be a surplus of 646,900*l.* above the sum required for England. He would next allude to the Loan of the year, and the Ways and Means by which to meet it. By the Loan concluded this day, the Contractors were to receive for every 100*l.* one hundred pounds 3 per cents. Reduced, 20*l.* 3 per cent. Consols, 20*l.* 4 per cent Consols, and 6*s.* 11*d.* Long Annuities, being equal, at the rate of the market price to-day, to 99*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* for every 100*l.* There was an additional allowance, however, of 2*l.* for discount, thus giving to the Contractors on the whole, a bonus of 1*l.* 1*s.* on every 100*l.* He understood that the Loan thus contracted for was selling this day at a premium of 1*l.* 10*s.* which was a proof that

the prospects of the country were far from discouraging. Taking the interest of the loan of to-day, and adding it to the interest of the former Loan of 12 millions funded in the 5 per cents, they would together make up a sum to be provided for, amounting to 1,215,819*l.* With the pleasure of the House, he should propose a repeal of the Stamp duty on hats, which originally amounted to 60,000*l.* but had fallen gradually every year, until it amounted to no more than 29,000*l.*; this sum must be added to the interest of the two loans, which would make to be provided for 1,245,000*l.* This sum would form the Ways and Means; and he could say with pleasure, that the additional duties the House had already voted, would amply cover it without any fresh taxes. The additional duty of 25 per cent. on home-made spirits, would produce 700,000*l.* and the additional duty of 12½ per cent. on all foreign spirits, except rum, 200,000*l.* besides other taxes imposed last year, which were expected to be productive in July next. The duty on cotton wool had been doubled, which was calculated to produce 147,000*l.*; on pot and pearl ash, 25,000*l.*; on foreign linen, 71,600*l.* making the amount of the whole of the additional taxes, 1,806,000*l.* The Chancellor concluded with stating, that a loan of 7 millions had become necessary for Ireland; 2 millions and a half had been raised there, for the interest of which his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Foster) was ready to propose new taxes; but the remaining 4 millions and a half had been raised in this country, and he had no hesitation in saying, that, by way of loan to Ireland, this country should take upon itself to pay the interest, which might be added to the Consolidated Fund.

After a few words from Sir *T. Turton* and Mr. *A. Baring*, the Resolution was agreed to.

Mr. *Foster* then brought forward the Irish Budget: he began by stating the Supplies for Ireland, the Interest of the Debt, the Contribution to the general expenditure of the Empire, the deficit of last year &c. &c. amounting in all to 13,406,697*l.* and the Ways and Means at 13,240,000*l.* which in Irish money would be more than 200,000*l.* beyond the Supply. To meet the interest of the Loan, and of 1 million of Exchequer Bills, he should propose a duty on tobacco, which would produce 221,000*l.* and on hemp 80,000*l.* which would be 19,000*l.* more than was requisite. He also intended

tended to raise the duties on timber imported from the United States to the duties paid upon timber from other foreign countries; to diminish the duty on staves from our North American colonies; to impose a tax on cotton wool imported in foreign ships, and abolish the port duty of Ireland.

Sir J. Newport, and Messrs. Hutchinson and Sharp, made a few remarks; after which the Resolutions were agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 21.

Between 6 and 700 Petitions from the Dissenters were presented, by Lords Stanhope, Grey, Holland, Erskine, Earls Moira, Lauderdale, Rosslyn, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, against Lord Sidmouth's Dissenting Ministers' Bill, and ordered to lie on the table.

On the proposal for the second reading of the Bill, Viscount Sidmouth rose, and, after noticing the misrepresentations which had gone abroad respecting its objects and provisions*, stated that he had it in view merely to give an uniformity to the Toleration Acts, by preventing them from being differently construed in different counties; and likewise to prevent persons without any moral or intellectual qualifications from electing themselves to the most important duties that could be exercised by man, or obtaining licences for the purpose of exempting themselves from those civil duties to which their fellow-subjects are liable; and conjured their Lordships to allow the Bill to go into a Committee, where he was convinced all the objections to it might be obviated.

The Earl of Liverpool did justice to the motives by which the Noble Viscount was actuated; but considered that the good to be obtained by the proposed change was trifling, and the agitation and alarm were very great; he suggested to his Noble Friend the expediency of withdrawing the Bill.

The Archbishop of Canterbury spoke to the same effect.

Lords Erskine, Holland, Grey, and Stanhope, decidedly opposed the Bill, as an attempt to encroach upon the Toleration Acts.

The second reading was then negatived without a division.

In the Commons, the same day, a Petition was presented from W. H. Mallison, stating that he had brought to perfection an invention for preserving the lives of persons at sea, and by which it was impossible for any individual to sink when wrecked, or in deep water.

* On this subject see before, p. 624.

Colonel Palmer then rose; and (after stating Mr. Palmer's claims to compensation, which had in 1808 been seconded by a Resolution of that House, declaring him entitled to 4½ per cent. on the net proceeds of the Revenue of the Post-office, after deducting a certain sum, and in consequence voted him 54,702*l.* being the balance of arrears due to him, but which Resolution had been rendered nugatory by the Chancellor subsequently prevailing on the House to withdraw that sum from the Appropriation Act), moved an Address to the Prince Regent, praying that he would order the 54,702*l.* to be advanced to John Palmer, Esq. and that the House would make good the same.

Messrs. Rose, Dundas, Long, Giddy, and Perceval, opposed the motion; which was warmly supported by Messrs. P. Moore, C. Hyatt, Whitbread, Sheridan, Jekyll, and Sir T. Trefry, as an act of justice on the part of that House, and finally carried by 107 to 48.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 22.

The Earls of Radnor and Lauderdale called the attention of their Lordships to the Votes of the House of Commons last night, by which it appeared that an Address had been voted to the Prince Regent, praying his Royal Highness to order the sum of 54,702*l.* to be paid to Mr. Palmer. The Noble Lords thought this proceeding a breach of their Lordships' privilege as a branch of the Legislature, and more peculiarly where their Lordships had previously given a solemn decision to the contrary.

The Earl of Moira supported Mr. Palmer's claim, and confessed that nothing had ever given more pain to his mind than that decision.

The Duke of Norfolk inquiring if any notice of motion was given, and the Earl of Radnor declining to give any, the conversation dropped.

In the Commons, the same day, a conversation arose as to the merits of Mr. Mallison's invention for preserving the lives of seamen.

Mr. Whitbread moved that it be referred to a Committee. Mr. Croft denied that there was any novelty in the invention; ridiculed its simplicity; and, after adverting to the intemperate attacks of Mr. Mallison upon the Admiralty Board, concluded by declaring it to be greatly inferior to Col. Haeger's invention.

Messrs. Rose, Adams, and Paget, spoke in its favour; after which Mr. Oakeley explained, and a Committee was appointed to take it into consideration.

May

May 23.

The English and Irish Militia Interchange Bill was read a second time, after considerable opposition from Colonels *Stanley* and *Bastard*, Messrs. *Wynn*, *W. Elliot*, *Parnell*, and *Whitbread*; and Lords *A. Hamilton* and *G. Curcudish*, Colonels *Ellison* and *Duckett*, Lord *Palmerston*, and Mr. Secretary *Ryder*, supported it.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 24.

The Earl of *Liverpool* adverted to the proceedings of the House of Commons relative to the claims of Mr. Palmer, respecting which he concurred with other Noble Lords, in deeming them irregular, but should take no farther steps till the matter had been farther considered by Parliament.

The second reading of Sir S. Romilly's Criminal Law Bill was opposed by Lords *Ellenborough*, *Eldon*, and *Redesdale*, and the Earl of *Liverpool*, and supported by Lords *Erskine* and *Holland*. Lord *Ellenborough's* motion, that three of the Bills be read a second time this day six months, was carried by 27 to 10. The two remaining Bills, with regard to stealing from bleaching-grounds in Ireland and England, were read a second time.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *John Thynne* reported that the Prince Regent had been waited on with the Address, praying that the sum of 54,702*l.* might be paid to Mr. Palmer; and had answered that he would make the grant when Parliament should have provided the necessary means.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* agreed to postpone the committal of the Cotton Wool Duty Bill for three months, though he concurred in opinion with Mr. *Rose*, that there was no sufficient ground of alarm, but he did it in consideration to the working manufacturers, whose apprehensions were excited, and who were already in a very distressed state.

Mr. *Whitbread* said, that in consequence of the ability of that House to make good a late vote (Mr. Palmer's) being questioned in another place, he should take an early opportunity of making a motion on the subject.

In a Committee on the Irish Customs Bill, Mr. *Bankes* expressed his apprehension that the duty on tobacco would not be very productive, and recommended that the income tax should be substituted for it. He said that Ireland was already becoming a burden to this country.

Mr. *Mac Naughton* replied, that the people dreaded the income tax, and doubted the knowledge of the preceding Speaker on questions of Irish finances.

Mr. *Foster*, with much warmth and agitation, denied that Ireland was a burden to this country; and required the Honourable Gentleman to retract what he had said.

Mr. *Bankes* re-asserted his right to offer his opinion; after which the Resolutions were agreed to.

Sir *J. Newport* moved a repeal of the 50th of the King, which related to the additional duty on advertisements in Ireland. After some remarks from Messrs. *Foster* and *Perceval* in opposition, and Mr. *Sheridan* in support of it, as a violation of the Union, and an attempt to destroy the liberty of the press, by raising the price of cheap publications, the motion was negatived by 51 to 21.

May 27.

In the Committee on the Militia Interchange Bill, Mr. *Ryder* agreed to introduce a clause to insure the Irish Militia the free exercise of their religion.

In a Committee, an addition of 10,000*l.* was made to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland's salary.

In a Committee of Supply, 17,061*l.* was granted for the allowances of Officers in the Militia of Great Britain and Ireland.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 30.

The Report of the Select Committee appointed to examine into and report upon the state of the Judicial Cases before the House, was presented. The Committee recommended the allotting of three days in each week to the consideration and determining of Appeals and Writs; and that the House should, on those days, meet at ten in the morning, until such time as the arrears should be considerably reduced in number; after such reduction, to meet only two days each week. To expedite the business in Chancery, the Committee recommended that another Judge should be appointed to assist the Lord Chancellor in that Court, and that his rank should be equal to that of the Master of the Rolls. The Resolutions were agreed to.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Whitbread*, having moved that the Address of the House on Mr. Palmer's claim, and the Regent's answer, should be read, moved, that whoever advised the Prince Regent to doubt the readiness and sufficiency of that House to make good any sum issued in compliance with an Address, had given advice calculated to disturb the good understanding between the Crown and the House of Commons.

Col. *Palmer*, in a speech rendered almost inaudible through the influence of natural

natural feelings, re-stated his Father's claims.

Messrs. *Banhes, Lamb, Perceval*, and Sir *J. Anstruther*, spoke against the motion. Messrs. *Tierney, C. W. Wynne*, and *Ponsonby*, in its support. On a division, the numbers were, Ayes 68, Noes 160.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 31.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Newfoundland Courts, Quarantine Officers, Linen Additional Duties, Isle of Man Customs, Timber Duties, Sugar Distillers, Irish Wines Prizage, Twelve Millions' Loan, and the two Exchequer-Bills' Bills.

In the Commons, the same day, a Message from the Prince Regent was delivered on the subject of the Supplies, which was ordered to be referred to the Committee of Supply; and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said that he should propose a Vote of Credit, founded on the above Message, and at the same time move the appropriation of the Surplus of the Consolidated Fund, and for leave to bring in a Bill respecting a Lottery.

Mr. *Grattan*, on introducing the Catholic Question, moved, "that the Vote of Thanks lately passed by the House to Lord Wellington and Gen. Graham, and the Officers and men under their command, for their distinguished services in Portugal, and on the heights of Barrosa, be read."

On the Resolutions being read by the Clerk;

Mr. *Grattan* moved the reading of these votes of thanks along with the Petition, purposely that the House might see testimony borne to the capacity of those petitioners, and know from the records of military exploit, that the Catholics were petitioning for rights, which they were fully deserving by their services to their country. It was of material moment to show to the Nation arguments which pleaded so powerfully in favour of the Catholic Religion. The oath of qualification was a penal law of the very worst kind, being disguised or enveloped in an oath, where religion was made a crime, and perjury a qualification. They were trying the bulk of the people of Ireland, on the slender testimony against their capacity to exercise any function fitting to save their country. Who could harbour such extravagance of testimony which was militating against the very truth of the Christian religion, denominating that immense body of the Christians called Catholics, by the name of idolaters; that was, at one sweep of expression, saying, that the Messiah had come in vain, and that the

Catholics were a sect in religion whose professions were calculated to demonize mankind. It was the natural right, it was the desire too of every Irishman to be governed by the same law as their Protestant brethren. The law of disqualification unhinged the country, and made a painful distinction among the people. It was a law of civil despoliation; and he was assured that the country, from the unwillingness which she had evinced, would not long be governed by such policy. Was it sound political prudence to withhold their rights when they had proved how much they deserved them, by most faithful allegiance and by acts of signal service. In every government there were general rulers, and no power nor principle had ever shewed itself which could hold the mind in fetters, even in political opinions; and how daring must those laws be, which, venturing to impose themselves on religious opinion, laid restrictions on the Supreme Deity. He concluded by moving, that the Petition should be referred to a Committee of the whole House.

Sir *J. C. Hippisley*, in a speech of some length, seconded the motion.

Mr. *Herbert* and General *Mathew* spoke on the same side.

Dr. *Duigenan* read the oaths taken by the Catholic Bishops and Priests, and some extracts from the decrees of their Councils. It was singular that the authors of those should complain of intolerance, when themselves were more intolerant than any other religious sect whatever. The Catholics, though their grievances were less than ever, came forward with equally loud complaints of evils endured, and claimed what at former periods they would not have presumed to solicit. They now demanded nothing less than a subversion of the Constitution of the country, from the 1st of Elizabeth down to the present day. The Roman Catholics in Ireland, though more numerous than the Protestants, were not so numerous as they were said to be. The whole of the population of Ireland did not exceed 3,500,000 souls. This he asserted on authority, and not from boasting or bravado. Of that number, he would aver, there were 1,500,000 Protestants: so there could remain no more than two millions of Catholics. Of these, a great number contributed little or nothing to the revenue. Out of 50 proprietors of land, 49 were Protestants; so that, from the taxation of property, the Protestants, it was obvious, were obliged to pay that of which the Catholics boasted as paid by them. Then, as to what had been said of their compact in the Army, he would observe, that

though he believed the Catholic did his duty, and behaved as well as any other man could do, yet still he was not entitled to such extravagant applause as had been lavished on him, seeing he engaged in the service not merely for the glory or benefit of the country, but for the pay which he received. The Officers in the Army and Militia were, by far the greater part, of the Protestant persuasion. The statements made in opposition to the facts he had advanced, were made with a view to bully that House into compliance with the wishes of the Petitioners. The Right Hon. Gentleman then took a view of the statements made by Drs. Troy and Milner with respect to the oath taken by Catholics. These were mostly regarded by the former as being altogether (with the exception of the Oath of Supremacy) an absolute nullity; and by the latter, as being obligatory only when it was found expedient to observe them. He did not deny that there were many Catholics who would think themselves fairly bound by them; but he contended that there were many who thought that they might be neglected without any criminality to the party by whom they were slighted. With what grace could they ask for new favours from Parliament, when the papers presented to it, far from being Petitions, were in fact Manifestoes? The insolence which pervaded them was so great, that they ought to be rejected on that account; and it was moreover known, that they had not been voted by assemblies of the principal Catholic Gentlemen in Ireland, but by men of a very middling class. [Here the Right Hon. Gentleman gave a ludicrous description of the persons who were active in causing them to be voted.] He read several passages from the speeches made on the occasion, which, he observed, were put in the newspapers by the parties themselves, who had been in the habit of meeting for that purpose once or twice a-week. They were not the petitions nor the sentiments of the respectable Roman Catholics by any means, and he should therefore vote against the motion.

Lord Jocelyn, Mr. Bankes, and Mr. C. Adams, spoke also against the motion; and Messrs. Tighe, Ponsonby, and W. Smith, in support of it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer regretted the nature of the discussion, and should only state briefly some reasons which would influence his vote. He now heard, after a long interval, the claim of right revived. He would allow the fullest claims of Toleration, but the idea of a claim to political power was palpably absurd, and eminent-

ly so as coming from the very men who perpetually talked of power as only a trust for the people. If there was any fear that any body of men would use their power improperly, it ought not to be put into their hands. This single proposition made the claim of right to power absurd. He had never put the question on the loyalty and courage of the Catholic, but simply on the probable abuse or use of the power which he would have over the Establishment. He gave the highest praise to the bravery of the Irish soldiers and sailors: but those merits had an inferior connexion with the question. The language of the Hon. Gent. (Mr. G.) who considered tithes as an oppression, and against the Canon of the Almighty, shewed the spirit of the motion, and of the Catholics. Would not this be preliminary to the abolition of Tithes and of the Establishment. Those Gentlemen who had spoken so much of the Irish were not infallible. Dr. Milner had been the god of their idolatry. He soon became quite the contrary. The same thing happened in their declarations on the Veto. The Irish now would allow it, and now they would not. All this ought to generate some distrust in their knowledge. He loved Christian toleration, not the toleration of Philosophy. The French tolerating Philosophers were atrocious persecutors, and they overturned all establishments. He thought that the more any great sects were brought to an equality of honours, the nearer they were to a struggle. They ought to have subordination, to have peace. It was not to be supposed that the Catholic Petition was more agreeable to the Nation, because the public voice was less loud against it than formerly. The reason was, the public fear was less active. When, at a late period, dangerous measures were urged by the Legislature, the cry of the Nation rose against them. The origin of that cry was imputed to artifice; but the cry exhibited the feeling which would be roused again the first moment that the danger seemed probable. He must vote against the motion.

Mr. Whitbread thought the speech of the Right Hon. Gentleman one of the most inflammatory things he had ever heard. It had false feelings, false principles, and false arguments. After much eloquent appeal to the feelings of the House, Mr. Whitbread proceeded to speak of the merits of the Irish. They were signally brave and patient; they had rendered great services to the country; and it was madness and folly to deprive ourselves of those services for any difference

ference of religious belief. The Hon. Gentleman concluded a very animated speech by observing, that he sincerely hoped the trumpet sounded by the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Perceval) this night would not be attended to by the people, and that no other infernal cry could be raised with any hope of success in this country.

The House divided — Ayes for Mr. Grattan's motion 83, Noes 146. — Majority against the Catholics, 63.

June 3.

Mr. *M. A. Taylor* moved the appointment of a Committee to investigate the causes of delay in the Court of Chancery. The Hon. Gentleman disapproved of the Lords' Report, which he thought *jejune* and ill drawn up, as also the appointment of an additional Judge. He strongly recommended the House going into a Committee, in order that it might judge for itself. Messrs. *Perceval* and *Wilson* opposed the motion; which was supported by Sir *S. Romilly*, Messrs. *Ponsonby* and *Adam*. On a division, the numbers being equal (36), the *Speaker* gave his casting vote for the motion, and a Committee was subsequently appointed.

A vote of Credit for three Millions was after some opposition from Messrs. *Whitbread* and *Baring*, granted for the present year.

June 4.

Lord *Cochrane* stated some gross abuses in the Vice-Admiralty Court in India and at Malta on the subject of charges; and moved for a variety of papers, which were ordered.

Lord *Milton*, after a lengthened speech on the subject of the Duke of York's Re-appointment, moved "That after a deliberate consideration of the recent circumstances under which the Duke of York had retired from the command of the Army in March 1809, it appeared to that House to be highly improper and indecorous in Ministers to recommend to the Prince Regent to re-appoint him to the office of Commander-in-Chief."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer took all the responsibility of having advised the appointment upon himself and his colleagues. — Messrs. *Elliott*, *Gough*, *B. Bathurst*, *C. Adams*, *Lambe*, Sec. *Ryder*, *Ponsonby*, *Barham*, Sir *O. Mosley*, Admiral *Hervey*, and Gen. *Tarleton*, spoke against the motion, and highly in praise of the Duke, whose appointment was hailed by the acclamations of the Army.

Lord *Althorpe*, Sir *F. Burdett*, and Mr. *Whitbread*, supported the motion, which was finally negatived by 296 to 47.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 5.

E. T. Farren and N. Hickey, for perverting in the evidence given on the Berkeley Peerage claim, were committed to Newgate.

On the motion of the Earl of *Liverpool*, the Thanks of the House were voted unanimously to Sir W. Beresford, his Officers, and Army, and likewise to the Spanish and Portuguese Commanders, for their services and gallant behaviour at Albuera.

In the Commons, the same day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after an appropriate speech, moved a Vote of Thanks to Gen. Sir W. Beresford, the Officers, and Troops under his command, for their services at Albuera; also to Gen. Cole and the Portuguese Army under him; and to the Spanish Army acting under Gen. Blake. The above were voted unanimously; as was an Address to the Prince Regent for a Monument to be erected to the memory of Major-Gen. Hoghton.

In a Committee of Supply, a Resolution for two millions by loans on Exchequer Bills was passed.

Mr. *Whitbread's* motion, for a Committee on Thursday next, on the State of the Nation, to provide against any future suspension of the Royal authority, was opposed by Messrs. *Perceval*, *Canning*, and *Bathurst*; and finally negatived by 94 to 22.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 10.

The Royal Assent was notified by Commission to the Spirit Wash Duty, Irish Tobacco Duties, Chocolate, Printers, East India Bonds, Irish Hat Duty Repeat, Mary-le-bone Church, Nicholas Bay Harbour, Canterbury Canal, and several private Bills, in all 38.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 11.

A Petition from the County of Kent on the subject of Parliamentary Reform was presented by Mr. *Whitbread*, who moved that it do lie on the table; expressing at the same time his belief that there was no chance of salvation to the political interests of the country, except through a reform in Parliament.

Sir *E. Knatchbull* admitted that the meeting was numerous and respectable, though he did not know that it was legal, and he did not conceive that it spoke the sense of the majority of the Freeholders of the County.

Mr. *Brand* said, from the *intemperance* of the Session, he should defer making his motion on the subject of Parliamentary Reform till the next.

The *Marquis of Tavistock* believed that what dissatisfaction existed in the minds of the people, was to be attributed to want of Parliamentary Reform: he should early in the next Session moved for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the enormous expences of contested elections; and if he should succeed in this object, he should then move for a repeal of the Septennial Act.

Mr. *Parnell* then made his motion for ameliorating the system of Tithes in Ireland, and concluded by moving that early in the next session a Committee of the whole House be appointed to inquire into the subject.

Mr. *Wellesley Pole* said that this was a subject very dear to him: he had declared to Mr. Perceval when he came into office, that he should bring forward a plan on the subject, if possible. After the utmost attention, and consulting many eminent Statesmen and Lawyers,

he thought it impossible to devise such a plan; though any one which clearly met the evil should have his support.

Mr. *Tighe* believed that, in a true system of politics, no grievance ever existed for which a remedy was not to be found.

Dr. *Duigenan* said, the Clergy only got according to the goodness of the crops; and quoted the declaration of O'Connor and Emmett, that the peasants would not be relieved by the abolition of Tithes.

Gen. *Mathew* proposed that the Clergy should be paid from the Treasury by the sale of clerical lands; and if any additional sum were required, it might be raised by an acreable tax on the lands over which there was at present a right of Tithe.

Sir *J. Newport*, Messrs. *Abercrombie*, *W. Smith*, *Banks*, *P. Moore*, and *Parnell*, shortly spoke; after which the motion was negatived by 54 to 29.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, June 1. A Letter transmitted by Sir C. Cotton from Capt. Whitby, dated *Cerberus*, at Sea, 4th February, states the capture of four vessels, at anchor under *Vestiehe* (Adriatic), by the barges of that ship and the *Active*, commanded by Lieut. Haye, who cut them out under a heavy fire of musketry, and with only one man wounded.—Another Letter from the same gives the following account of a gallant and successful enterprize off the Italian coast:

Cerberus, Feb. 13.

Sir, Having completed the water of his Majesty's ships under my command, at *Lissa*, on the 9th inst. I proceeded to reconnoitre the coast of Italy with this ship and *Active*, in hopes of intercepting vessels which were reported to have sailed from *Alcona* for *Corfu*, and taken shelter in various harbours along the coast, during the Southerly winds just set in. On the morning of the 12th inst. we discovered several vessels lying under the town of *Ortano*, and as the wind was light, the boats of both ships were dispatched, under the orders of Lieut. Dickinson (First of the *Cerberus*), to bring them out if practicable. On the near approach of the boats to the vessels, a fire of great guns and small arms was instantly opened from an armed trabarolo (which was not till then observed), and soldiers posted on the beach and hills commanding the bay; our boats formed in close order, gave three hearty cheers, and in a few minutes cleared all before them, the men from the vessels and the troops on shore running in all directions.

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To prevent any annoyance whilst the prizes were bringing out, Lieut. Dickinson landed the marines under Lieut. Mears of that corps embarked in the *Active*, and a division of small-arm men under Mr. James Rennie, Master's-mate of this ship, taking a strong position on the hills, and planting the British Flag at the very gates of the town, whilst the launches, under Lieuts. Haye and Campston, with the barge of the *Active*, under Mr. James Gibson, Master's-mate of that ship, were employed in covering them with the carronades. This judicious and advantageous movement was of the greatest service to those employed at thesea-side, as it kept the soldiers and inhabitants, who had collected in great force, in check, and allowed the work which had been so ably undertaken to be most fully completed, as in addition to the convoy consisting of ten sail (under the vessel armed with six guns which was found in the harbour laden with grain, oil, &c.) two large magazines, filled with all sorts of naval and military stores destined for the garrison of *Corfu*, (and which it is said they stand in much need of) were most completely destroyed by fire; and I feel convinced the Enemy will suffer most severely by this capture as they must have been some time in making so large a collection. As I believe you are unacquainted with the situation of *Ortano*, I must beg leave to state it, and you will then be able to form your own opinion of the difficulties that existed, and to which our men and boats were necessarily exposed. The harbour

is formed by a large pier running out into the sea, and connected with a range of hills leading to the town, which stands on the top of the highest, completely commanding the vessels in the bay and the road up to it, so that the marines, to gain the strong post they had, and to prevent being exposed to the severe fire of musketry, were obliged to climb up the rocks by their hands, with a prospect of falling down a precipice every step they took. Having detailed to you, Sir, the particulars of this service, I have much pleasure in adding that our loss has been only Four wounded; and when it is considered that they were exposed to a teasing fire from the bushes and houses, from ten in the morning till three in the afternoon, it will, I trust, be thought trifling in comparison with the annoyance the Enemy have received by the capture and destruction of their magazines and vessels. I cannot speak too highly of the gallant conduct of Lieut. Dickinson on this occasion; the style in which he boarded the trabacolo, armed with six guns, and full of men, with the gig of this ship, supported by the barge under Mr. Rennie (of whom he speaks in the highest terms of praise), forms only a small part of his merit; his arrangements being so well made and so promptly executed by those under him, were such as to have ensured the most complete success, could it have been possible for the Enemy to have collected any additional regular force, with that already opposed to them. No language I can make use of is strong enough to express the zeal and conduct of every person concerned.—I feel particularly indebted to Capt. Gordon for the judicious manner his ship was placed, by which means he prevented any body of the Enemy from forming in the rear of our men, and the promptitude and zealous co-operation I have constantly experienced from him since we have been serving together.—Inclosed is a list of the vessels captured and destroyed.

H. WHITBY, Capt.

To Geo. Eyre, esq. Capt. of the Magnificent, Senior Officer off Corfu.

[Here follows a list of 10 Venetian vessels captured, laden with corn, oil, hemp, &c.]

June 2. About five this afternoon, Major Arbuthnot reached town, with the Official Details of the gallant battle of Albuera. The Park and Tower guns were fired late the same evening, and the next day an *Extraordinary Gazette* was published, which is here subjoined:

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-street, June 2. Dispatches, of which the following are Extracts, have been this day received by the Earl of

Liverpool, addressed to his Lordship by Lieut.-gen. Viscount Wellington, dated Elvas, May 22.

On the night of the 15th inst. I received from Marshal Sir W. Beresford letters of the 12th and 13th inst. which reported Marshal Soult had broken up from Seville about the 10th, and had advanced towards Estremadura, notwithstanding the reports which had been previously received that he was busily occupied in strengthening Seville, and the approaches to that city, by works; and that all his measures indicated an intention to remain on the defensive in Andalusia.—I therefore set out on the following morning from Villa Formosa, and having received farther information of the 14th, from Sir W. Beresford, of the Enemy's movements, I hastened my progress, and arrived here on the 19th, and found that Sir W. Beresford had raised the siege of Badajos, without the loss of ordnance or stores of any description, and collected the troops under his command, and had formed a junction with Genl. Castanos and Blake at Albuera, in the course of the 15th inst.—He was attacked there on the 16th by the French army under the command of Marshal Soult; and after a most severe engagement, in which all the troops conducted themselves in the most gallant manner, Sir W. Beresford gained the victory. The Enemy retired in the night of the 17th, leaving between 900 and 1000 wounded on the ground.—Sir W. Beresford sent the allied cavalry after them; and on the 19th, in the morning, re-invested Badajos.—I enclose reports of Sir W. Beresford, of the 16th and 18th inst. on the operations of the siege to the moment of raising it, and on the battle at Albuera; and I beg to draw your Lordship's attention to the ability, the firmness, and the gallantry manifested by Marshal Sir W. Beresford throughout the transactions on which he has written. I will add nothing to what he has said of the conduct of all the officers and troops, excepting to express my admiration of it, and my cordial concurrence in the favorable reports by Sir W. Beresford of the good conduct of all.—All has remained quiet in Castile since I quitted that part of the country.—The battalions of the 9th corps, belonging to regiments serving in the Corps d'Armée in Andalusia, had marched from Salamanca on or about the 15th, and went towards Avila, and were to come by Madrid.—I send this dispatch by Major (Lieut.-colonel) Arbuthnot, the Secretary of Marshal Sir W. Beresford, who was present in the battle of Albuera, and can give your Lordship any farther information you

you can require; and I beg leave to recommend him to your Lordship.

Marshal Beresford's first letter to Lord Wellington, dated Albuera, May 16, here follows.—It appears, that after Badajos was invested, and the communication between the different corps of the besieging force destroyed by the sudden flooding of the Guadiana, and the consequent destruction of the bridge, the French, under Latour Maubourg, were by dexterous manœuvring of our troops South of Badajos, driven successively from Llerena to Guadalcanal and Constantino. Subsequently the bridge having been restored, and the preparations for the siege being completed, the divisions of infantry fell back to invest Badajos more effectually, leaving the cavalry in advance at Zafra, Los Santos, and Villa Franca. On the 2th, the garrison of Fort St. Christoval made a sortie, and were repulsed by Major-gen. Lumley. On the 10th, another sortie was made to impede the construction of batteries against St. Christoval, which was repulsed by a part of the force under Lieut-col. Fletcher, after the Enemy had obtained possession of one of the batteries, which was within 500 yards of the place: in this affair, our troops being exposed to the shot and shell of the town and fort of St. Christoval, and the musquetry from the latter, sustained considerable loss, including the gallant Col. Turner, of the 17th Port. Regt.—On the 12th, Marshal Beresford, learning from Gen. Blake that Soult had left Seville on the 10th, and after forming a junction with Latour Maubourg, which increased his force to 15,000 men, had advanced and occupied Guadalcanal and Llerena, and avowed his intention to attack and compel the Allies to raise the siege of Badajos, immediately suspended operations against that place, and directed the removal of the guns and stores to Elvas, which by the exertions of Lieut-col. Fletcher, R. Eng. Major Dixon, of the Artillery, and the Portuguese Governor of Alentejo (Lieut-gen. Leite), was effected without the least loss, and all the troops, except Brig-gen. Kemmis's brigade, united on the 16th to meet the attack, and oppose the march of Marshal Soult.

Albuera, May 18.

My Lord, I have infinite satisfaction in communicating to your Lordship, that the Allied Army united here under my orders, obtained on the 16th inst. after a most sanguinary contest, a complete victory over that of the Enemy, commanded by Marshal Soult; and I shall proceed to relate to your Lordship the circumstances.—In a former report I have informed your Lordship of the advance of

Marshal Soult from Seville, and I had in consequence judged it wise, entirely to raise the siege of Badajos, and prepare to meet him with our united forces, rather than, by looking to two objects at once, to risk the loss of both. Marshal Soult, it appears, had been long straining every nerve to collect a force which he thought fully sufficient to his object, for the relief of Badajos; and for this purpose he had drawn considerable numbers from the corps of Marshal Victor and Gen. Sebastiani, and also, I believe, from the French army of the Centre. Having thus completed his preparations, he marched from Seville on the 10th inst. with a corps then estimated at 15 or 16,000 men, and was joined, on descending into Estremadura, by the corps under Gen. Latour Maubourg, stated to be 5,000 men. His Excellency Gen. Blake, as soon as he learnt the advance of Marshal Soult, in strict conformity to the plan proposed by your Lordship, proceeded to form his junction with the corps under my orders, and arrived at Valverde in person on the 14th inst. where, having consulted with his Excellency and Gen. Castanos, it was determined to meet the Enemy, and to give him battle.—On finding the determination of the Enemy to relieve Badajos, I had broken up from before that place, and marched the infantry to the position in front of Valverde, except the division of the Hon. Major-gen. G. L. Cole, which, with 2000 Spanish troops, I left to cover the removal of our stores.—The cavalry, which had, according to orders, fallen back as the Enemy advanced, was joined at Santa Martha by the cavalry of Gen. Blake; that of Gen. Castanos under the Count de Penne Villamur had been always with it.—As remaining at Valverde, though a stronger position, left Badajos entirely open, I determined to take up a position (such as could be got, in this widely open country) at this place; thus standing directly between the Enemy and Badajos.—The army was therefore assembled here on the 15th inst. The corps of Gen. Blake, though making a forced march to effect it, only joined in the night, and could not be placed in its position till the morning of the 16th inst. when Gen. Cole's division, with the Spanish brigade under Don Carlos d'Espagne, also joined, and a little before the commencement of the action. Our cavalry had been forced on the morning of the 15th inst. to retire from Santa Martha, and joined here. In the afternoon of that day the Enemy appeared in front of us. The next morning our disposition for receiving the Enemy was made, being formed in two lines, nearly parallel to the river Albuera, on the ridge of the gradual ascent rising from that

that river, and covering the roads to Badajos and Valverde; though your Lordship is aware that the whole face of this country is every where passable for all arms. Gen. Blake's corps was on the right in two lines; its left on the Valverde road, joined the right of Major-gen. the Hon. W. Stewart's division, the left of which reached the Badajos road, where commenced the right of Major-gen. Hamilton's division, which closed the left of the line. Gen. Cole's division, with one brigade of Gen. Hamilton's, formed the 2d line of the British and Portuguese army. The Enemy, on the morning of the 16th, did not long delay his attack; at eight o'clock he was observed to be in movement, and his cavalry was seen passing the rivulet of Albuera, considerably above our right; and shortly after he marched out of the wood opposite to us, a strong force of cavalry, and two heavy columns of infantry, pointing them to our front, as if to attack the village and bridge of Albuera; during this time, under cover of his vastly superior cavalry, he was filing the principal body of his infantry over the river beyond our right, and it was not long before his intention appeared to be to turn us by that flank, and cut us off from Valverde. Major-gen. Cole's division was therefore ordered to form an oblique line to the rear of our right, with his own right thrown back. And the intention of the Enemy to attack our right becoming evident, I requested Gen. Blake to form part of his first line, and all his second, to that front; which was done.—The Enemy commenced his attack at nine o'clock, not ceasing at the same time to menace our left: and after a strong and gallant resistance of the Spanish troops, he gained the heights upon which they had been formed: meanwhile the division of the Hon. Major-gen. W. Stewart had been brought up to support them; and that of Major-gen. Hamilton brought to the left of the Spanish line, and formed in contiguous close columns of battalions, to be moveable in any direction. The Portuguese brigade of cavalry, under Brig-gen. Otway, remained at some distance on the left of this, to check any attempt of the Enemy below the village.—As the heights the Enemy had gained, raked and entirely commanded our whole position, it became necessary to make every effort to retake and maintain them; and a noble one was made by the division of Gen. Stewart, headed by that gallant officer. Nearly at the beginning of the Enemy's attack, a heavy storm of rain came on, which, with the smoke from the firing, rendered it impossible to discern any thing distinctly.—This with the nature of the ground, had been ex-

tremely [redacted] the Enemy in formation subsequent attack of Gen. Stewart's Colborne, [redacted] and behaved in the most gallant manner; and finding that the Enemy's column could not be shal [redacted] by fire, proceeded to attack it with the bayonet; and, while in the act of charging, a body of Polish lancers (cavalry), which the thickness of the atmosphere and the nature of the ground had concealed (and which was, besides, mistaken by those of the brigade when discovered for Spanish cavalry, and therefore not fired upon), turned it; and being thus attacked unexpectedly in the rear, was unfortunately broken, and suffered immensely. The 31st Regt. being the left one of the brigade, alone escaped this charge, and under the command of Major L'Estrange, kept its ground, until the arrival of the 3d brigade, under Major-gen. Hoghton. The conduct of this brigade was most conspicuously gallant, and that of the 2nd brigade, under the command of the Hon. Lieut. col. Abercrombie, was not less so. Major-gen. Hoghton, cheering on his brigade to the charge, fell pierced by wounds. Though the Enemy's principal attack was on this point of the right, he also made a continual attempt upon that part of our original front at the village and bridge, which were defended in the most gallant manner by Major-gen. Baron Alten and the light infantry brigade of the German Legion, whose conduct was, in every point of view, conspicuously good. This point now formed our left, and Major-gen. Hamilton's division had been brought up there; and he was left to direct the defence of that point, whilst the Enemy's attack continued on our right, a considerable proportion of the Spanish troops supporting the defence of this place. The Enemy's cavalry, on his infantry attempting to force our right, had endeavoured to turn it; but by the able manœuvres of Major-gen. the Hon. W. Lumley, commanding the allied cavalry, though vastly inferior to that of the Enemy in number, his endeavours were foiled. Major-gen. Cole, seeing the attack of the Enemy, very judiciously bringing up his left a little, marched in line to attack the Enemy's left, and arrived most opportunely to contribute, with the charges of the brigades of Gen. Stewart's division, to force the Enemy to abandon his situation, and retire precipitately, and to take refuge under his reserve; here the Fusileer brigade particularly distinguished itself. He was pursued by the Allies to a considerable distance, and as far as I thought it prudent with his immense superiority of cavalry; and I contented

tented myself with seeing him driven across the Albuera.—Marshal Beresford then speaks highly of Majors Hartman and Dickson, commanding the British and Portuguese artillery; also of Capt. Lefebvre's horse artillery, and of one brigade of Spanish artillery, all of which were well served and fought. The Enemy took and carried off one howitzer attached to Lieut.-col. Colborne's brigade, with 300 prisoners, previous to the arrival of Gen. Hoghton's brigade. The Portuguese division of Major-gen. Hamilton evinced the utmost steadiness and courage, and manœuvred equally well with the British; and Brig.-gen. Harvey's Portuguese brigade, when marching in line across the plain, gallantly repulsed a charge of the enemy's cavalry. After Soult's main attack was defeated, he relaxed in that on the village, on which he could never make any impression, or cross the rivulet, though the troops were reduced there in order to strengthen other points.—“It is impossible (continues Marshal Beresford) to enumerate every instance of discipline and valour shewn on this severely contested day; but never were troops that more valiantly or more gloriously maintained the honour of their respective countries. Every individual most nobly did his duty, which is proved by the great loss we have suffered, though repulsing the Enemy; and it was observed that our dead, particularly the 57th regt. were lying as they had fought, in ranks, and every wound was in the front.—The battle commenced at nine, and continued without cessation till two in the afternoon, when the Enemy being driven over the Albuera, the remainder of the day was spent in cannonading and skirmishing.—Marshal Beresford then mentions, in terms of high commendation, the following Officers who materially conduced to the honour of the day: Major-gen. W. Stewart, who received two contusions, but would not quit the field; Major-gen. G. L. Cole, Lieut.-col. Abercrombie, Major L'Estrange (31st. regt); Col. Inglis; Major-gens. W. Lumley, Hamilton, and Alten; and Col. Collins, commanding a Portug. brigade, whose leg was carried away by a cannon shot.—The deaths of Major Gen. Hoghton and of Sir W. Myers, and Lieut.-col. Duckworth, are deeply lamented.—The Portuguese brigades of Brig.-gens. Fonseca and A Campbell, are likewise honourably mentioned.—Of the services which the Marshal derived from the Officers of his own staff, those of Brig.-gen. D'Urban, Q. M. G. to the Portug. Army, are particularly noticed. Lieut.-col. Hardinge, D. Q. M. G. to the Portuguese; Lieut.-gen. Mozinbo, Adjut.-gen. Lieut.-col. Rooke, Assist. Adj.-gen. to the United British and Portuguese

force; Brig.-gen. Lemos, and the Officers of his personal Staff, are thanked for the assistance they rendered.—The Marshal then states that the most perfect harmony subsisted between the allies, and that he experienced the most cordial assent and co-operation from Generals Blake and Castanos; the former took the command of the Spanish troops, and by his experience, knowledge, and zeal, greatly contributed to the fortunate result of the battle. Generals Ballasteros, Zayas, Don Carlos d'Espagne, and Count de Penne Villamur, are honourably mentioned. Marshal Beresford then, after acknowledging the services of Lieut.-col. Arbuthnot, and recommending him for promotion, concludes thus: “I annex the return of our loss in this hard contested day: it is very severe, and in addition to it, is the loss of the troops under his Excellency Gen. Blake, who are killed, missing, and wounded, but of which I have not the return. The loss of the Enemy, though I cannot know what it is, must be still more severe. He has left on the field of battle about 3000 dead, and we have taken from 900 to 1000 prisoners. He has had five Generals killed and wounded; of the former, Generals of Division Merle and Pénin; and Gazan, and two others, amongst the latter.—His force was much more considerable than we had been informed of, as I do not think he displayed less than from 20 to 22,000 infantry, and he certainly had 4000 cavalry with a numerous and heavy artillery. His overbearing cavalry cramped and confined all our operations, and with his artillery saved his infantry after its rout.—He retired after the battle to the ground he had been previously on, but occupying it in position; and on this morning, or rather during the night, commenced his retreat on the road he came, towards Seville, and has abandoned Badajos to its fate. He left a number of his wounded on the ground he had retired to, and to which we are administering what assistance we can. I have sent our cavalry to follow the Enemy, but in that arm he is too powerful for us to attempt any thing against him in the plains he is traversing.—Thus we have reaped the advantage we proposed from our opposition to the attempts of the Enemy; and whilst he has been forced to abandon the object for which he has almost stripped Andalusia of troops, instead of having accomplished the haughty boasts with which Marshal Soult harangued his troops on leaving Seville, he returns there with a curtailed army, and what perhaps may be still more hurtful to him, with a diminished reputation.

W. C. BERESFORD, Marshal and Lt.-Gen.

P. S.

P. S. Major-gen. Hamilton's Division, and Brig-gen. Madden's Brigade of Portuguese cavalry, march to-morrow morning to re-invest Badajos, on the South side of the Guadiana.

Officers killed and wounded between the 8th and 15th May inclusive.

Killed.—Capt. Smith, 3d bat. 27th foot, Capt. Dickinson and Lieut. Melville, Royal Engineers.—*Wounded* on the 10th May:—Royal Engineers, Capt. Ross and Boteler, severely; and Lieut. Read, slightly.—3d bat. 27th foot, Lieut. Col. M'Lean, Lieuts. Gordon and Dobbins, slightly; Major Birmingham (since dead); Capt. Pring, severely; Lieut. Levinge, Ensigns M'Coard and Hanley.—1st bat. 40th foot, Lieut.-col. Harcourt, Major Thornton, and Lieut. Street, slightly; Lieuts. Thoreau and Strawbenzie, severely; Capt. Heyland and Wood, Lieuts. Kelly, Butler, and Brown.—5th bat. 60th foot, Capt. Prevost, severely.—97th foot, Lieut. Coppinger and Ensign Downing, severely; Lieut. Daunt, slightly; Lieut. Kettlewell and Ensign Downman, lost an arm.—17th Portuguese Regt. Col. Turner, severely; Capt. Buquet and Maxwell.

Officers killed, wounded, and missing on the 16th of May.

Killed.—Major-gen. D. Hoghton.—3d Dragoon Guards, Lieut. Fox.—1st bat. 3d foot, or Buffs, Capt. Burke, Lieut. Herbert, Ensigns Chadwick and Thomas.—2d bat. 7th foot, Capt. Erek, Lieut. Archer.—1st bat. 23d foot, Capt. Montague, Second Lieut. Hall.—29th foot, Capt. Humphrey, Lieut. Duguid, Ensigns King, Furnace, and Vance.—2d bat. 34th foot, Capt. Gibbons, Lieut. Castle, Ensign Sarsfield.—2d bat. 39th foot, Lieut. Beard.—1st bat. 48th foot, Lieut.-col. Duckworth, Lieuts. Page and Ansaldo.—2d bat. 48th foot, Lieuts. Liddon, Loft, and Drew; Ensign Rothwell.—1st bat. 57th foot, Major Scott, Capt. Fawcett.—2d bat. 66th foot, Capt. Benning, Lieut. Shewbridge, Ensign Coulter.—2d Light bat. King's G. L. Lieut. Whitney.

Portuguese.—Staff, Surgeon Bollman.—23d regt. P. B. Bandeira, J. Joze Montro.

Wounded.—Major-gen. Hon. G. L. Cole, Major-gen. W. Stewart, Capt. Egerton (2d bat. 34th foot, Dep. Assist. Adj.-gen.), Capt. Baring (1st light bat. K. G. L. Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Alten), and Capt. Hawker, Royal Art. all slightly; Capt. Waller (103d foot, Dep. Assist. Q. M.-Gen.), Capt. Rouveria (Sicilian reg. Aid-de-Camp to Major-gen. Cole), Capt. Wade (42d foot, Aid-de-Camp to Major-gen. Cole), and Lieut. Thiele (Royal German Art.) all severely.—4th Dra-

goons, Capt. Holmes, Lieut. Wildman, and Adj. Chantry, slightly.—3d foot or Buffs, Captains Marley and Gordon, Lieutenants Wood, Houghton, and O'Donnell, and Ensign Walsh, severely; Captains Stevens and Cameron, severely, the latter taken prisoner, Lieuts. Juxon, Shepherd, Hooper, Latham, Wright, and Titlow, slightly.—1st bat. 7th foot, Lieut.-col. Sir W. Myers, and Lieut. S. B. Johnstone, both since dead; Captains Cholwich, Singer, and Crowder, Lieutenants Moultry, Wemyss, Henry, R. Johnstone, Gibbons, and Moses, slightly; Lieutenants Prevost, Mullins, Jones, and Morgan, severely.—2d bat. 7th foot, Brevet Lieut.-col. Blackeney, Capt. Orr, Lieutenants Irwin, Healy, Wray, Orr, and Seaton, severely; Capt. Magenit, left arm amputated; Capt. Parleton, Lieutenants Penrice, Lorentz, Holden, Frazer, and Acting Adjutant Meagher, slightly.—1st bat. 23d foot, Lieut.-col. Ellis, Captains Hurford, M'Donald, Stainforth, First Lieutenants Harrison, Treeve, and Thorpe, Second Lieutenants Castles, Harris, Ledwich, and Adjutant M'Lellan, slightly; First Lieut. Booker, severely.—2d bat. 28th foot, Capt. Gale, severely; Capt. Carrol, Lieutenants Crammer, Cottingham, Shelton, and Ensign Ingram, slightly.—29th foot, Lieut.-col. White, Lieutenants Stannus, Popham, and Briggs, Ensigns Kearney and Hamilton, and Adj. Wild, severely; Major Way, Captains Hodges, Tod, and Nestor, Lt. Brooke, and Ensign Lovelock, slightly.—2d bat. 31st foot, Capt. Fleming, Lieutenants Butler, Gethin, and Cashell, and Ensigns Wilson and Nicholson, severely; Capt. Knox, slightly.—2d bat. 34th foot, Captains Widdington and Wyatt, Lieutenants Hay and Walsh.—2d bat. 39th foot, Capt. Brine, Lieutenants Hart and Pollard, and Ensign Cox, severely.—1st bat. 48th foot, Capt. Parsons, severely; Captains Wilson, French, Bell, and Morrissett, Lieutenants Crawley, Herring, Wright, O'Donoghue, Duke, M'Intosh, and Vincent, Ensign Collin, and Adj. Steele, slightly.—2d bat. 48th foot, Capt. Watkins, Lieutenants Johnstone and Vander Meulen, severely; Captains Waugh, Drought, and Wood, slightly; Lieutenants Shea and Sharp, Ensigns Norman and M'Dougall.—1st battalion 57th foot, Lieutenant-colonel Inglis, Major Spring, Captains Shadforth, M'Gibbon, Jermyn, Stainforth, Hely, Kirby, Lieutenants Evatt, Baxter, M'Farlane, Dix, Hughes, Sheridan, Veitch, Myers, and M'Dougal, Ensigns Torrens and Jackson, slightly; Lieutenants M'Lachlan and Patterson, severely.—5th bat. 60th foot, Lieut. Ingersleben, slightly.—2d bat.

bat. 66th foot, Capt. Ferns, Lieutenants Hicken, Harvey, L'Estrange, Chambers, and M'Carthy, and Ensign Mack, slightly; Lieutenants Codd, Hand, and Crompton, and Ensigns Walker and Hay, severely. — 1st light bat. K. G. L. Major Hartwig, Capt. Rudolf, Lieut. Hartwig, Ensign Smalhausen, and Adj. Fahle, slightly. — 2d light bat. K. G. L. Capt. A. Heise. — Portuguese regt. Col. Collins.

Missing. — R. German Art. Lieut. Blumenbach. — 4th Dragoons, Capts. Spedding and Phillips. — 3d foot, or Buffs, Lieuts. Annesley and Hill. — 2d bat. 42th foot, Major Brooke, Capts. Campbell and Allman, Lieuts. Ellwood, Marshal Sach, Brotheridge, and Wood, Ensign Gilbert.

General Loss on the 10th. — 1 Captain 2 Serjeants, 29 rank and file, killed; 1 Colonel, 1 Lieut.-Colonel, 2 Majors, 4 Captains, 10 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 9 Serjeants, 4 Drummers, 321 rank and file, wounded; 12 rank and file missing.

General Loss on the 2th and 15th May. 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 2 Serjeants, 61 rank and file, killed; 1 Lieut.-Colonel, 4 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 12 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 180 rank and file, wounded; 1 Lieutenant, 22 rank and file, missing.

Total British Loss on the 16th at Albuera. 1 General Staff, 1 Lieut.-Colonel, 1 Major, 7 Captains, 13 Lieutenants, 9 Ensigns, 31 Serjeants, 4 Drummers, 215 rank and file, 54 horses, killed; 7 General Staff, 4 Lieut.-Colonels, 4 Majors, 43 Captains, 81 Lieutenants, 20 Ensigns, 6 Staff, 132 Serjeants, 9 Drummers, 2426 rank and file, 26 horses, wounded; 1 Major, 4 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 28 Serjeants, 10 Drummers, 492 rank and file, 17 horses, missing.

Total Portuguese Loss. — 1 General Staff, 1 Staff, 2 Serjeants, 98 rank and file, 9 horses, killed; 1 General Staff, 1 Lieut.-Colonel, 1 Major, 5 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 1 Staff, 14 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 230 rank and file, 9 horses, wounded; 1 Drummer, 25 rank and file missing.

A third letter from Marshal Beresford to Lord Wellington, dated Albuera, May 21, refers to an accompanying intercepted dispatch from Gen. Gazan to Marshal Soult. Sir W. Beresford says, "After the severe battle we had, it is satisfactory to know that the Enemy's loss was not exaggerated, and you will see by Gen. Gazan's letter to Marshal Soult, that in killed and wounded it cannot be less than 8000 men—left dead on the field and taken, we have the knowledge of near 3000; Gen. Gazan states that he has more than 4000 wounded with him; 320 were at Almendralejo by the same letters; Gazan says many have died on the road, and which we know must have been the case, as it is in the few first days that the bad cases die in numbers, and a precipitate retreat and want of convenient carriage must increase the mortality: thus we can scarcely calculate the loss of the Enemy from these data at less than 9000 men. Our advance was close to Azuclal and Almendralejo, and I propose putting a strong column of infantry in march towards those places to-morrow morning, and shall accompany it."

Admiralty-Office, June 4.

Vice Admiral Sir J. Saumarez, Bart. and K. B. has transmitted to J. W. Croker, esq. a letter he had received from Capt. Lowe, of his Majesty's sloop the Diligence, giving an account of his having, on the 9th of last month, captured a Danish row-boat privateer, carrying two swivels and sixteen men.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteurs* have lately published three official documents. The first was, a dispatch from Massena, dated Salamanca, May 14, referring solely to the actions which took place between the 5th and 9th, in the neighbourhood of Almeida. — The second, Gen. Brennier's report of the evacuation of Almeida; in which he asserts, that not more than 60 men of his garrison fell during their hazardous, but well-conducted retreat. — The third, a dispatch from Marshal Soult, containing the details of the ever-memorable battle of Albuera. Soult describes his breaking up at Seville—his junction with Latour Maubour;

—his approach to Albuera, and his disposition for the engagement there, exactly as General Beresford had done. [See Gazette, page 659.] During the engagement, he says, he learned from a Spanish prisoner, that Blake had joined with 9,000 men. Deeming the contest no longer equal, the allies being 30,000, and the French 18,000, he abandoned his design, the relief of Badajoz; but his own loss is estimated at 2,800 men, and ours at 9,000. The British, he adds, took no prisoners, except "two or three hundred wounded, who were left on the field." — though previously, he said, he maintained the position he had gained at the commencement of the battle until

until the 18th, two days after.—In relation to future events, the French Marshal does not give up the cause in despair: he is determined to call in fresh reinforcements; and, as he expresses it, "to complete our defeat;" for through-out he claims the victory at Albuera.

FRENCH NATIONAL COUNCIL.

The first sitting of the National Council was this day (June 18) celebrated according to the ancient forms prescribed by the usages and canons of the Church. The Catholic Religion possesses no ceremony more affecting, or more august. At seven in the morning the doors of the Metropolitan Church of Paris were thrown open to the publick—the body of the Church and the aisles were in a moment filled with those who assisted at the ceremony, among whom we noticed a number of French and foreign Ministers, and a great many other persons of distinction. At nine, the Fathers of the Council passed out from the Archbishop's Palace, and moved on in procession to Notre-Dame. The procession marched in the following order: First, the Swiss Guards, and the Officers of the Church; the Cross; the Masters of the Ceremonies; the Incense-bearers; the Choristers; the Ecclesiasticks of the second rank; the Officers of the Council; the Metropolitan Chapter, which was to receive the Council at the principal entrance of the church; the Fathers of the Council, all in their capes and mitres, with the scarf, the cross, the gremial, and the mitre of the Bishop who was to celebrate the High Mass, carried by Canons; four Deacons and four Sub-Deacons in their surplices (*en chasuble*); two assistant Bishops; the Celebrant, in his pontifical garb. His Eminence, Cardinal Fesch, Archbishop of Lyons, Primate of the Gallican Church, is the President of the Council.

The Fathers were ranged in the choir on the seats which had been provided for them, having hassocks before them, and some small benches for the assistant Priests. The Metropolitan Clergy and Rectors of Paris occupied one side of the Sanctuary.—After the Gospel-Lesson, the officiating Sub-Deacon carried the book opened to the Celebrant, and to the Fathers, for them to kiss. This ceremony finished, M. de Boulogne, Bishop of Troyes, ascended the pulpit. His discourse produced the most lively impression. Many passages, above all, his peroration, appeared models of the most sublime eloquence. The Orator had chosen for his theme, the influence of the Catholic Religion on social order. He evinced that the Catholic Religion

is the strongest cement of states, by the force of its tenets, by the nature of its worship, and by the ministry of its Pastors. The Cardinal, who was the Celebrant, now proceeded to the high Mass. At the second elevation, all the Bishops gave each other mutually the kiss of peace. After this, they moved two by two to the Communion, and received the Sacrament from the hand of the Celebrant.

After Mass, different prayers were recited, invoking the illumination of the Holy Ghost, and these were ended by the Hymn, *Veni Creator*. The Cardinal Celebrant prayed successively for the Pope, the Emperor, and the Council. —(N. B. It is thus pointed in the original.)—The Episcopal Secretaries of the Council then approaching the Celebrant, saluted him, and likewise the Fathers who received from their hands the Decrees, which were to be made public in this sitting. One of them (M. the Bishop of Nantes) mounted the pulpit, and proclaimed in Latin the Decree for opening of the Council. (Here follows the translation:)

"Most illustrious and very reverend Siegneur—Most Reverend Father, may it please you, for the honour and glory of the Holy and undivided Trinity, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, for the increase of the exaltation of the faith of the Christian Religion, for the peace and union of the Church, to decree and declare that the National Council has commenced." Then the Cardinal the Celebrant and President said, "The Decree has pleased the Fathers: in consequence, we declare that the National Council is formed."

The *Te Deum* was then chanted, after which a new Decree was made public, on the manner of conducting themselves in the Council—*de modo vivendi in Concilio*. The muster-roll of the Fathers' names was then called over, to which each in his turn answered, *Adsum*—(Here I am). The suffrages having been collected in the usual form, the President proclaimed a Decree on the Profession of Faith. All the Members made the Profession individually, and thus ended the first Sitting.

HOLLAND.

To shew the severity of police to which the Dutch are exposed under their merciless task-masters, we need only mention, that the Exchange at Amsterdam must be shut by three o'clock—the streets leading to it must be immediately evacuated; and all who shall be found in them afterwards are to be treated as disturbers of the public peace. Not

more than three persons are permitted to stop and talk in the streets!

To drain the Dutch population of all its effective members, a corps is raising, under the title of the King of Rome's Body Guards!

The Jews domiciliated in Holland have found it necessary to appeal, from the Lieutenant Governor, the Duke of Placentia, to Buonaparte, on the subject of the Conscription, which had been enforced with much rigour against them. The Deputation of that nation, after a three weeks' residence in Paris, obtained of Buonaparte that their brethren should be placed on the same footing as the Hollanders, and permitted to find substitutes.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Marshal Beresford, in a late address to the Portuguese troops, after praising their discipline and patriotism, and thanking them for their good conduct, concludes by saying, that he considers it an honour to be in any way connected with a nation he so greatly admires; and which will find in discipline the only auxiliary necessary to their natural and hereditary valour, to deliver them from the tyranny with which the Enemy threatens them.

General Castanos' account, to the Regency of Cadiz, of the battle of Albuera, has been received: it agrees in all material particulars with General Beresford's. Castanos computes the Enemy's loss at 7,000 men. It is gratifying to learn, that the utmost harmony prevails between the Allied Chiefs.—Lord Wellington, previous to the battle, proposed that on the junction of corps, the command should always devolve upon the officer of the highest military rank: this would have given the command of the Allies to General Castanos; who, however, in this delicate point, acted most judiciously; for he declared that the General who has the greatest force under his orders, ought to have the chief command, the others being considered as auxiliaries.

During the hottest of the action at Albuera, an officer, Ensign Thompson, was called upon to surrender the colours he held; but he declared he would give them up only with his life, and he fell a victim to his bravery.—Another officer, Ensign Walsh, had the colours he held broken by a cannon-ball, and was also severely wounded—having fallen on the field, he tore the colours from the staff, and thrust them into his bosom, where they were found after his death.—Sir W. Beresford was also attacked by one of the Polish cavalry, whom he dis-

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mounted, with the intention of preserving his life; but the man, persisting in his first design, was at length killed by a dragoon. [The above instances of individual heroism were related by Mr. Perceval in the House of Commons.]

When the Polish lancers make a charge, a red flag is suspended at the end of every lance, and that flag is so carried by the rider as to prevent the horse from seeing any other object. These red flags, in the late action, terrified our horses, and rendered every effort impracticable to make them meet the charge.

The Polish lancers, who committed such great cruelties on our wounded (among whom Major Brooke, together with several others, were put to death by them), are said to have been overtaken during the retreat by the 3d and 14th Dragoons, who killed and wounded a considerable number of them.

GERMANY.

The art of rising and moving in the air by means of wings, continues to engage the attention of a number of persons in Germany. At Vienna, the watchmaker Degen, aided by a liberal subscription, is occupied in perfecting his discovery. He has recently taken several public flights in the Prater. At Berlin, Claudius, a wealthy manufacturer of oil-cloth, is engaged in like pursuits: he rises in the air without difficulty, and can move in a direct line at the rate of four miles an hour; but his wings are unwieldy, and he cannot turn round in them. At Ulm, a tailor named Berblinger, announced on the 24th of April, that he had, after great sacrifice of money, labour, and time, invented a machine in which he would, on the 12th of May, rise in the air and fly twelve miles.

Buonaparte has ordered 68 captains of ships at Embden to be arrested, who were suspected of having had intercourse with England; and has sent them on board French ships of war at Antwerp.

Count Scharosch, related by marriage to the Imperial family, was lately murdered, on his estates in Hungary, by two of his principal domesticks, who, after firing the mansion, fled with a large booty to Bohemia. An ostentatious display of wealth, unsuitable to persons in their station of life, occasioned their apprehension; but as no evidence could be adduced against them, they were liberated. Subsequently, however, in clearing away the ruins of the mansion, the body of the Count, which had been accidentally preserved from the fire, was found, with such marks of violence, as

left

left no doubt of his having been murdered. The two domesticks were again apprehended, confessed their crime, and expiated it by an ignominious death.

The following account of a Literary Prodigy is extracted from the *Moniteur* of the 28th of May last, under the head of *Kingdom of Westphalia, Gottingen, May 20*:

"For these eight months we have had among the students of our University, a boy 10½ years old, who is a real phenomenon. The name of this young *savant* is Charles Witte. He understands the languages, history, geography, and literature, as well ancient as modern: at the age of eight years he possessed, besides his mother-tongue, Greek, Latin, French, English, and Italian, to such a degree of perfection, that he could not only translate, currently, the *Eneid* of Virgil and the *Iliad* of Homer, but could, besides, speak, with an astonishing facility, all the living languages which have been just mentioned. Of this, he last year gave such satisfactory proofs in a public examination, which he underwent at the University of Leipsic, that that Body honoured him with the following diploma:

"*Almæ Universitatis Lipsiensis Rectore Carolo Gottlob Kuhnio, &c. &c. Carolus Witte Lochaviensis puer IX annorum, propter præmaturam eximiamque in iis quibus non puerilis, sed adolescentum ætas imbuti solet, solertiam; potissimum verò linguarum antiquarum Græcæ ac Latine, item recentiorum Franco-gallicæ, Anglicæ, Etruscæ, notitiam haud vulgarem, quam à nemine nisi à patre Carolo Henrico Godofredo unico et solo præceptore accepit. Exemplo plane singulari non modo albo Philuriæ (Leipsic) insertus, verum etiam datâ fide, civibus Academiæ nostræ adscriptus est.*"

"Till his arrival at Gottingen, this child had no other instructor than his father, the Clergyman Witte. His Majesty the King of Westphalia, desirous that he should continue to direct the studies of his son to their termination, has granted him a pension, which has enabled him to quit his pastoral functions, and to accompany his pupil to our University. The young Witte is now studying philosophy: he is engaged in a course of mathematics, physics, and metaphysics, and shows the most happy disposition for all the sciences."

SWEDEN.

The Swedish Baron D'Armfeldt has entered the Russian service, and been

appointed Capt.-Lieutenant in the fleet in the Black Sea. His Lady has been ordered to quit the Swedish territories.

RUSSIA.

The following remarkable instances of longevity occur in the Bills of Mortality for the whole extent of the Russian Empire, during the year 1869:—Died, 307 persons between the age of 95 and 100; 188 between 100 and 105; 86 between 105 and 110; 36 between 110 and 115; 23 between 115 and 120; 8 between 120 and 125; 5 between 125 and 130; 1 between 130 and 135; 1 between 135 and 140; 1 between 145 and 150; and 1 between 155 and 160.

A tiger of the largest size was discovered in February last in the environs of Buckturma, in Siberia, and killed by a cossack. The memory of the oldest inhabitant cannot furnish another instance of this animal being seen wild in those frozen regions.

The only son of Suwarrow was drowned in the river Rimmer, on the 24th of April; meeting his death by a remarkable fatality, from a stream which was one of the scenes of his father's glory, and gave him one of his titles, that of Riminsky.

TURKEY.

Seiman Aga, one of the chiefs, and greatest protector of the Janissaries, was lately strangled at Constantinople, on suspicion of meditating the restoration to authority of that corps. Forty of his followers shared his fate.

In Turkey, horse-chesnuts are ground and mixed with the provender for horses, particularly for such as are broken-winded, or troubled with coughs. After being boiled a little to take off the bitterness, bruised and mixed with a small quantity of barley-meal, they are good food for rearing and fattening poultry.

EAST INDIES.

Just as the last packet sailed from India, Admiral Drury, with a considerable naval force, and 15,000 troops, had gone against the Island of Java.

The art of curing beef has been brought to great perfection in the East Indies. Messrs. Gambridge and Frute, of Calcutta, opened last year some barrels; and though the beef had been in salt six years, it was in excellent pickle, good preservation, and without taint.

AMERICA; AND THE WEST INDIES.

On the 19th ult. 100 houses were destroyed at New York by fire.

Gen. Moreau, it is said, has declined his intention of becoming a Citizen of the United States.

Scots.

Some of the late West India Journals contain extravagant praises of the Alcornouque tree, the inner bark of which, infused in a glass of liquor, and taken morning and night, is said to have acquired the reputation of a specific in all complaints of the liver and lungs.

Christophe has been proclaimed King, at St. Domingo, by the title of Henry I.

A letter, dated Cayenne, March 12, states, that that colony had been thrown into the greatest confusion, by the discovery of a plot excited by French emissaries. The following is an extract:

"Cayenne, March 12.

"The Portuguese troops of the garrison have for some time exhibited symptoms of extreme insubordination. They at length concerted a plan to set fire to the town, and massacre the inhabitants, including the officers of the fort, which luckily was discovered in time to prevent its being carried into execution. Twelve of the ringleaders have been tried and shot—others have escaped, and fled to the woods. All trade has been suspended."

A safe and commodious harbour has lately been discovered about seventy miles North-West of Kangaroo Island, on the West Coast of New Holland. It is represented as capable of containing and completely sheltering any number of ships of the largest size.

COUNTRY NEWS.

April 23. This day a Court-martial assembled on board the *Gladiator*, at *Portsmouth*, to try Lieut. Joseph Tullidge, the surviving Officers, and ship's company, of his Majesty's ship *Africaine*, which was captured off the Isle of France. The Court having examined into the circumstances attending her capture, agreed, "that his Majesty's ship *Africaine* was captured by a very superior force of the Enemy, after an action which was commenced by the order of her deceased Commander, the late Captain Robert Corbet, in a very brave and spirited manner; and after he was disabled by the loss of his right leg, by the second broadside of the Enemy, was continued by the said Lieutenant Joseph Tullidge in the most gallant and determined manner, although he had received four severe wounds during the action, as long as there was the least chance of preserving her from the Enemy; and did adjudge the said Lieut. Tullidge, his surviving Officers and Ship's company, to be most honorably acquitted."

Cambridge, May 6. A grand entertainment was given this day at St. John's College, to commemorate the completion of the third century since the founda-

tion of that Society. An appropriate speech was delivered in the Chapel by Mr. Hughes, a junior fellow.

A cause arising out of the inclosure of *Charnwood Forest*, excited an unusual degree of interest at the late Leicester Assizes, from the known respectability and high character of the parties (Earl of Stamford v. Wyatt and others). Mr. Babington, one of the members for the Borough of Leicester, was the real Defendant; but, in order to comply with the legal forms, it was necessary to bring the action against the Commissioners of the inclosure—it was the object and wish of both parties that complete justice should be done, and it had been agreed that the cause should be decided upon its real merits, and that neither party would avail themselves of any legal informality or inaccuracy that might occur in the pleadings, by which, most unfortunately, the ends of justice are frequently not attained.—The question to be tried was, whether Rothley Plain (commonly so called) was in the Parish of Rothley, or in Newtown Linford. On the part of the Plaintiff it was proved that the Warrener's house on Rothley Plain, which was the only one, had uniformly been assessed to the land-tax, and to all parochial taxes, as in the parish of Newtown Linford, and that some of the occupiers of that house had received relief from the parish of Newtown Linford; a number of old documents describing this house and the owners of it as belonging to Newtown Linford, and also the parish books of Newtown Linford, in which the occupiers of the Warren-house had been assessed to, and had paid taxes to that parish, were read, and a vast number of old witnesses (one of them of the age of 90 years) were examined, to prove that Rothley Plain had always been reputed to be within the parish of Newtown Linford. On the part of the Defendant, Mr. Babington, an extract from Domesday book was read, and also some proceedings in a cause in the year 1660, or 1661, between the ancestors of the present Plaintiff and Defendant, to prove that the Plain was within the parish of Rothley; and very many old witnesses "whose heads were silvered o'er with age," and whose furrowed cheek spake many a toilsome day, averred that they had again and again perambulated the bounds of the parish, and that the plain had always been included in the parish of Rothley. The "round unvarnished tale" of these "rude forefathers of the hamlet" excited no small degree, if not of Spartan-like reverence, at least of admiration from a crowded court; while the

the apparently strong possession of their faculties, and the firmness of their memories, too tenacious even to be overset by the brow-beatings of cross-examination, evinced the truth of the Poet's fine description of a green old age:

"Tho' I look old, yet I am strong and lusty,

For in my youth I never did apply
Hot and rebellious liquors to my blood;
Nor did I with unbashful forehead woo
The means of weakness and debility;
Therefore my age is as a lusty winter,
Frosty but kindly."

After a long summing up from the learned Judge, who stated the weight of evidence on both sides to be so strong that he was unable to say on which side it preponderated, the jury retired, and after more than an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict for the Plaintiff.

June 9. A fishing-boat of *Hastings* was lost this day in a gale of wind, by which J. White, aged 27, R. Finning, aged 23, G. Goble, aged 22, and W. Page, aged 17 years, were drowned. Shortly after, a second boat, with her crew, consisting of R. White (brother of the above), three men and a boy, was consigned to the same fate. These events took place seven miles off Dungeness.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Monday, April 22.

In consideration of the distinguished services of his Majesty's 87th (or Prince of Wales's Irish) Regiment, upon various occasions, and more recently in the brilliant action at Barrosa, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, was graciously pleased to approve of that Regiment being in future styled, The 87th, or Prince of Wales's Own Irish Regiment; and of its bearing upon the regimental Colours and Appointments, as a badge of honour, an Eagle, with a wreath of Laurel above the Harp, in addition to the arms of his R. Highness.

Serjeant Masterson, of the 87th Regiment, who took the French Eagle at the battle of Barrosa, has been promoted to an ensigncy in the York light infantry Volunteers.

Thursday, May 2.

A General Meeting of the Members of the Royal Society of Musicians, was held this day at their Rooms in Lisle Street, Leicester Square, for the election of a Secretary in the place of the late Mr. William Foster. The Candidates were Mr. Charles-James Ashley (proposed by Sir William Parsons and Dr. Smith), Mr. Macintosh, Mr. Letter, and Mr. Samuel Taylor. After the candidates had severally addressed the

meeting, a
the Chairman
elected by a

menced. At 3
Mr. Ashley duly
majority.

ie 4.

The Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Society for Missions to Africa and the East was this day held. The Sermon was preached by the Rev. Melville Horne, late Chaplain at Sierra Leone: the Collection amounted to 275*l*. The Preacher pleaded the cause with great energy and eloquence. His especial aim was to rouse the Clergy of the Established Church to take a personal share in propagating the Gospel through the Heathen World. To that respectable body this Sermon is, therefore, earnestly recommended: and it is hoped it will prove the means of calling forth some of them to participate in this noble design. The Annual Meeting of the Society was afterwards held, William Wilberforce, Esq. M. P. in the Chair. From the Report it appears, that upwards of fifty persons, adults and children, are dependant on the Society, at its settlement on the Rio Pongas in Africa; that the Schools of native Children in that quarter are in a very flourishing state; and that the Missionaries are invited to extend their labours, both Southward to the Dembia, and Northward to the Rio Nunci: in which stations large schools are offered to them by friendly Chiefs. These proposals will be embraced as soon as several Missionaries shall arrive at their destination. The Society has also granted 250*l*. a year to its Corresponding Committee at Calcutta to establish readers of the Scriptures in the Market-places of the principal towns in India. The Report likewise contains communications from the Rev. Samuel Marsden respecting New Zealand, and the best means of diffusing the light of the Gospel through the Islands of the Southern Ocean.

Thursday, June 27.

The Governors of the Charter-house met last week to elect a new Governor in the room of Lord Melville. There were two candidates — the Archbishop of York and the Earl of Harrowby. The Votes were equal, seven and seven; in which case, by the statutes, the nomination devolved on the Prince Regent, in behalf of his Majesty. His Royal Highness, not choosing to give a preference to either of the two distinguished persons, has nominated his own personal friend, the Earl of Moira.

The principal damage occasioned by the pressure at Carlton-house (see page 587) was the loss of shoes, shawls, and fragments of fire; no personal injury of any consequence, and we are happy to say, no personal injury occurred.

THE

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE COMPANY,

AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE, STRAND.

May 20. *Where to find a Friend*; a Comedy, by Mr. Lee, author of "Grieving's a Folly." The language is correct, and the sentiment moral; and, although it does not contain much to please, it has nothing that offends.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

June 10. *The Royal Oak*; an Historical Play, in three Acts, by Mr. Dimond. The plot is founded on the concealment of Charles II. in the branches of the Oak, after the battle of Worcester; but it violates historical truth. Charles, after his adventures in the Oak, finds refuge in the house of Col. Windham, and the Parliament officers having entered in search of him, young Windham delivers himself up as the fugitive Prince, whose person was unknown to them. Charles is then made to repair to the tent of Fairfax, Commander in Chief of the Parliamentary Army, and there to prevail upon this Chief not only to suffer young Windham to escape, but also to permit Charles himself to go at large. This is certainly made an interesting incident in the piece, having all the accompaniments of parental terror and anxiety for the fate of young Windham, with the addition of the anxious solicitude of his intended bride. The piece terminates with the escape of Charles from the coast on board a vessel.

June 21. *The Round Robin*; a Musical Farce, by Mr. Dibdin; which, like all his productions, aims to display the generous character of the English tar. The piece being unfavourably received, the Author has withdrawn it, in order to make such alterations as may insure it a better reception on its next representation.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

R. WARD, esq. Clerk of the Ordnance, vice Hon. Cropley Ashley Cowper, now Earl of Shaftesbury.—Lieutenant-colonel H. Torrens, 89th foot, his Military Secretary.

War-Office, June 4. The Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint,

Major-Generals—F. Baron Dreschsel, with temporary rank; C. Baron Linsingen, with ditto; R. Aytoun; G. Rochfort; F. Grose; H. R. Gale; J. Spens; W. Scott; R. Tipping; A. Campbell; A. Trotter; F. Fuller; Sir J. Affleck, bart.; G. V. Hart; J. Robinson; G. Warde; Hon. T. Maitland; R. Bright; W. Ramsay; J. Campbell; J. Skerrett; H. Oakes; C. Campbell; Sir G. Prevost, bart.; W. Waller; M. Archdall; Sir J. C. Sher-

brooke, K. B.; G. Drummond; J. Whar-
ton; W. Payne; Hon. E. Bligh; W. Earl
Craven; Lord W. Bentinck; E. Earl of
Cork; Hon. H. G. Grey; Hon. E. Paget;
A. Wetham; Sir B. Spencer, K. B. to be
LIEUTENANT-GENERALS in the Army.

Colonels—B. Fisher, royal engineers;
T. Nepean, ditto; T. R. Charleton, royal
artillery; H. de Hinuber, king's German
legion, with temporary rank; Sir C. Ship-
ley, knt. royal engineers; H. Bell, royal
marines; T. Strickland, ditto; T. Mahon,
9th light dragoons; W. T. Dilkes, 3d foot
guards; H. Rudyerd, royal engineers;
J. Oswald, 35th foot; J. Gashard le Mar-
chant, military college; J. M. Hadden,
royal artillery; W. Doyle, 62d foot; J.
Hatton, 66th foot; Pinson Bonham, 69th
foot; J. Burnett, military superintendent
of hospitals; W. Anson, 1st foot guards;
J. Bouchier, of the late royal Irish Artil-
lery; I. Brock, 49th foot; G. W. Ram-
say, 60th foot; R. Craufurd, on half-pay
of 60th foot; E. Howarth, royal artillery;
J. Dorrien, royal horse guards; T. Des-
brisay, royal artillery; C. Terrott, ditto;
W. Fyers, royal engineers; G. Glasgow,
royal artillery; R. Winter, royal marines;
W. Bentham, royal artillery; E. Stebelin,
ditto; J. A. Schaleh, ditto; H. Hutton,
ditto; T. Barrow, 5th West India regi-
ment; J. S. Farley, 68th foot; J. Wood,
on the half-pay of the Liverpool regiment;
H. Churchill, of the late horse grenadier
guards; J. Jenkison, on half-pay of the
Sheffield regiment; T. Lewis, royal ma-
rines; T. Dunbar, 3d West India regi-
ment; R. Williams, royal marines; L.
Desborough, ditto; A. Keith, 65th foot;
J. Mackelcan, royal engineers; J. T. Lay-
ard, 54th foot; J. Skinner, 16th foot; J.
Meredith, royal marines; R. H. Farmer,
ditto; Watkin Tench, ditto; J. S. Saun-
ders, 61st foot; L. Maclean, Quarter-
Master-General in the West Indies; G.
Wilson, royal artillery; S. Rimington,
ditto; D. Ballinghall, royal marines; D.
Shank, Canadian fencibles; Æ. Shaw, on
half-pay of the Queen's rangers; G. Dyer,
royal marines; A. Hay, 1st foot; J. J.
Barlow, on half-pay of the Cheshire fenci-
bles; W. Minet, 30th foot; W. M. Pea-
cocke, Coldstream guards; Sir J. Doug-
las, knt. royal marines; J. Pare, on half-
pay of 96th foot; W. P. Clay, on half-
pay of 40th foot; C. Wale, 66th foot; T.
Hull, 62d foot; J. Kemmis, 40th foot;
R. Burne, 39th foot; J. O. Vandeleur,
19th light dragoons; C. Pye, 3d dragoons;
Sir W. Aylett, knt. on half-pay of the 6th
garrison battalion; J. R. Fletcher, 6th
dragoons; R. Browne, 12th light dragoons;
H. M. Gordon, on half-pay of the 16th
foot; A. J. Goldie, 6th dragoon guards;
R. B. Long, 15th light dragoons; R. H.
Sheaffe, 49th foot; A. Duff, on half-pay
of

of 4th foot; G. Airey, 8th foot; R. S. Donkin, Quarter-Master-General in the Mediterranean; Hon. F. Stopford, 3d foot guards; G. Cooke, 1st foot guards; T. J. Backhouse, 47th foot; J. Wilson, 4th Ceylon regiment; W. Eden, 84th foot; F. G. V. Lake, 60th foot; G. T. Walker, 50th foot; J. A. Vesey, on half-pay of 29th foot; R. Stovin, 17th foot; K. Mackenzie, on half-pay of 15th foot; Sir J. Dalrymple, bart. 3d foot guards; F. J. Wilder, 35th foot; Hon. G. de Grey, Aid-de-Camp to the King; S. Hawker, ditto; to be MAJOR-GENERALS in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Sir C. Imhoff, knt. 4th garrison battalion; G. Gordon, on half-pay of 4th foot; D. Macdonald, 57th foot; Arch. Stewart, 1st foot; Alex. Adams, 78th foot; J. C. Halkett, on half-pay of 53th foot; Hon. G. Maedonald, 1st foot guards; T. N. Powlet, on half-pay of 95th foot; Sir E. G. Butler, knt. 67th foot; S. Need, 24th light dragoons; M. E. Jacob, on half-pay of 68th foot; T. L'Estrange, inspecting Field-officer; Sir T. Brooke Pechell, bart. of the late horse grenadier guards; W. Latham, 7th dragoon guards; D. Dewar, on half-pay of unattached Officers; G. Kinnaird Dana, 6th garrison battalion; J. Moore, 23d light dragoons; E. Baynes, Nova Scotia fencibles; N. Levitt Peacocke, 71st foot; J. Stirling, 42d foot; T. Steele, 90th foot; P. Maxwell, 7th dragoon guards; R. Young, 8th foot; B. Leighton, 4th dragoons; Henry M. Mervin Vavasour, of the late horse grenadier guards; E. Vicars, 21st light dragoons; J. Meller, invalid artillery; H. R. Knight, 4th garrison battalion; R. Douglas, 55th foot; S. V. Hinde, 32d foot; B. Glegg, on half-pay of the 91st foot; Hon. J. Ramsay, 2d foot; L. Mosheim, of the dépôt at Lymington; F. Streicher, York light infantry volunteers; C. Grant, Aid-de-Camp to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent; J. Lyon, 97th foot; W. Gifford, 43d foot; A. Gore, 33d foot; J. Orde, 99th foot; J. Baron de Sonnenberg, De Roll's regiment; C. B. Egerton, 44th foot; T. S. Beckwith, 95th foot; to be COLONELS in the Army.

Majors—J. Campbell, on half-pay 68th foot; H. Shadforth, on half-pay Queen's rangers; J. B. Haffey, 18th foot; A. Hamilton, 30th foot; M. W. Lee, 96th foot; J. French, on half-pay 121st foot; R. Lucas, on half-pay York rangers; A. Lloyd, 98th foot; J. M. Hamerton, 44th foot; A. Chaplin, 2d Ceylon regiment; J. Pringle, 6th garrison battalion; A. Light, 25th foot; J. Wood, 32d foot; D. Campbell, 9th foot; G. A. Tonym, 31st foot; Henry Thornton, 40th foot; Andrew Davidson, 15th foot; Tho. Chamberlain, 24th foot; J. Hicks, 32d foot; E. Faunce, 4th foot; F. Muller, 1st foot; F. Barclay, 56th foot;

P. J. Parry, on half-pay Steele's late recruiting corps; D. Ximenes, 62d foot; W. Spearman, 2d dragoon guards; T. Weston, on half-pay of 14th garrison battalion; W. C. Spring, 57th foot; D. Colquhoun, on half-pay late 7th garrison battalion; B. H. Young, 58th foot; W. B. Neynoe, 27th foot; T. Carnie, 6th foot; J. Ross, 28th foot; J. K. Money, on half-pay Armstrong's recruiting corps; T. Lyster, Cape regiment; A. Henry, 58th foot; P. T. Robertson, 8th foot; S. Higgins, on half-pay 12th West India regiment; D. Jones, 6th foot; G. Gray, 30th foot; T. Pearson, 23d foot; A. Meade, on half-pay of regiment of Malta; R. Nixon, 28th foot; W. F. Spicer, 78th foot; R. McNab, 91st foot; R. Payne, 46th foot; J. Stafford, 63d foot; to be LIEUT.-COLONELS in the Army.

BREVET.

To be LIEUTENANT-COLONELS in the Army—Major D. L. Gilmour, 95th foot; Major J. R. Coghlan, 61st foot; Major A. Petrie, 79th foot; Major W. Woodgate, 60th foot; Major G. H. B. Way, 29th foot; Major O. Macintosh, 85th foot; Major C. C. Patrickson, 43d foot; Major G. G. C. L'Estrange, 31st foot; Major R. Arbuthnot (unattached).

To be MAJORS in the Army—Captain M. Mackenzie, 71st foot; Captain A. Brown, 79th foot; Captain P. Cruickshank, 1st light dragoons of King's German legion, with temporary rank only; Captain G. T. Napier, 52d foot; Captain G. Krauchberg, 1st light dragoons of King's German legion, with temporary rank only; Captain G. Scovell, 57th foot; Captain W. E. P. Napier, 43d foot; Captain M. Shaw, 74th foot; Captain J. Cameron, 95th foot; Captain H. Balneavis, 27th foot; Captain Hon. E. C. Cocks, 16th light dragoons; Captain S. R. Chapman, royal engineers; Captain R. Armstrong, to be Major in Portugal only.

Dr. Waller, Physician to the garrison of Portsmouth, vice Meik, deceased.

War-office, June 11. His Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Orange, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

Whitehall, June 12. Right Hon. Charles Yorke, Sir Richard Bickerton, bart. vice-admiral of the blue, James Buller, esq., William Domett, esq. vice-admiral of the white, Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, knt. Hon. Frederick Robinson, and Horatio Walpole, esq. commonly called Lord Walpole, Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

FREDERICK Edgcombe, esq. a Commissioner of the Victualling Board, vice Boscawen, deceased.

G. Bridges, esq. elected Alderman of Lime-street Ward, vice Jacob, resigned.

ECCLESIASTICAL

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

1811. **REV.** James Scott, Weston super Mare R. Somerset, *vice* Beadon, resigned.

Rev. James Brown, B. D. Minting V. Lincolnshire.

Rev. Horace Parker, Chaplain to the Forces in Spain and Portugal.

Rev. Gilbert Heathcote, M. A. Andover V. Hants, and Rev. William Evans, B. D. Bishop Sutton cum Ropley R. Hants, both *vice* Howley, resigned.

Rev. T. L. Strong, Titsey R. Surrey, *vice* Moreton, resigned.

Rev. R. Pickering, B. D. Winterbourne Abbas with Steepleton R. Dorset, *vice* Bown, deceased.

Rev. W. Ward, B. D. to the prebendal stall of Wilsford and Woodford, in the cathedral church of Sarum, *vice* Brereton, deceased.

Rev. H. C. Orde, Wheathamstead R. Herts, *vice* his brother, deceased. (See p. 597.)

Rev. John Ahier, curate of St. Helier's, Trinity R. Isle of Jersey, *vice* La Cloche, deceased.

Rev. Arthur Onslow, D.D. dean of Worcester, Lindridge R. *vice* Evans, archdeacon of that diocese, resigned.

Rev. James Meakin, prebendary of Worcester, Wolverley V. *vice* Onslow, resigned.

Rev. Algernon Peyton, B. A. the rich rectory of Doddington, Isle of Ely. (See col. 2.)

Rev. J. T. A. Reed, Walford with Ruardean V. near Ross, Herefordshire.

Rev. Brian Broughton, M. A. Long Ditton R. Surrey.

Rev. William Page Richards, LL. B. Abbotstoke R. Dorset.

Rev. T. Barnaby, B. D. Edwin Loach R. Worcestersh. with Tedstone Wafre Chap. Herefordshire.

Rev. C. A. Wheelwright, Little Bytham R. with Castle Bytham annexed, Lincolns.

Rev. J. Carter, librarian of the Bristol Library, a minor canon of Bristol cathed.

BIRTHS.

1811. **AT** Arbuthnott House, Viscountess Arbuthnott, a daughter.

June 5. At Duff House, Scotland, Lady J. Taylor, a daughter.

The wife of Henry Comyns Berkeley, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, a daughter.

June 6. At Ham Common, the lady of Sir Henry C. Montgomery, bart. a son.

June 15. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, the lady of Lieut.-gen. Sir George Nugent, a son.

June 26. At Eggesfield House, the wife of the Rev. John Morris, a daughter.

June 30. At Winchmore Hill, Mrs. Harvey Combe, a son.

Lately, At Carlsruh, the Grand Duchess of Baden, of a Princess.

MARRIAGES.

1811. **REV.** W. Tyner, rector of Upmarden, and vicar of Compton, Sussex, to Miss Sarah Colston, of Croydon.

April 30. At Forglen House, W. Gowan, esq. of the Bengal establishment, to Helen, daughter of Sir George Abercromby, bart. of Birkenhead and Falkland.

May 18. Richard Marter, esq. of Bourton-on-Water, Gloucestershire, to Jane, youngest daughter of Pettus Harman, esq. of Charles-street, Cavendish-square.

June 1. At Wargrave, Berks, Barrett March, esq. of Remenham, Berks, to Mrs. Low, of Wargrave Lodge.

June 6. At Shenfield, Essex, William Brodrick, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Marianne, third daughter of the late George Selby, esq. of Twizell House, Northumberland.

Hon. and Rev. W. H. Dawney, of Sessay, Yorkshire, to Lydia, only daughter of the late J. Heathcote, esq. of Conington Castle, Hunts.

June 8. James Basevi, esq. to Charlotte Eliza, third daughter of G. Robinson, esq. Queen's-square, Bath.

June 10. James Brown, esq. of Harehill Grove, near Leeds, to Charlotte, third daughter of the late Matthew Rhodes, esq.

June 11. — Cholmeley, M.D. Physician to Guy's Hospital, to Eliza, third daughter of the late W. Hayard, esq. of South Lambeth.

June 13. Lieut.-col. Robert Camden Cope, of Loughgall, co. Armagh, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Eliot, esq. of Antigua, and sister of the Countess of Errol, Lady Despencer, and Lady Cosby.

June 15. Edward Fenshawe, Captain of Royal Engineers, to Frances Mary, second daughter of Lieut.-gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple.

June 18. J. R. Spencer Phillips, esq. of Writtle, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Sir J. Tyrell, bart. of Boreham House, Essex.

June 19. At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Tyrrell, esq. to Clarissa Eliza, only daughter of William Merle, esq. of Colliers Wood, Surrey.

June 21. At Putney, Waller Clifton, esq. of the Admiralty, to Elinor, second daughter of Daniel Bell, esq. of Highlands, Putney Heath.

June 23. Rev. A. Peyton, rector of Doddington, Isle of Ely, (see col. 1.) to Isabella Anne, youngest daughter of T. Hussey, esq. M. P. of Gathorn, co. Meath.

Henry Albers, esq. of Great Coram-street, to Lucia Lucretia, second daughter of N. A. Martinus, esq. of St. Helen's-place.

June 24. At Llanelweth, J. Thomas, esq. of Pencenig, to Miss Gwynne, of Llanelweth Hall, both co. Radnor.

June

June 25. T. Daniell, esq. of Aldridge Lodge, Staffordshire, to Mary, third daughter of Samuel Smith, esq. M. P. of Woodhall Park, Herts.

Rev. J. Griffin, of Preston Candover, Hants, to Catharine, daughter of the late J. Stephenson, esq. of Bedford-square.

June 26. By special licence, Lord Burghersh, eldest son of the Earl of Westmoreland, to Miss Wellesley Pole, daughter of the Hon. W. P.

June 27. Mr. A. Borradaile, second son of W. B. esq. of Fenchurch-street, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of B. Borradaile, esq. of Bedford-hill, Surrey.

Lately, J. Soane, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Maria, third daughter of James Preston, esq. of Sewardstone, Essex.

M. Tucker, esq. to Margaret, daughter of the Rev. James Douglas, rector of Middleton, Sussex, and Chaplain to the Prince.

B. Smith, esq. of Tibbington House, to Miss Fereday, daughter of S. F. esq. Ettingshall Park, Staffordshire.

Thomas Hughes, esq. of Stroud, to Mary, third daughter of the late Rev. Richard Huntley, of Boxwell Court.

Rev. John Waltham, rector of Dorlaston, Staffordshire, to Miss Fletcher.

At Mugdock Castle, Hugh Tennent, esq. of Glasgow, to Miss B. Graham, daughter of J. G. esq. of Mugdock Castle.

In Dublin, by special licence, Edward Hood, esq. of Middle Monnt, Queen's county, to Catharine, second daughter of Timothy Driscoll, esq. of Harcourt-street.

In Dublin, William Monsell, esq. of Terroe, to Olivia, daughter of Sir A. J. Walsh, bart. of Ballykillicaven, Queen's county.

The Hon. H. R. Crofton, (Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Sir J. Cradock), youngest son of the late Sir E. C. bart. to Mary, eldest daughter of T. Hemsworth, esq. of Limerick.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Pages 89, b. 136. The legacy of the late Sir Francis Bourgeois to Dulwich College is more extensive than was supposed. He has left the whole of his pictures, besides 10,000*l.* to keep them in due preservation, and 2000*l.* for the purpose of repairing the gallery in that place for their reception. He has also bequeathed legacies of 1000*l.* each to the Master of the College, and the Chaplain; and the Fellows of the College are to be the residuary legatees, and are to possess, for its advantage, all the rest of his property, of every denomination.

P. 92. a. The late Rev. Dr. Vardill was educated in King's College, New York, of which he was elected principal, and appointed Regius Professor of Divinity. When America claimed independence, he resigned his bright prospect there, and embraced the cause of the mother country;

where he distinguished himself by many publications worthy an acute and liberal politician. He was a rare example of splendid talents, devoted to the purest philanthropy; and of profound scholastic knowledge, blended with the most endearing social virtues. During the last ten years, severe sickness withdrew him from those public circles, of which his wit, eloquence, and urbanity, had rendered him the ornament; but his memory will be treasured while those who knew him exist.

P. 197. a. The late Rev. Dr. Maskelyne, having at an early period of life given proofs of his abilities as a mathematician and astronomer, went to Barbados, under the appointment of the Board of Longitude, for the purpose of trying Mr. Harrison's marine time-keeper, for which the inventor claimed the premium offered by Parliament. His first publication was a quarto pamphlet, with a view to the improvement of practical navigation, intitled, "The British Mariner's Guide," published in 1763. His reputation was by this time so completely established, and his talents were so highly appreciated, that, on the death of Dr. Nathaniel Bliss, in 1765, he was appointed to the situation of Astronomer Royal to his Majesty. In 1767, he published, by order of the commissioners of longitude, an account of Mr. John Harrison's watch. In 1774, the president and council of the Royal Society brought out in a folio volume, at the public expense, his Tables for computing the apparent Places of the Fixed Stars, and reducing Observations of the Planets. In 1776, he produced the first volume, in folio, of his Astronomical Observations, made at the Royal Observatory, at Greenwich, from the year 1765. The continuation of this important work has since been given to the world in the same form, in obedience to his Majesty's command. In 1792, Dr. M. presented the public with his invaluable Tables of Logarithms, by the late indefatigable Michael Taylor, who sunk under his task and died when only five pages of his work remained unfinished, bequeathing to the world a most remarkable monument of human industry. Dr. Maskelyne had always encouraged the design, and now took upon himself to finish the work, to which he prefixed a most masterly introduction, rendering the whole a very complete performance.

P. 399. b. The late Rev. Thomas Mahon died March 9, at Castle Kelly, co. Galway, aged 70. He was only brother of the present Lord Hartland, and second son of Thomas Mahon, esq. Knight of the shire for Roscommon from 1762 to 1782. He was born June 3, 1740, married July 12, 1784, Honoria, second daughter of Denis Kelly, esq. of Castle Kelly; by whom he had issue, 1. Thomas; 2. Denis, &c.

tenant in the 9th light dragoons; 3. Maurice, died young; 4. John; 5. Anne; 6. Jane.

P. 601. a. The late Mrs. *Westenra* died May 14. Col. W. is uncle of the present Lord Rossmore.

P. 604. a. The late Viscount *Longueville* was one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Counsellors, a Governor of the county of Cork, a Trustee of the Linen Manufacture, and one of the representative Peers of Ireland. His lordship was born Oct. 9, 1734, married Nov. 8, 1736, Margaret, only daughter of Richard White, esq. of Bantry (grandfather of the present Viscount Bantry), but had no issue by her, who died in April 1809; the title of Viscount Longueville therefore becomes extinct, being the 13th Irish peerage which has failed, since the Union in January 1801, for want of male heirs. The late Viscount embarked early in active political life, and was for many years representative in parliament for the city of Cork, previous to his attainment of the peerage. He enjoyed a great share of influence in the distribution of the Crown patronage, in consequence of his parliamentary interest; but he invariably declined any office or situation of emolument for himself, though his friends and relatives ever found in him an active and strenuous patron. His loss will be particularly deplored by his tenants, among whom he constantly resided, unless when attending his parliamentary duties, and whom he was ever ready to aid with his advice and admonition. By his lordship's decease, a considerable estate devolves to Lord Viscount Bantry and his brothers, which the late Viscount enjoyed under the will of his brother-in-law, Hamilton White, esq.; but the Longueville estates, amounting to near 20,000*l.* per annum, are principally devised to his male heirs, John Longfield, esq. of Longueville, formerly member for Mallow, and Colonel Mountfort Longfield, member for the city of Cork; to the latter, his lordship has bequeathed his beautiful seat of Castle Mary, situated on the harbour of Cork, and a large personal fortune.

P. 606. a. The late Mr. *Daniel Roberts* was the son of Mr. John Roberts, of Bristol, afterwards of London, by Amelia, second surviving daughter of Mr. Thomas Daniel, both merchants of superior estimation and character; the second possessing an extensive influence in the former city, where the subject of this notice was born on the 19th Dec. 1753. He was the fourth in lineal descent from John Roberts, an eminent personage in the early history of the people called Quakers, and the tenth from Hugh Tynedale, of Hunt's Court, in Nibley, esq. father of the celebrated

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apostle of the English reformation; these ancestors he was often accustomed to contemplate with pleasure, in common with several others of considerable religious and scientific merit. The nature of his family connexions early devoted him to commercial pursuits; and while yet in his minority, he sustained a principal share in the superintendence of one of the most extensive establishments of its kind in Europe. At different periods of the American revolution and independence, he thrice visited that Continent: the first time, in the spring of 1774, on professional engagements connected with the preceding. Here his numerous and respectable introductions, supported by his personal merits and conciliating manners, acquired him the esteem of numerous individuals in different spheres of life, amongst whom were General Washington, Dr. Franklin, and other distinguished characters of each party; while his address in the management of a very arduous confidence, and his abilities as a merchant, were acknowledged by competent judges to have been, in many respects, unrivalled. On a similar occasion he was also absent in Austrian Flanders. In one of his Transatlantic excursions, he explored with much taste and gratification, the magnificent scenery of the Northern provinces. The vicissitudes and disappointments which he experienced in some of the former and following occurrences, were frequently great and painful; but his genuine principles of sentiment and action, both of a religious and civil nature, remained unshaken and uncorrupted; and he retired from the ultimate close of his prospects, in consequence of events mostly of a national description, and independent of his controul, in the full maintenance of hereditary integrity. Notwithstanding his varied and active occupations, he had read much; his library, though small, was select and valuable, and his conversation and anecdotes from so many different sources, enlivened with great constitutional cheerfulness, were intelligent and agreeable. His talents and general accomplishments, as well of an useful as ornamental nature, were otherwise of no common rank; and during a subsequent seclusion of above twenty years, he devoted his principal attention, next to the care of his children's education, to medical botany and chemistry, in which his acquisitions were freely rendered subservient to philanthropic feelings, and though his native liberality was often subjected to imposition, it was never precluded from exertion by preceding instances of ingratitude or deceit. His integrity has been already adverted to, and his turn of mind was peculiarly independent; but in his high sense of religion, benevolence, and

and superior energies of domestic attachment, his more familiar traits of character were predominantly conspicuous: his extended and active, but unassuming and private benefactions, may long be feelingly remembered by the objects of their exertion; and his uniform anxiety and efforts for the improvement and happiness of his family ever anticipated and superseded the cold suggestions of sordid policy. In this interesting particular, it would indeed be difficult to render an adequate justice to his desert and kindness; and amid the absence or diminution of every other excellence, these alone would have afforded a private source of review and acknowledgment, affectionate as eternal. His theological sentiments were comprehensive and sublime, and the latter part of his life was assiduously employed in the dissemination of principles calculated to promote the welfare of mankind. He married in 1778, Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. Jonah Thompson, of Nether Compton, Dorsetshire, a gentleman of honourable extraction, and distinguished for eminent moral qualities and general acquisition. In exterior appearance, Mr. Roberts exceeded the middle height; he was remarkable for great corporeal, as well as mental activity, and in point of personal symmetry, agility, and elegance, he was equalled by very few examples in the earlier part of life. The delicacy and propriety of his external habits were exemplary and conspicuous. His eye was singularly expressive and brilliant; and his countenance, but for a severe attack of the natural small-pox in infancy, which however seems to have improved the original excellence of his constitution, would have been similarly distinguished. He expired in the midst of his afflicted family, to whom his tranquil conclusion and expressions of confidence and comfort in the Christian faith and redemption, with a full assurance of future happiness, have additionally contributed every consolation compatible with their loss.

DEATHS.

1809. **AT** Canterbury, aged 74, Rev. Feb. 23. John Riquiey, a truly respectable emigrant French priest, formerly Curé D'Espagnes, in the diocese of Amiens.

June 22. **AT** Elbridge, in the parish of Littlebourn, in Kent, Sarah, wife of Mr. Henry Denne, and daughter of the late Mr. T. Hollingsbery, of Wingham.

July 24. **AT** Sandwich, in her 94th year, Mrs. Goulder, widow.

Nov. 2. **AT** Sevenoaks, Kent, aged 78, Mr. Geoffrey Taylor, for many years in considerable practice as a Surgeon and Apothecary at that place, but who had retired from practice.

Dec. 12. **AT** Kent, in his 81st year, Mr. [redacted] aged 95, formerly Master of [redacted] belonging to that port.

1810, Nov. 11. **AT** Cawnpore, Oude, Bengal, after a few hours illness, Eliza, wife of Samuel G. Evans, esq. of the Honourable Company's Establishment, and only child of the Rev. William Lucas, Doctors Commons. Of this amiable lady's life, the last nine years were passed in India; where, from her correct deportment, engaging manners, and genuine wit, heightened by a fascinating sprightliness which might be truly termed peculiar to herself, she was received in the first circles with approbation and esteem; but, after all, the best praise that can be given her is, that which she deserved as a daughter, a wife, a mother, and a friend.

Dec. 31. **AT** Serroor, sincerely regretted, Lieut. Francis Sampson, 5th reg. Native cavalry.

1811, Jan. 1. **AT** Barbados, Capt. John Parr, of the Robert, of Liverpool; on the 5th, Mary, his wife; and on the 17th, Margaret Anne, their infant daughter.

Jan. 26. Lost at sea on his passage from Lisbon to England, Lieut. Rotham [redacted], Royal Artillery, eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral H. of Longformacus.

Lately, in Duval's-lane, near Hornsey, after a short illness, in his 65th year, Mr. John Leech, formerly an eminent leather-seller on Snow-hill; a man much and deservedly respected in all the relations of life. He has left a widow and seven children.

AT Kettering, aged 87 years, 27 of which he spent with reputation as a draper at Thrapston, Mr. Jacob Watson. He was the father of the town of Kettering. In the year 1745, he volunteered into the regiment of carbiniers raised by that patriotic nobleman John Duke of Montague, and marched with them into the North, under the command of Major Swinney, to assist in quelling the Rebellion; he is believed to be the last member of that respectable corps. About 1777, he retired from Thrapston, and returned to Kettering his native place; after which, he married his third wife, whom he survived 14 years. He was an early riser, and enjoyed with but little interruption a long life of health. He was, till within ten days of his death, an early and constant attendant on public worship. His urbanity and suavity of manners rendered him through life, an agreeable companion, a good neighbour, and a desirable friend.

AT Trinity College, Cambridge, Mr. William [redacted] of the Rev. Mr. Gilpin, of [redacted] Shropshire. He was a young man of [redacted] spacious understanding.

standing, refined by superior attainments in many branches of human knowledge; and his mind was attempered to perfect tranquillity, by fervent religion and animated piety.

At Northcote House, Devon, Edward Blagdon, esq. He was descended from one of the most antient and respectable families in Devonshire, and was distinguished by his unsullied honour, firm integrity, and unaffected piety. His loyalty also was conspicuous: he raised a volunteer corps in the vicinity of his paternal residence, and for many years commanded it with credit to himself and benefit to his country. Captain G. Blagdon Westcott, who fell gallantly commanding his Majesty's ship *Majestic*, in the battle of the Nile, and to whose memory Parliament have erected a monument by the side of Nelson in St. Paul's Cathedral, was of his family.

At Gateshead, Northumberland, in his 101st year, Mr. Richard Bentley, who was able to follow his occupation till within the last nine years.

At Coulston Croft, near Sheffield, Mrs. Ratcliffe, relict of Mr. William R. who was of the family of the celebrated physician of that name, and his wife a near relation of William Emerson, the great mathematician.

At Read, Lancashire, aged 105, George Crowshaw, who enjoyed his faculties to the last, and had very little sickness till within a week of his death.

At Aston Hall, Salop, Mrs. Jane Pugh, a maiden lady, descended from the antient and respectable family of that name, of Kerry, Montgomeryshire. She has left 10*l.* per annum for ever to the poor of the parish of Hopesay.

At Meriden, Salop, Mr. Addison Ashburn, a relative of the celebrated author of the *Spectator*.

At Castle Grant, Sir James Grant, bart. His virtues as an individual will long be cherished in the recollection of his friends; the excellence of his public character will be not less warmly remembered in the district over which he presided, not so much by holding the property of the soil, as by possessing the attachment, the gratitude, and the confidence of its inhabitants. He had all the affections, without any of the pride, or any of the harshness, of feudal superiority; and never forgot, in attention to his own interests, or in the improvement of his extensive estates, the interests or the comforts of the people. Amidst the varied situations, and some of the severe trials of life, he was uniformly guided by rectitude of principle, benevolence of disposition, and the most fervent though rational piety. From these he derived support and resignation during the long progress of a painful disease, and

felt their best consolations at the close of a life devoted to his family, his friends, his dependents, and his country.

At sea, on board the *Dromedary*, Col. William Paterson, Lieut.-col. 102*d* reg. F. R. S. Member of the Asiatic Society, and many years Lieutenant-governor of New South Wales, from which colony he was returning to England in the command of the 102*d* reg.

Suddenly, while eating his breakfast in a coffee-house at Belem, Portugal, G. Welch, M. D. late of Chelmsford, and since employed in the Medical Staff under Lord Wellington.

April 25. Rev. H. Maguire, formerly Chaplain on board the *Denmark*, and latterly of Sheerness, Isle of Sheppy. About two months since, while preaching at the parish church of St. Dunstan's, Tower-street, he was struck with palsy, and for a time deprived of speech and the use of one side; two attacks afterwards caused his death. He has left a wife and six children.

May 8. On board the *Boyne*, in Basque Roads, in an engagement with the enemy, John Curtis, marine (son of Mr. C. lately a wine-merchant at Oxford), a young man of excellent character, and highly respected by his Officers.

May 14. At Coimbra, Portugal, in his 20th year, the Hon. J. Wingfield, of the Coldstream-guards.

May 18. At Bognor, Sussex, Mary Anne, second daughter of Mr. Upton, Throgmorton-street.

At Villa Ferosa, of the wounds he received in the action of the 5th, Capt. Knipe, 14th dragoons.

At Odessa, Gen. Kaminskoi, the late Commander-in-Chief of the Russian-army.

May 19. At Halliford, near Shepperton, the divorced wife of Henry Jackson, esq.

May 24. In his 73*d* year, Rev. G. Ing-ham, of Chapel-bar, Nottingham.

May 25. In James-street, Buckingham-gate, aged 76, Mr. J. Gordon, late of the Cudbear Company, Great Peter-street, Westminster.

At Gibraltar, of the Walcheren fever, in his 31st year, Capt. R. Tribe, of the 82*d* regiment.

May 26. At Thornbridge, Derbyshire, aged 57, Mr. John Morewood.

In his 78th year, T. Peake, esq. of Denbigh, formerly of Southampton-buildings.

May 27. D. E. Mac Donnell, esq. a literary gentleman of considerable erudition and talents.

The wife of J. Agar, esq. of Welbeck-street, barrister.

At Richmond, in his 76th year, R. Penn, esq. grandson of W. P. one of the Proprietaries, and formerly Governor of Pennsylvania.

At Lewes, the wife of John Hoper, esq.
May

May 28. In Upper Grosvenor-street, Sir James Hamlyn, bart. of Clovelly-court, Devon, formerly M. P. for Carmarthen-shire. His name was originally Hammett; but he took the name and arms of Hamlyn, by Act of Parliament, pursuant to the desire of his great uncle Zachary Hamlyn, esq. He married Arabella, heiress of the family of Sir Rice Williams, of Edwinstord, Carmarthen-shire; by whom he had issue, James, Zachary, and Arabella, married to Ambrose St. John, esq. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, James Hamlyn, esq. of Edwinstord, Carmarthen-shire.

After a lingering illness, the wife of Mr. John Lincoln, organ-builder, Holborn, a most valuable woman, who will be long and deeply deplored.

At Leamington Spa, Caroline, widow of the late Rev. T. Harris, of Braddon, near Towcester, (whose death is noticed in page 495), and second daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Marriott, of Cottesbach, co. Leic.

G. J. Scott, esq. of Betton, Shrewsbury. At his father's house, Merlin's-vale, near Haverfordwest, Charles Bowen Mends, esq. R. N.

At Beauly, much and justly respected, Joseph Young, esq. of Perth, one of the Tacksmen of the Beauly Fishing. In riding home from Scatwell, one of the stirrups of his saddle suddenly gave way, by which he was thrown to the ground, and so much injured that he died before medical aid could be afforded.

May 29. In Bruton-street, Sarah Caroline, wife of John Henry Smyth, esq. of Heath, co. York.

In consequence of falling into a well nearly 70 feet deep, having in it 13 feet of water, from which she received so much injury, that she died in the course of the afternoon, Mrs. Reed, of Magdalen-street, Exeter.

Greatly respected, Mr. Thomas Campbell, insurance-broker, Bristol.

Mrs. Callow, relict of John C. esq. of Banbury, and daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Wardle, vicar of that place.

In Bath, Mary, wife of Mr. Charles Davis Forrester, late of Demerara.

In his 70th year, Mr. J. Saner, of Kirby Malhamdale, in the West Riding, York-shire.

May 30. Mary Anne, daughter of J. Y. Fownes, esq. Southampton-row, Russel-sq. Philip John Worsley, esq. of Arno's Vale, near Bristol.

May 31. In New North-street, Red Lion-square, in his 46th year, Stephen Scarbrow, esq.

At his brother's, the Rev. Thomas Bowerbank, vicar of Chiswick, after excruciating sufferings of more than two years' continuance, brought on by fatigue and the effects of the climate, aged 23, Lieut.

Edward Bowerbank, 21st reg. Native infantry on the Bengal establishment, youngest son of the late Rev. Edward B. rector of Croft and Barningham, co. York, and Prebendary of Lincoln. See page 597.

At Eriswell, Cambridgeshire, aged 101, deservedly respected, James Fuller, one of the people called Quakers; whose temperate way of living was blessed with freedom from pain till the close of his pilgrimage. He had children, grand-children, and great grand-children, to the number of 210.

Aged 42, the wife of Mr. Greenhall, surveyor, Leicester.

Aged 77, Mrs. Swanton, widow, sister of the late Alderman Searson, of Stamford.

At Stamford, aged 75, Mr. James Thompson, slater.

At Edinburgh, the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, Lord Viscount Melville. He had arrived, the preceding evening, in that City in perfect health from Melville Castle, in order to attend the funeral of his late friend the Lord President Blair; and slept at his son-in-law's (the Lord Chief Baron) house in George's-square; but, on being called next morning, was found dead. On the preceding evening, he had been employed in making a number of arrangements relative to his family, and had begun a letter to Mr. Perceval, recommending them to his attention. He consulted, about 10 years ago, several medical men in London, and Dr. Muuro, of Edinburgh; the latter gave such an account to his lordship of what he supposed was his disease (an ossification of the heart), as satisfied him completely, and made him expect to die as he has done. His remains were removed to Lasswade Church-yard, where they were interred in a private manner in the family vault. It is remarkable that Lord Melville died on the birth-day of his friend Mr. Pitt. "Few have longer acted on the stage of public life, or in more important stations, than this Nobleman. Of an antient Scotch family, who had long filled high judicial situations in that Kingdom, and a younger son of the Right Hon. Robert Dundas, Lord President of the Court of Session there, he was introduced to the Scotch bar with every adventitious as well as natural advantage. He was born with powerful, rather than eloquent talents, more calculated for business than speculation; and made an early progress in his profession. In 1775, he rose to be Lord Advocate; but, finding that he could make himself of consequence in parliament, he deserted law for politics, and became a useful and favoured supporter of the administration of Lord North. When William Pitt, in extreme youth, stepped at once to the pinnacle of power, in December 1783, such a dextrous, experienced, and indefatigable

ble assistant as Henry Dundas, became invaluable. From that moment his power and his fortunes were fixed. He seemed to retain the friendship and confidence of that great statesman to the hour of his lamented death. In 1791, he was Secretary of State for the Home Department; from 1792 to 1801, he was President of the Board of Control. From 1794 to 1801, he was Secretary of State for the War Department; and, from 1783 to 1801, he was Treasurer of the Navy, in which his conduct brought on an impeachment, in 1803, unnecessary to be detailed because it has occurred within the memory of every one. This impeachment rendered it necessary for him to resign his station of First Lord of the Admiralty, in 1804, to which he had lately been appointed on Mr. Pitt's re-admission to power. During Mr. Addington's administration he was created *Viscount Melville*, in Dec. 1802. A man so long in possession of uncommon power, must necessarily have excited much envy and malice; and few have had more of it than Lord Melville. They who disapprove the politics of Mr. Pitt, of course execrate his coadjutor; but, on the other hand, a large number of comprehensive minds will consider him a powerful and efficient statesman, who, if he was sometimes excessive in his profusion, and too careless in his means and instruments, lost nothing by a cold, narrow, and unwise economy, which, for the sake of small savings, sacrificed mighty and productive ends; which was entangled by the minute formalities of office; and wrapping itself up in forbidding ceremonies, and hanging fearfully over the precedents of the file, was unable to look abroad, when the storm was out, and the banks and mounds were thrown down. Till it shall be proved, that the evils, which even this country has suffered from the French revolution, would not have been a thousand times worse by flattering and yielding to it, surely nothing is proved against the wisdom of Mr. Pitt's administration. But it must be left to the impartial historian to do justice to Lord Melville's character.—His lordship married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of David Rennie, esq. of Melville Castle, near Edinburgh; by whom he has an only son, and three daughters; and secondly, in 1793, Lady Jane Hope, sister to the Earl of Hoptown *.—He is succeeded in his title and estates by his only son, the Right Hon. Robert Saunders Dundas, President of the Board of Control, and M. P. for Edinburghshire.

Lately, Suddenly, immediately after the operation of bleeding in the arm, the Countess of Aldborough.

Aged 58, Rear-Admiral J. G. Kinneer.

The wife of F. G. Cooper, esq. sister of Sir John Honeywood, bart.

In Fitzroy-square, Mrs. Rodbard, relict of the late J. R. esq.

In her 85th year, Mrs. Mary Cole, widow of the ingenious Mr. C. who formerly carried on an extensive manufactory on the Surrey side of Westminster-bridge, and was the inventor of the chain-pumps used in the Navy.

On board the Berwick, Rev. Sam. Collis. At Ramsgate, Mrs. Mayhew, widow of the late Mr. Christopher M. surgeon, of that place.

In Baldwin's-court, Cloak-lane, Mr. John Le Guy, well-known in the mercantile world as a translator of modern European languages.

W. C. Moyes, esq. of Pear's-place, Somers-town.

At Kilburn, Mr. J. Monday, of Broad-street, Carnaby-market, bricklayer.

At Rook House, Herts, Mrs. E. Lardner. At Little Totham Hall, Essex, from the injury she received in leaping out of a chaise, through fright at the viciousness of the horse, the wife of Mr. William Carter.

Miss Hetherington, daughter of Mrs. H. of Windsor Castle.

At Windsor Castle, Mr. Burgess, one of his Majesty's poor knights of Windsor.

At Wallingford, Mrs. Walcot, relict of Humphrey W. esq.

At Bracknall, Berkshire, Emerick Vidal, esq. many years secretary to Admirals Duff, Ross, and Kingsmill.

At Haddington, Berks, Mary-Anne, wife of Wm. Huish, esq. 6th dragoon guards.

Dr. Milbourn, of Wingfield, Berks.

At St. Thomas's-hill, near Canterbury, in her 84th year, Sarah, relict of Lieut.-col. Charles Webb.

At Eythorne, Kent, Mr. Read, coachman to Peter Fector, esq. He was so much alarmed at the late fire at Dover, that a derangement of his intellects ensued.

Aged 77, Simon Buchanan, esq. of Bury.

At Clare, Suffolk, Mrs. Barnard, relict of the late Rev. Thomas B. rector of Withersfield; mother of the Rev. Robert Cary B. rector of Withersfield; of the Rev. Robert B. rector of Lighthorne, and prebendary of Winchester; and of the Rev. Charles Drake B. rector of Bigby, Lincolnshire.

Mr. John Arnold, formerly an eminent jockey, and latterly keeper of the course at Newmarket.

The wife of Thomas Waller, esq. of Sutton-hall, Suffolk.

William Branch Elliott, esq. of Wells, Norfolk.

At Cambridge, aged 94, Mr. J. Cooper, who, during 76 years, was a noted change-ringer at Great St. Mary's Church in that town, and rung bob-royal within twelve months of his death.

* Biographical Peerage, 1808.

In Thorney Fen, Isle of Ely, John Hemment, esq.

In consequence of an injury he received in a fall from his horse, in his 62d year, Mr. Samuel Stanton, of Leverington, near Wisbech.

Dr. Thomas Meik, who had been physician of Portsmouth garrison 49 years.

The wife of the Rev. Dr. Wells, of Manningford Bruce, Wilts.

At Albourne, Wilts, Mrs. Ashley, widow of Mr. J. A. attorney.

In consequence of falling down stairs at an inn at Devizes, where he had arrived on business an hour or two before, in his 48th year, Mr. George Fry, of the Cross Keys Inn, Salisbury.

Aged 83, Mrs. Frances Post, granddaughter of Dr. Burnett, and widow of Walter P. gent. of Rowd, near Devizes.

At Bridport, at an advanced age, Mrs. Arnold, of Rax-house.

Mrs. Humfrey, wife of the late W. H. esq. a Burgess of Poole.

Capt. John Simlett, of the sloop Active, in the Cork trade.

Mr. John Moss, son of the late Rev. Canon M. of Wells Cathedral, and great-nephew of the late Bp. of Bath and Wells.

At Chewton-Mendip, the wife of Mr. John Culliford, farmer.

At Ilchester, Mr. H. B. Croome, attorney-at-law.

At Tiverton, Richard Blundell, esq.

At Plymouth-Dock, the wife of Mr. Congdon, proprietor of *The Telegraph*.

At Kimbolton, within a fortnight of each other, of a rapid decline, aged 19, James, scholar of Clare-hall, Cambridge; and on the fourth day's illness, of a typhus fever, aged 16, Henry; sons of the Rev. James and Emily Pye.

The wife of William Berry, esq. of Shilstone, Devon.

At Silvertown, Devon, aged 74, William Cleeve, esq.

At Penzance, Rev. John Thos. Thompson.

Thomas Morris, esq. of Treviggin.

Mrs. Gould, widow of John G. esq. of Amber Cotton-Works, Oxford.

At Cheltenham, the third son of G. Gould, esq.

Aged 38, Susannah Ricketts, a pauper in the House of Industry, Tewkesbury; having existed ten weeks without eating any kind of food, the only nutriment she received during that period being a few spoonfuls of beer each day. Her disease was of an apoplectic nature; and although it so long deprived her of the power of eating, and the use of speech, she was perfectly sensible till the day previous to her death.

Mr. J. Saunders, attorney, of Cain's-cross, near Stroud.

Mr. William Barker, carpenter, Peterborough. He had been assisting at a

funeral, and on his return home was taken ill, and died shortly afterwards.

At Grantham, aged 36, John Calcraft Watson, esq. R. N. late surgeon of the Princess Royal.

At Wainfleet, co. Lincoln, aged 67, Mrs. Susannah Robins. Also, at the same place, Sarah Lilley, who assisting at the funeral of Mrs. R. caught cold, and died a few days afterwards.

At Tetney Lock, co. Lincoln, aged 58, Mr. Richard Chatterton, many years' engineer of Louth navigation.

In his 101st year, John Upton, stocking-maker. He worked from a youth to the age of 93, for the house of Moore and Son, of Leicester.

At Orby, in one day, Mr. F. Garratt; his son, Mr. J. G.; and his daughter, Mrs. Hildred, widow.

Aged 87, Mrs. Mary Wood, a maiden-lady, of Nottingham.

At Spondon, near Derby, William Snowdon, esq. in the commission of the Peace, and an alderman of Derby. He had twice served the office of Mayor.

At Shelton, co. Staff. aged 70, Ephraim Chatterley, esq.

Mr. J. Gibbins, banker, Birmingham, a member of the Society of Friends.

The wife of B. Goode, esq. mayor of Coventry.

At Radway, near Edge-hill, co. Warwick, Rev. G. D. Meacher.

In her 30th year, Mary, wife of the Rev. Edward D. Cooper, rector of Rouselench, and minister of Wick, Worcestershire.

At Leominster, in her 49th year, Prudence, wife of Thomas Coleman, esq.

At Cawborough, Herefordshire, John Grammond, esq.

At Rev. Mr. Matthews's, Shrewsbury, aged 27, Richard Plumer, esq.

At Malpas, Cheshire, Mrs. Letitia Churton, widow of the late Mr. Joseph C. the last of the name of that respectable family, whose ancestors had resided in the neighbourhood more than four centuries.

At Preston, Lancashire, D. McKinnon Keenan, only son of J. Keenan, esq. of Windsor.

At Manchester, the wife of Mr. James Harrop, printer.

At Salford, near Manchester, aged 67, Sieur Rea, the celebrated conjuror.

Rev. J. Hartley, curate of Colne, Lancashire.

At Ashton-under-Line, aged 66, Mr. T. Potts, linen-draper, Fore-street.

Rob. Stockton, esq. an alderman of York.

At Bryn Seiont, near Carnarvon, in his 56th year, David Griffith, esq.

Mr. T. Pearce, agent to the executors of the late J. Wilkinson, esq. of Llyn-paudy Lead Mines, Flintshire: his funeral was attended by upwards of 600 workmen.

The wife of — Symes, esq. of Bryn Hafod, near Llandilo.

Aged 39, John Grant, esq. son of the late Rev. Moses G. of Nolton, Pembroke-sh.

At Pembroke, Abraham Leach, esq.

At Swansea, aged 86, Mrs. Cragg, relict of Capt. C. of Liverpool.

At Edinburgh, Right Hon. R. Blair, Lord President of the Court of Session, Scotland.

At Edinburgh, the second daughter of the late J. Hutton, esq.

At Fintry, co. Stirling, in his 104th year, Mr. John Dunn, farmer. He was 50 before he married; and has left a widow and eight children.

In his 81st year, Isaac Grainger, long known, in the Castle Howard country, as the first huntsman of his day, having hunted it for many years under different establishments; but on the Earl of Carlisle giving up keeping the fox-hounds, his lordship was pleased to withdraw him from that life, by retaining him in his stable department, where he had for many years enjoyed, under a long pressure of infirmities, every comfort and attention.

At Middleton, in the parish of Lochwinnoch, James Campbell, esq. By the most unwearied industry, and the most sordid habits, he had, in the course of a long life, raised himself from the humble station of a ditcher, to the possession of upwards of 20,000*l.* which, at his death, devolved upon about twenty poor persons very distantly related to him.

In George-street, Dublin, Capt. Foran. While standing at his door, a stone weighing 12 lbs. which had been blown from a quarry, fell on his head, and caused his immediate death.

At Fernay, of a malignant fever, caught in attending the Dispensary, aged 29, Geo. Alley, M. D.

At Mallow, co. Cork, Stephen Kell, esq.

In Jersey, Lieut. Fletewood, R. N. agent for transports there.

In the battle of Albuera, Major-gen. Hoghton, second son of the late Sir Henry H. bart. of Hoghton Tower and Walton Hall, Lancashire, M. P. for Preston, brother to the present Baronet. He served for several years in the East Indies under his friend Lord Wellington, and was sent over to England with dispatches from Marquis Wellesley. Before his constitution had recovered from the effects of that climate, he was sent to the West Indies, where he commanded under Gen. Beckwith, at the capture of Martinique. In the last year he was sent to Cadiz, from whence he joined Lord Wellington's army. From thence he was detached, under Marshal Beresford, to the siege of Badajoz. He was Lieut.-col. of the 8th regiment of foot. A monument in St. Paul's to his memory has been voted by Parliament. (See p. 656.)

In the battle of Albuera, aged 23, Col. Duckworth, son of Adm. Sir J. D. The circumstances of his death are thus described in a letter from an Officer high in rank in Gen. Beresford's army: "Lieut.-col. Duckworth was first severely wounded in the left breast by a musket-ball, while gallantly leading his regiment to the charge; but, the same noble blood which runs in the veins of the father flowing equally warm in those of the son, he could not be induced to quit the field. Shortly after another shot struck him in the throat, when he expired without a groan."—Thus did this brave young Officer, well knowing the effect of example to his followers, choose rather to die upon the field, than retire at such a moment, though it were to stanch the life-blood which was flowing from his brave heart. It is an interesting fact, that his horse, which had carried him during all the campaign, shared his master's fate. He died, the day after the battle, of the wounds he had received.—The Colonel married, at a very early age, Miss Fanshawe, daughter of Commissioner F. of Plymouth Dock-yard. On the day the afflicting news of the Colonel's death arrived at Plymouth, their only son, four years old, lay dead in the house, and was buried the following day.

In the battle of Albuera, Lieut. Page, a young gentleman of the highest promise, who was also wounded in the battle of Talavera. He was the son of Mr. D. P. of the Barrack Office, who has now lost his two eldest sons in the service of his country.

In the battle of Albuera, Lieut. H. C. Loft, son of Capel L. esq. Troston, Suffolk.

At Paris, of a putrid fever, aged 17, Georgiana, only daughter of Caroline Countess of Melfort, sister to the Earl of Barrymore.

At Tobago, much lamented, Mr. James Wallin, son of the late Mr. Joseph W. of Leicester.

At Madeira, after a lingering illness, Alexander Jekyll Chalmers, esq. formerly Major in the 55th reg.

In the West Indies, of the yellow fever, in his 19th year, Lieut. Broderip, of H. M. ship Achates, eldest son of the late Mr. B. of Bristol.

At Hazelymph, Jamaica, James Charles Lawrence, esq. of Hazelymph and St. Ives. He had been a member of the Assembly, and was descended from the notable Henry Lawrence, of St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, and St. Margaret's, Hertfordshire, President of the Council of State, and one of Cromwell's peers.

At Prince Edward's Island, J. M. MacDonald, esq. of Treadie; a gentleman of very considerable property and literary attainments, late Captain of the 84th reg. of foot. Also, in the same island, of an apoplectic

apoplectic fit, Robert Hodgson, esq. late of Causeway Foot, near Keswick, Cumberland, Speaker of the House of Assembly, Clerk of the Crown, Coroner and Prothonotary of the Supreme Court. These gentlemen are much regretted, especially the latter ; whose places will not very easily be again so ably filled.

June 1. Aged 71, Mrs. Harrison, Grove-place, Hackney, relict of John H. esq.

At Islington, in his 77th year, Timothy Place, esq.

At Epsom, the wife of Mr. Mayd, surgeon.

At Fawke, near Sevenoaks, aged 66, S. Woodgate, esq.

At Loughborough, in his 46th year, Mr. Robert Blunt, solicitor.

Mr. Samuel Freer, of Great Wigston, co. Leicester.

At the Greyhound Inn, Bristol, Thomas Blair, esq. surgeon, R. N.

June 2. At Mrs. Winch's, Hampton-court, aged 13, Flora, eldest daughter of James Willis, esq.

Suddenly, at Forge, Dumfriesshire, while enjoying the society of his friends in the evening, Rear-Admiral Dundas.

June 3. In Tenterden-street, after a lingering illness, in his 70th year, Henry Herbert, Earl of Carnarvon and Baron Porchester, of High Cleve, Hants, Privy Counsellor and LL. D. He was created Lord Porchester Oct. 17, 1780 ; and Earl of Carnarvon July 3, 1793. He married, 1791, Lady Elizabeth Alicia Maria, sister of George Earl of Egremont, by whom he had a large family. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, Henry Geo. Lord Porchester, M. P. for Cricklade.

At Newington, Surrey, in his 59th year, Mr. C. Fall.

Margaret, wife of Mr. J. Thompson, of Camp-hill, near Birmingham.

Mr. John Roberts, liquor-merch. Bristol.

At Clifton, the wife of William Brame Elwyn, esq. barrister-at-law, and recorder of Deal, and eldest daughter of T. Eagles, esq. collector of the port of Bristol.

At St. Petersburg, aged 71, Sir Jonathan Rogers, M. D. late physician-general to the Imperial Russian Fleet, and Knight of the Order of St. Vloedimir.

June 4. In his 11th year, Thomas, son of Tho. Simpson, esq. of Basinghall-street.

Edward George, fourth son of Mr. Matthew Miller, of the Custom-house.

John Crabb, esq. of Hitchin, Herts.

Aged 85, Mr. S. Cutts, sen. Clipstone Lodge, near Mansfield.

Found dead in her bed, at Ripley, in Surrey, aged 55, Mrs. Fathers.

Dropped down in his house, and expired without speaking, aged 66, Richard Nell, esq. senior Alderman of the borough of Great Grimsby. He had been seven times Mayor of that corporation : honesty and punctuality were his characteristic traits.

At Clifton, of an inflammation on the lungs, Rev. Edward Harrington, son of the late Sir E. H.

June 5. At Nether Stovey, in his 60th year, Mr. Samuel Kobby, son of the late Rev. S. K.

In Edinburgh, John Reid, esq. advocate.

June 6. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, Mrs. Gosling, relict of the late Robert Gosling, esq. of Fleet-street, banker.

Aged 60, the wife of J. Dobson, esq. Tottenham.

The wife of William Stephens, esq. of St. Aldate's, Oxford, and daughter of Thomas Meares, esq. of Southampton.

June 7. Aged 30, Jemima, wife of Mr. Clement, Newcastle-street.

Aged 85, Mrs. Ayton, relict of J. A. esq. late of Harleston, Norfolk.

In Park-street, Bristol, in his 74th year, Rev. Richard Collinson, rector of St. Andrew's, Weston, Somerset.

June 8. At East-place, Lambeth, aged 60, Mrs. Elizabeth Shoolbred, widow of the late David S. esq. of Quebec.

At Glemsford, Suffolk, thrown out of a chaise, by which she was killed on the spot, the wife of Mr. Plume, of Lexden.

Aged 41, the wife of Mr. Samuel Widdowson, of Mount-street, Notts.

After a painful and lingering illness, which she endured throughout with an equanimity truly exemplary, Frances, wife of Rev. Edw. Jones, jun. vicar of Greatham, Rutlandshire, and rector of North-Kilworth, Leicestershire, eldest daughter of William Belgrave, esq. of Preston, near Uppingham.

Found dead in Kiosham-field, near Tewkesbury, where he had been hoeing beans, aged nearly 70, S. Saunders, a poor man. It is supposed he fell down in a fit while at work the preceding day, and immediately expired ; as the hoe was lying by him, and there was no appearance of his having once moved after he fell across the row of beans he was earthing up.

At Bristol, Eliza Louisa, wife of J. A. Bonucci, esq. youngest daughter of the late Henry Palmer, esq. of Wanlip, co. Leicester.

Mr. John Prynn, coal merchant, Bath.

June 9. In Bedford-square, Anne, wife of John Scott, esq.

In Great Bush-lane, in his 77th year, H. Vonholte, esq. senior Clerk in the Bank of England, and father of Dowgate-ward.

In Bridge-road, Lambeth, aged 42, Mrs. Hobbs.

Suddenly, in his 66th year, Mr. T. Hancock, of Stangate-Walk, Lambeth.

At Canterbury, Mr. Findlater Grant, son of W. G. esq. of Seal ank, near Nairne, North Britain.

At her son's, Leicester, aged 73, Mrs. Burton, relict of the late Mr. William B. grazier, of Cadeby.

At Kettou, near Stamford, aged 78, Right Hon. Lady Jane Edwards, relict of Gerrard E. esq. of Leicestershire, sister to the late Earl of Gainsborough, and mother of Col. Noel, Exton Park, Rutland.

June 10. After a reign of 73 years, Charles Frederick Grand Duke and Elector of Baden. He was born Nov. 22, 1728, and in 1738 succeeded his grandfather Charles William as Margrave of Baden, being the oldest Sovereign in Europe. He is succeeded by his grandson.

At her brother's (J. M. Henniker, esq. Stratford, Essex), Mrs. Harcourt, relict of the late J. S. H. esq. and niece of the Duchess of Chandos and Lord Henniker, leaving two infant children.

June 11. The wife of W. Devon, esq. Red Lion-square, and of Hayes, Middlesex, and sister to the Hon. Mr. Justice Heath.

Suddenly, Mr. W. Adams, Upholsterer, Fore-street.

In Manchester-street, G. Putland, esq. of Sans Souci, co. Wicklow, and of Mount-street, Dublin.

Aged 70, James Lynde, esq. of Rumsey, Hants, late of the North Hants Militia.

At Taplow, Bucks, Miss Chapman, of River-street, Bath.

In his 80th year, Mr. Theophilus Hoole, farmer and grazier, of Fenton, Lincolnsh.

At Rosehaugh House, Sir Roderick Mackenzie, bart. of Seatwell.

June 12. In South-street, Grosvenor-square, much lamented, aged 66, Henry Skeffington, third Earl of Massareene. His Lordship is succeeded in his title and estates by his brother.

The wife of Capt. Philipps, Upper Guildford-street.

At Craven Lodge, Stamford-hill, the wife of John Craven, esq.

Much regretted, Mr. Richard Davies, formerly a respectable slater, of Banbury.

Dropped down and suddenly expired, whilst mowing in Denton-meadow, Rich. Waite, of Garsington, Oxon. He had complained of a giddiness in his head as he was whetting his scythe a few minutes before.

At Kegworth, Miss Alice Steele, late of Bromley, Kent.

At Clifton, in her 15th year, Ellenora Cecilia, only child of William Brome Elwyn, esq. barrister-at-law and recorder of Deal.

June 13. In Foley-place, in his 72d year, Lawrence Strange, esq.

In Upper Thornhaugh-street, in her 23d year, Mary-Anne, wife of L. B. Sapio, esq. and eldest daughter of the late Mr. Sewell, of Eye, Suffolk.

At Michael's Grove, Brompton, of a decline, in his 3d year, E. Mount, esq.

At St. Lawrence, near Canterbury, aged 77, J. Walker, esq.

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Aged 57, Rev. J. Tweedy, of Brighton, rector of Trilsham, Berks, and vicar of Tadlow, Cambridgeshire.

At Sleaford, aged 73, Mrs. Isabella Weightman, late of Oxen, Notts.

At Peterborough, in her 42d year, Mrs. Goodland.

In Birmingham, on his return home, Rev. Samuel Pearson, LL. B. 1772, rector of Weston-upon-Trent, perpetual curate of Osmaston, near Derby, and late of St. John's college, Cambridge. He was one of the oldest Members of the Antiquarian Society, and formerly rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham.

Rev. Mr. Williams, of Minsterley, Salop.

At the Parsonage-house, Curry-Mallet, co. Somerset, aged 48, Rev. T. Fry-Lewis, one of the Magistrates for that county.

At Clifton, of a decline, in his 30th year, Charles Henry, only son of Claes Grill, esq. of Mincing-lane.

At Plymouth, aged 89, Mr. W. Evans.

June 14. Dropped down, and suddenly expired, whilst waiting at the Golden-cross, Charing-cross, to go in the Gloucester Mail, F. Folaquier, esq.

In Harley-street, aged 4 years, Catharine, daughter of Lord Redesdale.

At Southampton, Miss Stock, sister to Mrs. Shadwell, of the Polygon, Southampton.

At her brother's house, at Bampton, aged 21, Miss M. A. Arrowsmith.

At Rossie Castle, Scotland, Mrs. Ross, of Rossie.

June 15. Suddenly, in his 59th year, Mr. Ayscoghe Bennett, of Adde-street, Aldermanbury.

In Great Coram-street, Brunswick-sq. W. Piddock Francis, esq.

Suddenly, Mr. Mackinlay, bookseller, in the Strand.

At Brompton, in his 26th year, F. Hutchinson Rainey, esq.

Anne, wife of John Peel, esq. of Bowes, near Southgate.

Mr. Thistlewaite (a traveller from Manchester, and one of the society of Friends). While crossing Ulverstone Sands, he got into one of the holes left by the tide, and perished, it is said, within sight of several people who, though within twenty yards, never offered him the least assistance!

Aged 51, Mr. George Robinson, principal officer and clerk to the watch-house, Hull, and publisher of the Hull Daily Shipping.

June 16. At Cotton's, Essex, much respected, in his 68th year, William Mashiter, esq. of Tower-hill, many years in the commission of the Peace for the counties of Middlesex, Essex, and the liberty of the Tower of London, also Chairman of the Court of Sewers for the Tower Hamlets and the Precinct of St. Catharine.

At

At Lower Tooting, Surrey, after a severe illness, John Grellier, esq.

June 17. In Upper Berkeley-street, aged 22, Robert Drummond, esq. Lieut. R. N.

In Poland-street, aged 17, Miss Fanny Hartle. She had been reading in bed; and the family, about 12 o'clock, were alarmed by her screams, when, on opening the door, the bed was discovered in flames, by which she was so dreadfully burnt as to occasion her death.

At Hounslow, aged 23, Mr. Samuel Thistlewood.

After a short but severe illness, aged 29, Catharine, wife of Mr. Treslove, surgeon, Market Harborough, and eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Bullivant, rector of Marston Trussell, co. Northampton.

Rev. Nicholas Owen, rector of Bottwog, Carnarvonshire.

Suddenly, aged 63, Rev. Richard Williams, of Fron, near Mold, Flintshire, rector of Llanverras. He was eminently versed in the history and language of ancient Britain and of Wales.

June 18. T. Hullett, esq. of Austin-friars, and of Swindon, Gloucestershire.

At Sunning-hill, S. Haynes, esq. father of the Countess of Bridgewater.

Mr. George Nichols, attorney, Lutterworth, eldest son of John N. esq. of the Spa Gardens, Leicester.

By the rupture of a blood-vessel, aged 27, Mr. W. Smith, book-keeper to Messrs. John Cave and Co. Bristol; a young man of sound judgment, correct principles, and of exemplary conduct.

W. Priddey, esq. of Allington, near Chippenham, Wilts.

At Rhual, North Wales, aged 71, T. Griffith, esq. in the Commission of the Peace, and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Flint.

June 19. Mrs. Newton, of Harley-street, widow of the late Michael N. esq. of Culverthorpe, Lincolnshire, a great benefactor to the poor of Barkton, Lincolnshire, Marylebone, &c.

In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, in his 46th year, Hugh M'Ilraith, esq.

In Lincoln's-inn-fields, Mrs. Jane Walker, relict of Thomas W. esq. late Accountant-general of the Court of Chancery.

In her 28th year, Mary-Harriet, wife of Dr. Southey, and daughter of Richard Sealy, esq. of Lisbon.

Lieut.-col. Hilliard, second son of Edward H. esq. of Cowley House, Middlesex.

Aged 47, Rev. M. Slack, vicar of All Saints, Sudbury, Suffolk.

At Baddesley, co. Warwick, in his 86th year, Rev. Henry Bishop, a Roman Catholic Priest, universally beloved by all who knew him, for his affable and cheerful disposition, which he maintained to the last moment of his life. He was a

good clergyman, humane and charitable to all; and a particular friend to children, who loved and esteemed him as a father.

Aged 27, Mr. John Pinnell, accountant in the employ of Mr. Thomas Salmon, Bristol, in whose service he had lived upwards of 15 years.

Mr. Adam Brown, farmer, of Gate-slacks, Dumfries. He lost his way in the twilight, and strayed down the banks of the dangerous water of Lincluden. His body was found at the bottom of one of the pools on the following Monday; and his pocket-book, containing 700*l.* the gift of a West India relation, a little way from the body, both of which were restored to his family.

June 20. The wife of E. Keat, esq. of Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square.

At Tottenham, aged 54, Mr. John Sykes, of Bishopsgate-street.

James, second son of William Miles, esq. of Enfield Wash, and nephew of J. M. esq. Cheshunt, Herts.

Mr. F. Neale, an eminent training-groom of Newmarket.

At Hogsthorpe, near Alford, Notts, the wife of Mr. Styann, late minister at Heckley chapel, Notts.

June 21. Thomas South, esq. of Bessington, Hants.

Rev. Loder Allen, rector of Easton, and vicar of Framsdon, Suffolk.

In his 71st year, Mr. James Finde, of Blaby, Leicestershire.

June 22. In Gray's-inn-lane, in her 19th year, Hannah, second daughter of Mr. Warren, artist.

In the bloom of life, Catharine-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Rev. Thomas Decker, of St. Giles's Broad-street, Norwich, and rector of St. Simon and Jude in that city. Her beautiful countenance, animated with expression, attracted the attention and prepossession of all. Her intelligent mind was amply stored, by careful education, with whatever could qualify her to adorn the silent path of domestic life, with knowledge and piety, virtue and happiness. Deservedly beloved as a daughter, esteemed and confided in as a companion and friend, she realized every expectation of parental affection. Never did the morn of female youth shine out with brighter lustre; when, to the unspeakable grief and irreparable loss of her family, a deep decline disappointed all their flattering hopes, and, before she had completed her 18th year, terminated by an untimely death, a life of the fairest promise of future excellence. On the 27th, she was buried in the grave of her departed mother.

Aged 86, Rev. Henry Carrington, rector of Billingford, Norfolk, and vicar of St. Stephen's, Norwich.

At Balsome-house, Somerset, in his 63d year, W. Gapper, esq. grandson of the late Abraham G. esq. serjeant at law. And on the 23d, Mrs. Gapper, relict of the late Robert G. esq. of Tout Hill, Wincanton.

June 23. In Baker-street, Portman-square, Right Hon. Ursula-Mary, Viscountess Sidmouth. She was the daughter and coheir of Leonard Hammond, of Cheam, Surrey, esq.

Sincerely regretted, in her 32d year, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Winkfield, surgeon, Market-street, Bedfordshire.

Aged 34, Mr. J. Wallis, gun-smith, Hull, and one of the proprietors of a very extensive collection of antient guns, &c.

Aged 64, Mrs. Susanna Tate, mother of Mr. Benjamin T. printer, Hull.

At Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, aged 83, Francis Bolton, a pauper of that place, and a most eccentric character. He was born at Spofforth, Yorkshire, and was in his youth very handsome, and the first farmer's servant in that part who wore white stockings. From his infancy he used to throw large quantities of cold water on his head; in the most inclement winter, he would go to a pump, and fill his hat with water, and, having drunk some, would put his hat on, and the contents would run down his body. His shirt, when washed, he put on wet; and, for the last 20 years, refused to lie on a bed, but used wet straw for that purpose, without any covering but the clothes he put off, and during the winter season has often been found frozen to the ground. When able, he travelled the country as a beggar.

June 24. The wife of Mr. Parry, tobaccoist, Newgate-street.

Aged 75, Mr. Joseph Williamson, farmer, of Boston, Lincolnshire.

At St. Michael's Hill, greatly respected, William Bush, esq. of Bristol.

Mr. Jonathan Ashton Thomas, musician, and clerk at Rev. Mr. Lambert's chapel, Hull.

June 25. In Great Titchfield-street, in his 60th year, Mr. Pahin de la Blancherie, a French emigrant, who, before the Revolution, had set himself up as *Agent-general de la Correspondance pour les Sciences et les Arts*. Some pleasant Anecdotes relative to him will be found in *Madame Roland's Appeal*, Parts ii. and iii.

Suddenly, while working on-board a fishing-smack, at Billingsgate, J. Nightingale, a fellowship porter.

Aged six years and five months, William, only son of William Wilson, esq. of Pean-hill, Bexley, Kent.

Aged 34, the wife of Mr. Trevitt, attorney, Lincoln.

Aged 75, the wife of Mr. Casterton, musical instrument manufacturer, Lincoln.

At Nether Stowey, Somerset, Mrs. Ro-

killy, relict of the late Rev. William R. rector of Kempford, Gloucestershire.

June 26. In Albemarle-street, after three days' illness, of water in the chest, the Right Hon. Sir John Anstruther, bart. M. P. for Anstruther, Scotland, King's heretable carver, and general receiver of Bishop's rents, Scotland. He was born at Elie-house, in Fifeshire, March 27, 1753; was bred to the law; and in 1798 was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Judicature in Bengal, and created a baronet. By his death a pension of 1500*l.* a year falls in to the East India Company. He married Mary-J. daughter of ——— Brice, of Berners-street, esq. by whom he had issue two sons, John and Windham, and one daughter, who survive him.

Suddenly, on returning from market, Mr. W. Thomas, of the White Swan, Winchester.

At Wolston, co. Warwick, aged 79, Gen. G. Scott, Colonel of the 58th foot.

In Queen-square, Bristol, Mr. Thomas Jeffery Safford, dentist and watchmaker.

At Poulton-cum-Seacombe, Cheshire, in his 79th year, Rear-admiral R. Smith.

At Menabbly, Cornwall, in his 82d year, Philip Rashleigh, esq. F. R. S. and F. A. S. and Member for the borough of Fowey in seven successive parliaments. Before he quitted public life, he was father of the House of Commons.

June 27. At Lambeth, in his 63d year, Mr. Elizeus Burges, apothecary.

At Danny, Sussex, in his 78th year, H. Courthorpe Campion, esq.

In her 13th year, the only daughter of George Morgan, esq. of Biddlesden Park, Oxon.

At Brough-hall, near Catterick, Yorkshire, deservedly regretted, aged 67, Sir John Lawson, bart. He was born Sept. 13, 1744; and married Elizabeth, youngest daughter of William Scarisbrick, of Scarisbrick, Lancashire, esq. by whom he had issue, Anastatia, Elizabeth, and Henry, (who died young). He is succeeded in his title and estates by his only brother, Henry Maire, esq. of Lartington, co. York, (who, in pursuance of the will of his maternal uncle, assumed in 1771 the name and arms of Maire,) now Sir Henry Lawson, bart.

June 28. Mrs. Maitland, of Dundrennan, in the stewartry of Kircudbright, N. B.

June 29. The wife of Mr. Robinson, of the classical and commercial boarding-school, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At Belle Vue, Hampstead, on a fever, aged 15 months, Frederick, and on the 30th, aged 5 years, Charlotte, children of G. S. Holroyd, esq. of Gray's Inn.

In Alfred-str. Bath, W. Mead Ogle, esq.

At the Hotwells, Bristol, Miss Vincent, eldest daughter of Col. V. of the Bengal establishment.

June 30. In Henrietta-street, Cavendish-

dish-square, suddenly, in his 55th year, Sir Edward Dering, bart. of Surrenden-Dering, Kent. He married, in 1782, Anne, daughter of William Hale, of King's Wolden, Herts, by whom he had two sons, Edward and Cholmeley, and one daughter, Caroline.

In the King's-road, Chelsea, of a deep decline, in her 55th year, Miss Fearnside; upwards of 40 years, first a pupil, afterwards a teacher, and finally mistress of Blackland's House boarding school. Her talents and accomplishments will be long remembered by many who are now fulfilling the most important duties in some of the first classes of society; and her extensive though more secret benevolence in the abodes of poverty and distress, will make her loss equally regretted in the humbler walks of life. She was the last survivor but one of 22 children, of the same father and mother, the former of whom also lives to mourn over her grave.

Lastly, Miss Mary Cave, only daughter of Mr. Richard Cave (formerly printer of this Magazine, who was nephew to Edward Cave, the original projector of the publication, and died Dec. 8, 1766 (vol. XXXVI. page 600.)) She was an amiable and worthy woman, of elegant manners, and possessed a very superior share of understanding.

At Bayswater, where he had removed for better air, being severely afflicted with an asthma, Hugh Deves, esq.

The youngest son of D. Robertson, esq. of Bedford-square.

Rev. Graham Jepson, of King's college, Cambridge, B. A. 1758; M. A. 1761, LL. B. 1775, vicar of Fulham, Middlesex, and formerly rector of Milton, which he exchanged for Fulham.

At Upham, Hants, Rev. Timothy Davis, 35 years curate of that parish.

Rev. D. Addison, rector of Portland, Dorsetshire, and formerly master of the grammar-school at Thirsk, Yorkshire.

Rev. Rice Anwyl, rector of Llanycil.

Rev. Tho. Davis, rector of Llandervil, Merionethshire.

Aged 76, Rev. Mr. Stamper, vicar of Irthington, Cumberland.

Rev. John Rawlins, B. D. late fellow of Merton college, Oxford, M. A. 1772, B. D. 1782, vicar of Ponteland, Northumberland.

At Borley, Essex, Catharine, daughter of the Rev. W. Herringham.

In her 102d year, Mrs. Ridge, of Rottingdean, Sussex.

At the Limes, Canterbury, aged 65, Mary Teresa, widow of the late Thomas Hawkins, esq. of Nash-court, Kent.

At Hoddesdon, Herts, aged 76, Mrs. Varenne, aunt of the Rev. Dr. V. rector of Westley, near Newmarket.

At Fulham, aged 32, Capt. O. Bond, of the Bombay establishment.

At Windsor, Mr. J. Blakeney, bookseller.

At Newbury, Mrs. Emma Townsend, relict of John T. esq.

Mr. Uzzell, an eminent builder, of Speenhamland, Berks.

Geo. Earl, esq. Alderman of Winchester.

At St. Boniface, Isle of Wight, Lieutenant. Hill.

In the Close, Salisbury, Charlotte, third daughter of the Rev. J. H. Jacob.

Aged 100, Mr. Robert Sirrman, of Fisherton Anger, near Salisbury.

At Downton, Herefordshire, aged 83, Mrs. Bailey, mother of John B. esq. of Redlynch.

Mr. T. Pinson, one of the oldest inhabitants of Totness.

Richard Newman, esq. of Dartmouth.

The wife of the Rev. Charles Lethbridge, of Clymesland, Cornwall.

Mr. Densley, Angel Inn, Old Bridge, Bath.

In his 16th year, Frederick, second son of S. Payne, esq. of Uphill House, Somers.

Aged 72, Mrs. Williams, of Bristol.

At his mother's, Park-street, Bristol, in his 21st year, John, eldest son of the late John Morgan, esq. Alderman of Bristol.

At Cirencester, aged 27, J. Edwards, esq. Adjutant of the 2d royal East Gloucester local militia.

Thomas Cooper, esq. of Tewkesbury.

At Hartpuny-court, Gloucestershire, Mrs. Berkeley, relict of R. B. esq. of Spetchley, Worcestershire.

At Stroud, the wife of Mr. Newman, attorney-at-law.

At Charlton King's, near Cheltenham, aged 71, Dame Dorothy Mill, widow of Sir Richard M. bart. of Mottisfort, Southampton, and some time representative in parliament for that county.

Aged 67, Richard Reeve, esq. of Beaudesert, near Henley-in-Arden.

At Bishop's Lydeard, in his 76th year, Harry Blunt, esq. many years Lieut.-col. of the 3d foot, or Old Buffs.

At Kempston, Bedford, R. Donia, esq.

At Trowse, near Norwich, Jane, daughter of Rev. Peter Moon, prebendary of Lincoln.

At Yarmouth, aged 70, Edm. Mapes, esq. many years Lieut.-colonel of the East Norfolk local militia.

In her 72d year, Mrs. Wilson, relict of the late Rev. P. W. of Morton, near Gainsborough.

Mr. Fleetwood Churchill, mercer and draper, of the Long Row, Nottingham.

At Harby, Leicestershire, aged 72, Mr. Harby, farmer. His death was occasioned by jumping out of a cart, and breaking his leg in a dreadful manner, which terminated in mortification.

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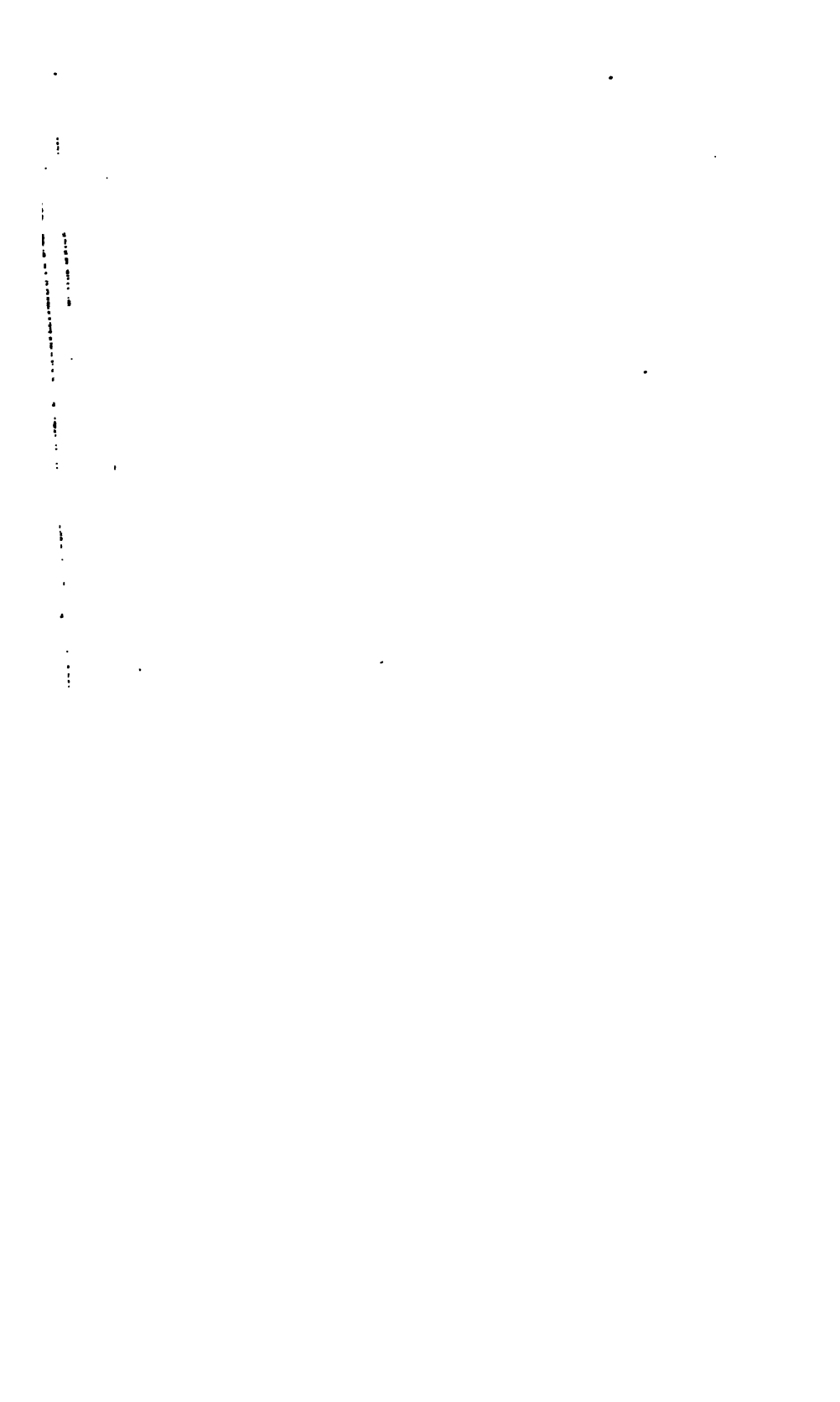
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Jerome Buonaparte,.....	King of Westphalia.
Joachim Murat,.....	King of Naples and Sicily.
Eugene Beauharnois,.....	Viceroy of Italy.
Marshal Berthier,.....	Prince of Neufchatel and Wagram.
———— Bernadotte,.....	Pontecorvo, Crown Prince of Sweden.
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	IdEllenbro'	L. C. Justice	J. Grose	J. Lawrence	J. Chambre	B. Graham
	L. C. Baron	J. Heath	B. Thomson	J. Le Blanc	B. Wood	J. Bayley
Mon. Jul. 2 ^d			Northampt.	Abingdon		
Tuesday 2 ^d						Winchester
Wednes. 2 ^d				Oxford		
Friday 26			Oakham			
Saturday 27			Linc. & City	Wor. & City		New Sarum
Monday 29		Buckingha.				
Wednes. 31				Glou. & City	York & City	
Thur. Aug. 1		Bedford	Nott. & town			Dorchester
Saturday 3		Huntingdon		Monmouth		
Monday 5	Hertford	Cambridge	Derby			Exeter and [City]
Tuesday 6				Hereford		
Wednes. 7	Chelmsford					
Thursday 8		Bury St. Ed.	Leic. & Bor.			
Saturday 10				Shrewsbury		
Monday 12	Kingston	Norw & City	Coventry &			Bodmin
Tuesday 13			[Warwick]		Durham	
Wednes. 14				Stafford		
Saturday 17	Lewes				Newc. & to.	Bridgwater
Wednes. 21	Maidstone					
Thursday 23						Bristol
Friday 25					Carlisle	
Saturday 31					Appleby	
Wed. Sep. 4					Launcester	

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John Nichols and Son, Printers,
Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, London.

